



Lake District
National Park Authority

LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK

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



Annual Monitoring Report
April 2006 - March 2007



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1.0 Introduction

This is the third Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) prepared by the Lake District National Park Authority under the new Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

We will produce this type of report each year and it will tell us two things:

1. Progress we have made to implement the Local Development Scheme – the timetable to create the Local Development Framework for the Lake District National Park.
2. The extent to which the policies set out in the different elements of new Local Development Framework are being achieved.

Each report will cover the period 1 April to 31 March. The final report must be submitted to the Secretary of State, via Government Office for the North West, by the end of December each year. We will also publish the report on our website.

An Annual Monitoring Report will present an analysis of the core output indicators for Local Development Frameworks (identified in central government's 'Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators (Update 1/2005)').

It is however accepted in advice from Government Office for the North West that the first AMRs will not be able to cover everything set out in national guidance. And in respect to the Lake District National Park Authority, this is relevant because the process to create the new Local Development Framework only began in earnest from January 2006.

We recognise the need to place this annual monitoring report in the context of other National Park Corporate Documents, partnership policies and other initiatives so future AMR's will reflect this approach.

Annex 2.0 is a list of the Abbreviations we use throughout the report and **Annex 3.0** shows The National Park in its Regional and Local Context.

2.0 Executive Summary - 2006/2007

Lake District National Park Annual Monitoring Report for Year Ending March 2007

2.1 Introduction

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 2006 to 31 March 2007. The Annual Monitoring Report must be submitted to Government Office for the North West by the end of December each year.

The monitoring period for the 12 months ending 31 March 2007 has proved to be a difficult time in terms of resources with a significant internal restructure having a major impact on the resources of the team, particularly with the Research Assistant post remaining vacant during this time. However, a considerable amount of effort has been put in to maintaining the systems for monitoring housing land availability and to the re-establishment and updating of the monitoring facilities for Employment Sites and Premises. Whilst other plans for monitoring a variety of issues and policies to inform the Core Output indicators had to be put on hold, work is now underway to enable the monitoring of some of these to take place to inform the Annual Monitoring Report for 2008. We have also successfully begun to commission a number of research projects to provide a robust evidence base for the Preferred Options for the Core Strategy and are undertaking other work in-house to develop monitoring facilities for office, retail and leisure developments. This will be reported on further in next year's AMR. Resources will continue to be a challenging problem over the coming year but we will endeavour to secure the support and resources needed to improve our monitoring capabilities to enable us to effectively assess the appropriateness of our current planning policies and develop new policies in the Local Development Framework.

The following sections provide a summary of key issues arising for each topic area covered in the report.

2.2 Spatial Strategy

Data has been collated for both housing and business developments for the first time this year and will inform our work on the Core Strategy. This will be further developed in subsequent AMRs.

Of the 167 residential units completed over the 12 month period most completions (117) took place in South Lakeland with 56.88% of completions in the larger settlements and 38.92% in the open countryside.

Outstanding planning permissions for housing (excluding South Lakeland District) totalled 120 units over the period. Permissions were generally split between the larger settlements (40.83%) and the open countryside (48.33%).

Draft RSS sets out an indicative housing target for the LDNP of 117 per annum. Whilst the current yearly figure is 167, this should be seen in the context of previous completion rates over the period since 2003 and anticipated future completion rates. However, at present the indicative target is being exceeded.

Total completions for business developments (B1, B2 and B8 uses of the Use Classes Order) for the year amounted to 0.35ha or 1533 m². Of this, the majority of developments were located within the open countryside followed by the villages. Little development took place in Key service centres and the larger settlements. This is a similar pattern to previous years.

There is 6.33Ha of total land available for business developments within the National Park, with potential to provide 3524 m² of floor space. Of this, most land and floor space is located in the open countryside.

2.3 Housing

We continue to monitor the number of housing completions through the Lake District National Park Housing Land Availability Survey. This allows us to understand the current vibrancy of the building trade and be aware of the changes to the built environment.

The draft RSS has set out an indicative housing target for the LDNP of 117 per annum with the Panel Report recommending this be reduced to 60 units per annum.

We commissioned Cumbria Rural Housing Trust to survey those Parishes who currently do not have a housing needs survey, this includes those which have never had a survey and those parishes where the need has been met or the survey is out of date.

During 2006-2007 we approved 74 planning applications for housing. Of these 19 affordable housing units were approved consistent with the housing policies expressed in the Joint Structure Plan and our SPD; 10 new units to be provided by a Registered Social Landlord and 9 units through private developers. Of these 2 units are complete, 10 units are under construction and 7 units are not started. The remainder were consistent with the policies in the Local Plan.

Further assessment of the Housing Land Availability Surveys indicates that 353 units remain extant in the period 2006 – 07. Of these, 243 units are under construction and 110 units have not yet started building work.

Future monitoring reports should demonstrate the direct correlation between new housing approvals and the delivery of housing on the ground which meets the identified need of the locality, thus enabling us the ability to assess the effectiveness of our policy framework more readily.

Windermere Parish is being re-surveyed in November 2007, the results of which will be reported in next years AMR. We have recently commissioned Cumbria Rural Housing Trust to conduct a number of housing need surveys in those Parishes which currently do not have a survey or the survey is out of date or the identified need has been met. This is a two year programme and will be reported in the relevant AMR.

The external demand will have to compete for a smaller number of properties available and this will continue to force up the price of available open market housing within the Lake District National Park. It is unlikely that wages will rise significantly to allow local people to compete for open market housing, and inflation rates will continue to rise putting additional pressure on cost of living expenses.

Surveys will continue to provide robust evidence to demonstrate need so that development opportunities within this spectacular landscape are justified and sustainable. They will work alongside other survey work such as Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and Employment Sites and Premises Study in order to ensure that land can be allocated for development which is both feasible and contributes towards maintaining and supporting our vibrant communities.

The Lake District National Park Authority's performance in relation to recycling land and building targets during the period 2006 – 2007 has exceeded the targets set out in various guidance and policy.

The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment will identify land which is available to accommodate new development. Couple this with the local housing needs surveys, the Authority will be in a good position to make informed judgements as to the most appropriate locations for future development. The Authority will continue to closely monitor land supply for housing.

The types of residential applications we receive are mainly small-scale development of 1-2 new dwellings with the occasional larger scale development in some of our larger settlements. The effective use of land is an issue within the Lake District National Park as there is not an infinite land resource available. Density will become more of an issue when we are allocating sites for housing through the Local Development Framework, to ensure that sites are utilised to their full advantage to help meet the identified housing need of the locality.

The figures show that 48% of our completions were built at densities greater than 50 dwellings which is an effective use of land. A further 29 dwellings were built in schemes between 30 and 50 dwelling per hectare. 34% of new dwellings were built in schemes with a density lower than 30 dwellings per hectare. These completions account for a third of the total. It is clear that a planning policy is necessary if we are to make the most effective use of the land we have available for residential development. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and local housing needs surveys will continue to identify capacity and need, which in turn will inform decisions on planning applications and the development of a local density policy through the LDF process. Until then we will continue to use Government guidance and policy, and closely monitor delivery through the housing land availability survey. It is likely that we would support a high density of housing per hectare above the 30 houses per hectare as an indicative minimum. This of course would be subject to extensive consultation.

Ensuring a supply of affordable housing is a key challenge to secure sustainable communities.

Of the 74 applications approved during the period 2006-07 19 dwellings will be provided through a Registered Social Landlord or private developer and 4 through local occupancy clauses by a private developer. This means that just over 31% of this year's approvals were approved to meet the identified need, a statistic that will continue to rise over the next few years.

A regular house price survey based on the property pages in local newspapers informs us of the current situation regarding affordability and availability. It is a particular problem for rural wards in South Lakeland and significant part of Eden, which are District areas covered by the Lake District National Park.

We continue to closely monitor our housing policies through the annual Housing Land Availability survey. This will provide us with the evidence to inform the effectiveness of our housing policies and assess whether the intentions of the policy to provide affordable housing is in fact allowing housing to be delivered on the ground. We will continue to work with the District Councils Housing Officers and Housing Associations to ensure that affordable housing in rural areas contributes to the creation and maintenance of sustainable rural communities in line with government guidance and policy.

2.4 Business Development

Unemployment in the National Park is noticeably lower than in the rest of Cumbria at 1.98%. Self employment is considerably higher at 19.60%, particularly in the countryside (which ties in with a high incidence of home working). In consequence the proportion of full and part-time employees is reduced.

Agriculture, hunting and forestry have relatively high levels of representation in resident employment in the National Park at 7.60% compared with elsewhere. Other important features are the strength of employment in hotels and restaurants in the National Park.

The rate of home working is particularly high at over 22%, increasing to 25% in the rural parts of the National Park. This is double the rate of home working in the rest of Cumbria. Overall, home working and walking to work account for over 40% of employees in the National Park.

Annual Employment Land Availability Surveys enable us to be aware of where and when business premises are being provided, the size of premises and the type of use being proposed. Our monitoring systems have been re-established this year and will provide consistent data for subsequent AMR monitoring.

Draft RSS does not set a specific target for the provision of employment sites. However, the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan remains part of the Development Plan for the National Park and sets a target of 3.00ha of land to be readily available in the National Park for the period 2001 to 2016. This figure recognises that new premises often are provided through the conversion and re-use of existing buildings rather than through the provision of new sites specifically.

We have commissioned an Employment sites and Premises Study, funded jointly with the North West Regional Development Agency (NWDA) to assess the demand and future supply of employment land and premises in the National Park and to take forward relevant recommendations from NWDA's Lake District Economic Futures Study and inform the production of our Local Development Framework. The results of this study will be reported on in next year's AMR.

Between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007, 7 developments have been completed compared with 14 in the previous year. This represents an overall drop in floor space from 2928 m² to 1533 m², a reduction of 1395 m².

88.6% of total completions in the 06-07 period were on brown field sites, an increase of 15.6% over the previous year's figure of 63%. However, completions were 21% lower than in the previous year in terms of both floor space and site area. The policy objective is therefore being achieved but less development is taking place "on the ground". 47.3% of total completions were on land within the open countryside, mainly on existing sites. This is a significant reduction on the previous year where the figure was 76.6%.

Records currently show that there are 38 sites with land available for development with 11 of those sites under construction. 6.33 ha of land is available for employment development in numerous settlements types throughout the National Park. 86.4% of the total available site area of 6.33 ha available is also utilising previously developed land, equating to 20 individual sites. 41.4% of land is under construction and 61.77% of land has planning permission indicating an immediate availability for development primarily for B1/B2 uses. 4770 m² (19.9%) is under construction and 9241 m² (38.55%) has planning permission leaving an estimated 3524 m² (22.21%) available for implementation. This demonstrates that policy is achieving its aim of meeting local need for employment land.

2.5 Local Services

In the National Park settlements are generally small and scattered and it is important that local services are supported and retained to enable sustainable communities to thrive. A suite of policies has been developed in the Joint Structure Plan (L52 to L57) to enable the provision of local services and facilities to meet the needs of communities. We hope to begin monitoring Office, Retail and Leisure developments in the next 12 months.

In 2006 we began an assessment of open spaces and recreational facilities throughout the National Park. The assessment is an audit of sports facilities and children's play areas, and of other open spaces such as parks and amenity sites. We have identified existing sites in the National Park, and have visited those sites to record qualitative information about them. We have not yet completed the data entry stage of the project. It is envisaged that this will be completed early in 2008. The database will then provide the information that we need to enable an assessment of the amount of open space areas managed to Green Flag Award standard for the 2008 Report.

2.6 Transport

We continued to promote the development and use of sustainable travel choices and reduce the adverse impacts of motor traffic on people, the environment and landscape character.

2.7 Flood Protection and Water

The potential for new development to directly pollute water resources must be avoided. Similarly the potential for new development to reduce the quantity of existing water resources should be limited to where adequate water supply already exists or where the provision of water resources can be made without adversely affecting river flows, water quality, amenity and nature conservation interests. Planning policies and the consultee arrangement with the Environment Agency are providing the guidance necessary to assess applications where flood risk is a key issue and we continue to work with the Environment Agency.

2.8 Biodiversity

The Lake District is rich in wildlife and geological features. We continue to manage all of these species, habitats and geological features sustainably.

2.9 Renewable Energy

Small scale renewable energy developments, particularly those which are domestic/community based and are developed on a local scale, have been positively encouraged provided that they can be assimilated into the area and would not have an adverse impact on local interests. We will continue to develop our monitoring for renewables on an ongoing basis.

2.10 Minerals and Waste

We continue to work closely with Cumbria County Council Minerals and Waste Team to promote joint working. We will also continue to monitor our planning permissions to remain informed of actual mineral workings on the ground. It may also be worthwhile investigating the merits of developing a better relationship with Building Control to help monitor the recycling of construction and demolition wastes. This will be explored during the year.

The Joint Structure Plan acknowledges that new waste recovery facilities will be needed in order to limit the need to landfill. We are not a waste collection or waste management authority. These responsibilities lie with the Districts and County Council. Total municipal waste for the year 2006-07 was 345,699 tonnes. This has decreased by 3.5% over the previous year for Cumbria. The amount of municipal waste that was land filled decreased by 9.5%, and the amount of waste recycled and composted increased by 10.9%. The amount of household waste composted increased by 1.2% and recycling increased by 14% compared with 2005-06.

We administer the Sustainable Development Fund, which has been used to support innovative schemes, which encourage waste minimisation, recycling and composting. We continued to work with the County Council and District Councils to contribute towards the national targets.

2.11 Process indicators

Progress on the Local Development Scheme is reported with the status of each document summarised in Tables 1 to 14. We are currently developing the Preferred Options for our Core Strategy. Consultation on this is scheduled for mid 2008.

2.12 Other Progress 2006-2007

We were successful in gaining central Government financial support to develop community capacity to survey and understand their own needs. This type of work will support the ethos of 'bottom up planning' and speed up the process of decision-making. The programme, funded through Invest to Save budget, will begin formally in January 2007.

We continue to build and maintain stronger relationships with Local Strategic Partnerships. In South Lakeland, we co-developed a working group to ensure collaboration between ourselves, District Council and County Council. This continues to focus on the development of Local Development Frameworks and will build on the existing collaborative work through the LSP Affordable Housing Task Group.

We have continued to work within our agreed protocol to support Parish Plan groups with Voluntary Action Cumbria, Cumbria County Council, Cumbria Association of Local Councils and South Lakeland District Council. We also review all completed Parish Plans to provide us with clear information about community needs. This supported the development of the issues and options consultation for the Local Development Framework. In January 2006, and continues to inform the development of Preferred Options for the Core Strategy.

The Lake District Partnership is now established and consists of organisations with a commitment to work together to provide reliable information about the state of the Lake District National Park. Because the National Park is a complex area, we first agreed the key elements which make up the National Park which we would need information about. We agreed that the key elements of the Park would be those 'themes' defined within the current National Park Management Plan. The Partnership will continue to be involved in the development of the LDF.

Conclusion

The key findings for the 2007 Annual Monitoring Report are presented overleaf.

2.0 Key findings 2006/2007

2.1 The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan was adopted in April 2006. We have looked at the policies that we would like to save in the Lake District National Park Local Plan and these are highlighted in **Annex 4**. The Regional Spatial Strategy has also undergone the Examination In Public process and the panel's report of findings will inform the development of our Local Development Framework policies.

2.2 We have produced our revised Local Development Scheme setting out our project plan for policy development over the next 3 years. A longer term work programme needs to be developed for submission in March 2008.

2.3 We adopted our Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) in June 2006, in which we set ourselves challenging targets for consultation. So far we have undertaken a series of meetings, both daytime and evening, to explain and discuss the issues and options. The feedback from these meetings was good and we have since published an analysis of the responses to the issues and options consultation.

2.4 Undertaking the Annual Monitoring Report has highlighted the amount of research that is still needed to be undertaken and the inadequacy of our resources and in house systems which will need to be addressed. It has helped us to identify the amount of resources, staff time and finances that are required to carry out effective monitoring. This requires an immediate review.

2.5 We have now met all of our milestones set within our Local Development Scheme to date, progress is continuing on gathering robust evidence and on our Core Strategy Preferred Options DPD. Consultation on this DPD is scheduled for mid 2008.

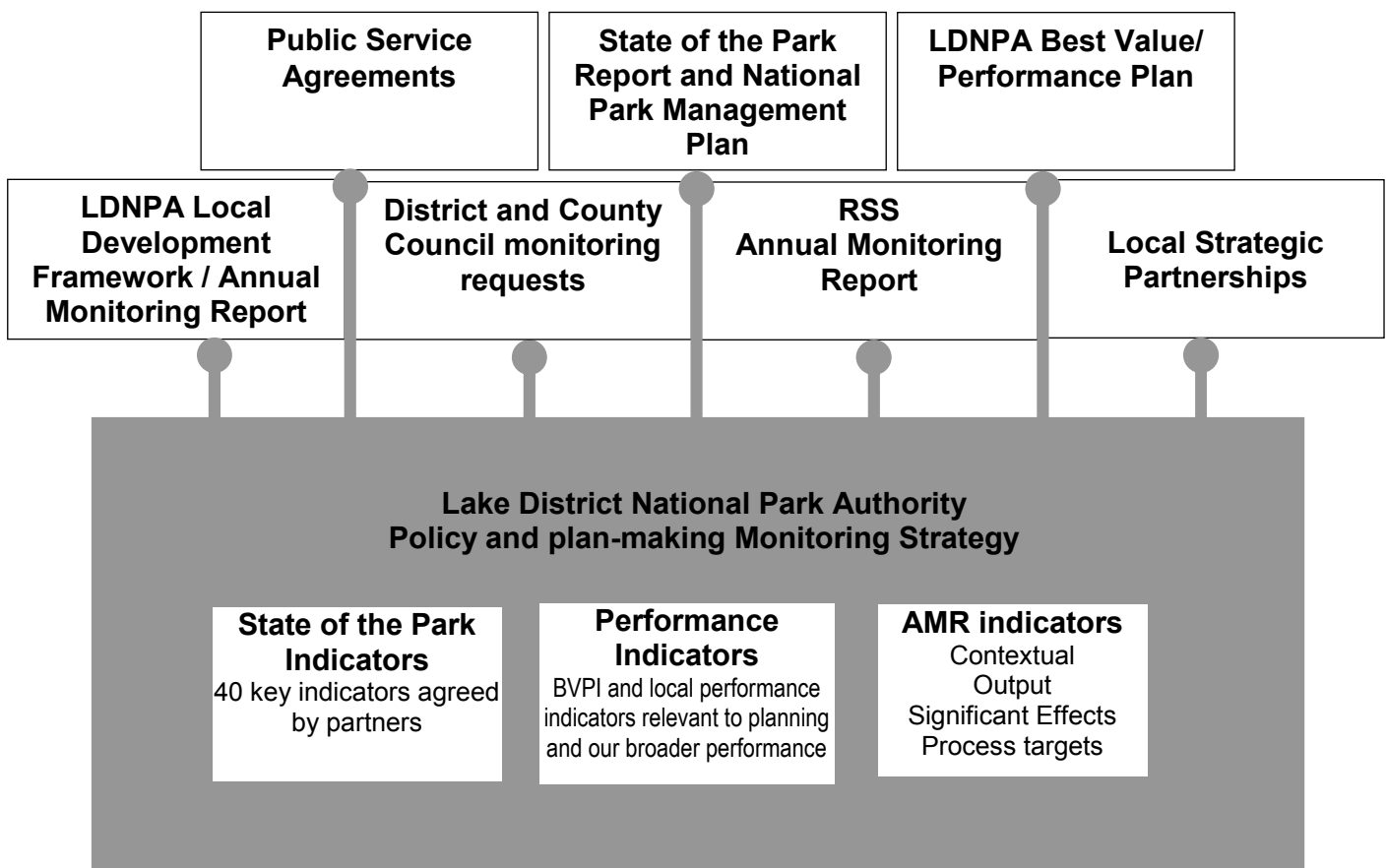
Section 2 Monitoring Strategy

3.0 Policy and plan making monitoring strategy

3.1 Overview

Our monitoring strategy is linked to the preparation of many reports or the monitoring of different initiatives and activities, of which the AMR is one part. The following diagram explains the links between our strategy and other documents or initiatives.

The Lake District National Park Authority Monitoring Strategy



3.2 The need for monitoring in policy and plan making

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. 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.

3.3 Linkages with RSS

We need to work together with NWRA - North West Regional Assembly - to ensure that our respective monitoring frameworks complement each other and avoid duplication. Our AMR must be submitted by December each year. The NWRA's monitoring submission for Regional Spatial Strategy is due at the end of February each year.

Future opportunities for joint working are explored and timescales developed and agreed to meet the respective AMR submission deadlines.

3.4 Policy context

Future reports will need to show how policy monitoring links to national targets such as Public Service Agreement targets relating to the delivery of sustainable communities, particularly PSA targets 2,4,5,6 and 8 (See page 5 of LDF Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide for details). It will also be necessary to make the linkages with sustainability appraisal and SEA. The integration with other initiatives such as Community Strategies, particularly through the adoption of common targets and indicators where possible and appropriate will need to be developed. As a National Park Authority, we need to ensure that policies in the Management Plan and the Development Plan are complimentary. The Strategy therefore seeks to ensure that close links between monitoring for the State of the Park Report and the LDF are maintained and further developed in a consistent manner.

3.5 Best Value / Performance Management Framework

As a Best Value Authority, under the terms of the Local Government Act 1999, we have a duty to produce an annual Performance Plan which shows continuous improvement in the way we work. The indicators we use to monitor performance include national Best Value Performance Indicators and family indicators agreed by National Park authorities. We have developed a new set of local indicators. Together, these performance indicators, allow us to measure progress on delivering our priorities and help us improve our services.

We have adopted a Performance Management Framework, which states how our performance measures are monitored across the organisation, and introduced quarterly reporting on performance measures to the Executive Board (made up of the National Park Officer and three directors) and a working group of Scrutiny Committee.

3.6 Risk management

The programme for the delivery of our monitoring strategy is considered challenging but realistic. However, there are risks and mitigation measures in place as follows:

Risk analysis	Mitigation measures
Staff health - all the more pertinent given the small size of the core team preparing the documents	Ensure appropriate workloads and variety of work is provided. Regular monitoring and support from managers and directors.
Use of new monitoring database – the investment we have made in the new database of planning applications needs to be realised within the broader monitoring strategy	Ensure staff are trained and have the processes/resources available to input appropriate information which can be extrapolated for broader monitoring. Ensure the database has continued investment
Funds – financial pressures on the Lake District National Park Authority's budget could affect the resourcing of the programme.	A new three year financial strategy for the Lake District National Park Authority is being developed. The long term commitment to all aspects of the LDF are

	understood and agreed. However, we need to uplift the resources we allocate to monitoring. We will specifically need to ensure we have resources available for external consultant support if required.
Stakeholder/partner input – some stakeholders /partners have a potential major input into monitoring but there may be other demands on their time. There are also conflicting interests and it will be a challenge to encourage the collation or extrapolation of data for the National Park boundary	We will regularly liaise with our partners. The new State of the Park Partnership Group has shown that joint working is possible. It is however time consuming and staff intensive to make this work and it will be a continuing requirement of the Lake District National Park Authority to lead the partnership.

4.0 Matters to address within the Annual Monitoring Report

4.1 Annual Monitoring Report requirements

We are required to ensure the AMR contains the following information:

I. Whether the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents set out in the LDS have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them or, where they are not being met or not on track to being achieved, the reasons why
II. Whether policies and related targets in LDDs have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them or, where they are not being met or not on track to being achieved, the reasons why
III. What impact the policies are having in respect of national and regional targets and any other targets identified in LDDs and not covered by (ii) above. Local Planning Regulation 48(7) specifically requires information to be provided on net additional dwellings and LPAs should produce housing trajectories to demonstrate how policies will deliver housing provision in their area.
IV. What significant effects implementation of the policies is having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainability is defined and whether these effects are as intended
V. Whether the policies in the LDD need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended
VI. Whether the policies need changing to reflect changes in national or regional policy
VII. The extent to which any LDO, where adopted, or Simplified Planning zone is achieving its purposes and if not whether it needs adjusting or replacing; and
VIII. If policies or proposals (including the LDO or SPZ scheme) need changing, the actions needed to achieve this.

4.2 Indicators

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 defined below and shown in the context Table 1 overleaf.

Contextual Indicators

These indicators describe the wider social, environmental and economic background against which policy operates. They aim to enhance understanding of the wider context for the development of spatial policies.

Core Output indicators

These are set indicators which authorities are required to monitor as a consistent data source which can be used to compare authorities and inform other organisations.

Local indicators

These are indicators which address outputs not covered by the other indicators and which may reflect local circumstances and issues. These may therefore vary over time.

Significant effects indicators

These indicators assess the significant social, environmental and economic effects of policies. They inform monitoring of the impacts of policies on sustainability. They will be linked to the sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators.

Process targets

These targets monitor the Local Development Scheme delivery via the targets and milestones set out within and assesses the need for any new documents to be introduced. Indication is made of whether the preparation of each document is on, behind or ahead of target.

Table 1: The different types of indicator within the Annual Monitoring Report

INDICATOR		NUMBER	PURPOSE/DESCRIPTION	UPDATING TIMEFRAME
Contextual		Small set of highly relevant indicators	Wider social, environmental and economic indicators	Every 5 years
Output	Core Output	As listed in OPDM's 'LDF Core Output Indicators' Update 1/2005	To measure quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to, and are 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.
	Local Output	3-4 per policy objective		
	Housing trajectories	See core indicator 2a of OPDM's 'LDF Core Output		

		Indicators' Update 1/2005		Establish through evidence base for LDD production. Update annually and report in AMR
Significant Effects			Identified through Sustainability Appraisal	Report annually in AMR where possible, and whenever SA done for an LDD
Process Targets			Monitor LDS delivery	Report annually in AMR

Section 3 Indicators

5.0 Contextual indicators

5.1 General overview

Appropriate Contextual Indicators describing the wider social, environmental and economic background against which policy operates will be created as the LDD progresses and particularly as part of the development of the Core Strategy, which began in January 2006.

One considerable problem facing us is the unavailability of data relevant to the National Park. Data needs to be extrapolated according to the national Park boundary and this is often not possible. Much of the data generally available is aggregated for county-wide, District, Parish or Ward boundaries which do not fit neatly with the National Park boundary, making data comparisons difficult or inaccurate. The National Park Authorities are currently lobbying NOMIS, official labour market statistics, in an attempt to get data aggregated for National Parks in the same way as District Authorities to enable the accurate presentation of data sets for individual National Park areas. This years Report continues to benefit from an ongoing improvement of the statistical base and comparisons with previous years should take this into account.

Annex 5 summarises some of the key characteristics, providing a profile of the National Park and compares this with Cumbria, the North Yorkshire Moors National Park and Exmoor National Park. These key characteristics, along with the data extracted from the Socio-economic study by Land Use Consultants (see overleaf) will act as a baseline to inform subsequent updates.

In October 2004 we commissioned Land Use Consultants to prepare a social and economic profile of the Lake District National Park. The full report is available from www.lake-district.gov.uk however some of the key elements of the study and diagrams are included below. Land use Consultants utilised post code information where this was available to provide a proportional weighting of the data to secure a closer 'fit' to the national park boundary and give more accurate data for the national park as a whole. This work continues to provide us with a methodology to enable us to monitor this data more accurately in future.

6.0 Output Indicators

6.1 Spatial Strategy

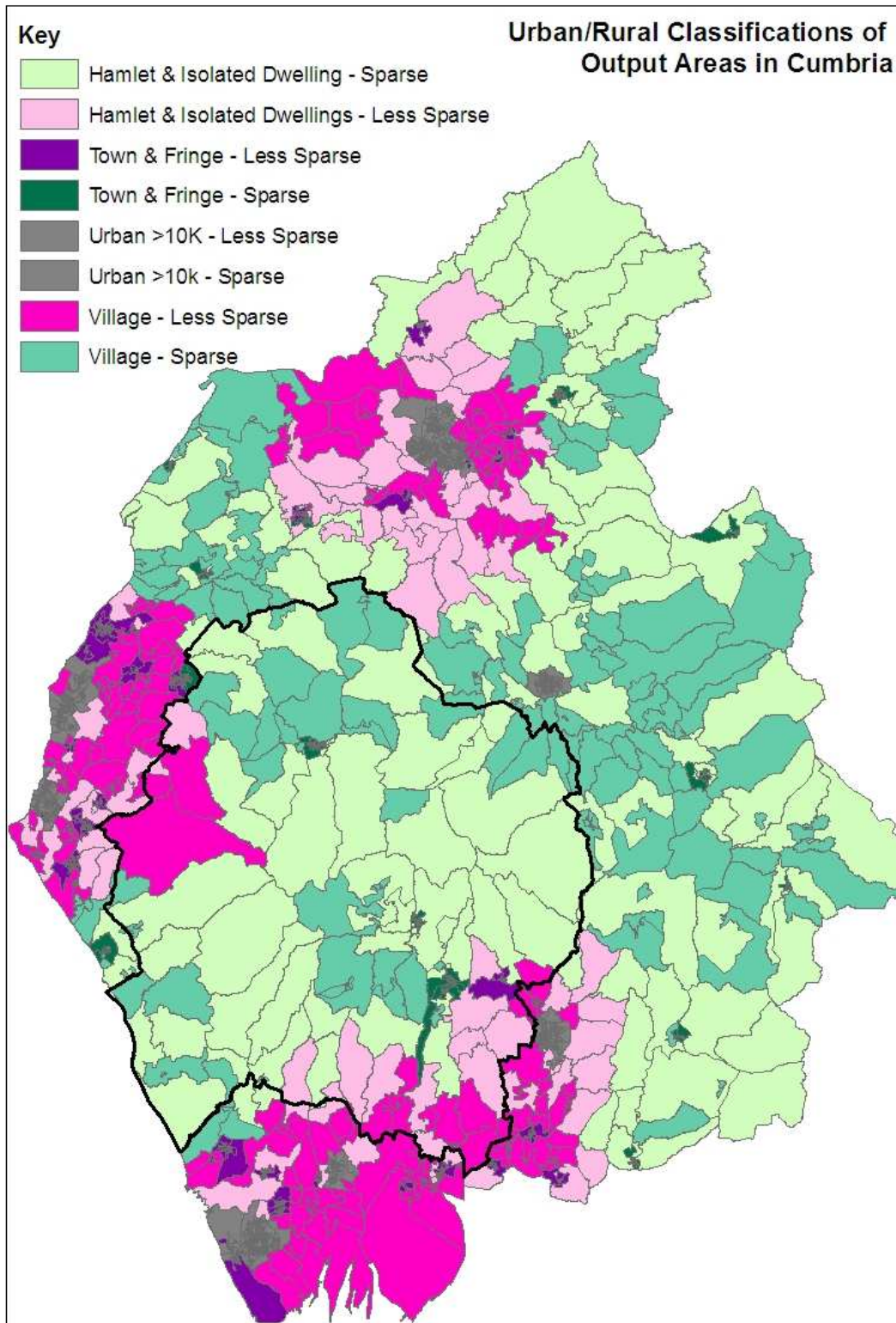
Spatial Development Strategy: The Local Plan identifies 20 'larger settlements' on the basis of their physical size, density of development, range and level of services, infrastructure capacity and resident population. Development boundaries have been defined for these settlements and any new development is expected to take place within these boundaries. The Plan also identifies 36 'villages' which are smaller in scale, have fewer community facilities and generally present fewer opportunities for additional development. No development boundaries have been defined because of the strong relationship between village and surrounding countryside and any new development is expected to be well related to existing development. The nature and scale of development in the villages should be of a nature and scale appropriate to the needs of the local community. In order to maintain the rural character of the area new development is required to be closely related to the existing larger settlements and villages where the majority of the National Park's population lives. Development in the open countryside is strictly controlled.

The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan promotes a sustainable development strategy in ways that are relevant to the issues and characteristics of the area. Within the National Park, development is focused in towns and villages to help sustain local services, meet local needs and support rural businesses. Exceptionally, development in the open countryside is allowed in specified circumstances. Specific guidance is provided for development within the main towns of Keswick, Ambleside, and Windermere/Bowness. The Structure Plan seeks to enable the Local Development Framework to create a suitable development framework and hierarchy through assessing the roles, functions and capacity of towns and villages to accommodate development and to identify the range and scale of development appropriate to each settlement, based on the needs of the locality.

Contextual

Urban / Rural Classification

The classification is mapped by Output Area. 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 Annex 15 and are compared with the rest of Cumbria.



Source: ONS, Super Output Area Boundaries. Crown copyright 2004. Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO"

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

Detailed Population analysis for the National Park

Census data shows that the population of the National Park has proportionately fewer children under the age of 16 than elsewhere in Cumbria (15.04% in the national Park, 19.21% in the rest of Cumbria) and slightly less people of working age. The proportion of the population over 60 is greater than for Cumbria (18.80% in the National Park, 15.28% in the rest of Cumbria) with far greater representation in the National Park for people from aged 75 (9.91% in the National Park compared with 8.38% in the rest of Cumbria).

Detailed population analysis for the National Park

Total no.	Under 16	16-19	20-29	30-59	60-74	75 or more
41650	6266	1759	3983	17684	7830	4128
Percentage	51.04	4.22	9.56	42.46	18.80	9.91
Gender	Male	48.65	Female	51.34		

Source: Census 2001

Type of Indicator: Local No/Ref:	Indicator: Spatial spread of development in larger settlements, villages and the open countryside: a) locations of housing, employment land and services and facilities completed b) locations of housing, employment land and services and facilities available (with planning permission or allocated)
Other Indicator Refs:	
Data Source:	Internal monitoring systems for housing, employment and retail and other services
Spatial Scale Measured:	National Park wide
Linkage with other strategy/plan:	
Objective/Commentary:	
<p>This indicator is intended to assess the performance of Local Plan policies NE1, NE2 and NE3 and to inform the development of a suitable spatial development strategy for the Local Development Framework. A sustainable approach relevant to the geographic circumstances of the area which enables communities within the National Park to be sustained in an innovative way is sought.</p> <p>The existing strategy in the Local Plan has endeavoured to strike a balance between enabling new development and service provision in a range of towns and villages throughout the National Park, where development is needed and most usefully located while sustaining the character of the area. It has provided opportunity and certainty to people, including developers and decision makers. It is important that we review where and what types of development have been allowed as one element of the research required which will inform the development of the spatial development strategy for the LDF.</p>	
Indicator Measure	
Actual Target (if any):	None
Where Set:	
Actual Achieved Measure:	

Analysis/Policy Assessment:

Annex 20 illustrates:

- the spatial spread of residential completions totalling 167 over the period. Most completions (117) took place in South Lakeland with 56.88% of completions in the larger settlements and 38.92% in the open countryside.
- the spatial spread of outstanding planning permissions for housing (excluding South Lakeland) totalling 120 over the period. Permissions were generally split between the larger settlements (40.83 %) and the open countryside (48.33%).

The draft RSS sets out an indicative housing target for the LDNP of 117 per annum. Whilst the current yearly figure is 167, this should be seen in the context of previous completion rates over the period since 2003 and anticipated future completion rates. However, at present the indicative target is being exceeded.

Total completions for business sites and premises for the year amount to 0.35 ha or 1533 m². Of this, the majority was located within the open countryside followed by the villages. Little development took place in Key service centres or the larger settlements. This is a similar pattern to previous years.

There is 6.33 Ha of total land and 3524 m² of floorspace available in the National Park for business use. Of this, most land and floorspace is within the open countryside.

Most availability and completions in the open countryside relate to existing sites.

Review of saved policies/LDDs:

The saved policies in the Local Plan continue to provide the guidance necessary for our Development Control Officers to fulfil their day-to-day functions and so remain valid in the immediate term.

The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001 – 2016 was adopted in April 2006. The suite of policies which it introduces, is designed to provide the strategic policy framework which directs future development in Cumbria and the Lake District National Park. As it stands it does not supersede policies in the Local Plan.

The Issues and Options Report on our Core Strategy sets out a range of proposals which when developed to Preferred Options stage will inform the need to save or not save the existing Structure and Local Plan policies. Therefore at this stage in the process we will save the relevant policies and review their status in the next Annual Monitoring Report.

Future Actions/Comments:

It is intended to undertake monitoring of planning applications for housing, employment and services/facilities to assess where these developments are being located to inform the development strategy for the LDF Core Strategy. The post dealing with many of our monitoring requirements has recently been filled. Following induction and training, priority will be given to prioritising this area of work. The SWIFT database of planning applications does not currently record the relevant information needed to analyse the data so the GIS system will need to be utilised to initially establish the locations of developments and enable this to be added to the SWIFT database. This should then allow appropriate analysis of the data to provide baseline information.

Research commissioned by the North West Regional Assembly on the role and function of Key Service Centres has now been completed and will provide the basis on which to undertake further research for all the larger settlements within the National Park. This further research intends to assess the range and scale of development appropriate to each settlement, having regard to the needs of the locality, the capacity of existing services to accommodate development, and the size, character and environmental capacity of the settlements to accommodate further development. This research is to be progressed as part of the evidence gathering for the Core Strategy. This research is dependent on the necessary funding being made available.

6.2 Housing

Contextual Commentary:

Each year the Lake District National Park Authority monitors the number of housing completions through its Housing Land Availability Survey. This allows us to understand the current vibrancy of the building trade and be aware of the changes to the built environment. But most importantly it enables us to assess how effective our planning policies and associated mechanisms are in the delivery of new housing which are consistent with the objectives set out by The Vision for the Lake District National Park and the Development Plan.

In addition, national and regional policy guidance places emphasis on using land sustainability 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 (Brownfield) land for housing before releasing further Greenfield land; avoiding low density development which is wasteful of land; and providing a mix of dwellings types, sizes and tenures which help to meet the needs of local people. The effectiveness of Development Plan policies in this regard also need to be monitored. The Annual Monitoring Report provides information relating to houses that were built in the period between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007, or which had planning permission during that time.

Housing Trajectory

Type of Indicator: CORE No/Ref: 2a (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)	"Indicator: Housing Trajectory showing: (i) net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer (ii) net additional dwellings for the current year (iii) projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer (iv) the annual net additional dwelling requirement (v) annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years' performances
Data Source:	Housing Land Availability Survey 2006-07
Spatial Scale Measured:	National Park wide
Objective/Commentary:	
Indicator Measure	
Actual Target (if any): Where Set: Actual Achieved Measure: Illustrations, charts, etc.	None set during this period

Illustrations, charts, etc:

	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20
Permissions	195	108	200	123	74													
Past Completions [2ai]	106	88	162	160														
Current Completions [2aii]					167													
Housing Need Surveys		17	26	341	211	10												
Annual Requirement [2aiv]		117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117

Notes:

Permissions – planning approvals for the past 5 years

Past Completions – net additional dwellings for the past 5 years

Current Completions – net additional dwellings for current year

Housing Needs Surveys – known identified need (see table below)

Annual Requirement – annual net additional dwelling requirement as set out in draft North West Regional Spatial Strategy (2,100 total maximum housing provision 2003-2021) – *to be confirmed*

Review of saved policies/LDDs:

The current development plan comprises the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan (adopted April 2006) and those policies contained in the Lake District National Park Local Plan (adopted May 1998) referred to in the Direction by the Secretary for the State for Communities and Local Government dated 18 September 2007. Because these policies has been either recently adopted or reviewed they continue to provide the policy framework necessary for our Development Control Officers to fulfil their day-to-day functions and so remain appropriate.

Of particular relevance are Policies H20 – H22, ST7 and ST12 of the Joint Structure Plan and Policies H2 – H5, H8, NE1 – NE3 of the Local Plan. Policy H20 (and SPD) is the starting point for all new housing applications and is being applied consistently therefore offering the assurances and direction required by developers and agents. ST7 is in general conformity with draft RSS and so is proving to be a useful tool in assessing development opportunities in the open countryside alongside NE1-NE3.

Progress is continuing on our Core Strategy Preferred Options DPD which will see a review of all policies. Consultation on this DPD is scheduled for May 2008

Future Actions/Comments:

Local Indicator:

Windermere Parish is being re-surveyed in November 2007, the results of which will be reported in next years AMR. We have recently commissioned Cumbria Rural Housing Trust to conduct a number of housing need surveys in those Parishes which currently do not have a survey or the survey is out of date or the identified need has been met. This is a two year programme and will be reported in the relevant AMR.

S106 Agreements are fundamental to the planning approval process as they are designed to ensure housing which meets the needs of the locality is secured in perpetuity. As you can see from **Annex 10** there is an issue with the S106 Agreement process. In order to help alleviate the backlog we have appointed a legal assistant to concentrate on the preparation of S106 Agreements to ultimately assist the implementation of new housing developments on the ground

Analysis:

As the Local Planning Authority for the LDNP, we have to be confident that each development opportunity presented to us is utilised to achieve the best outcome for the site and ultimately contributes to meeting the needs of the locality. The housing need surveys are an effective mechanism in identifying need based on actual figures as opposed to a sample survey which is then weighted to reflect a more general need.

Because of the finite land resource available throughout the LDNP any sites that come forward are used to meet the known need rather than an assumed need.

The external demand will have to compete for a smaller number of properties available and this will continue to force up the price of available open market housing within the Lake District National Park. It is unlikely that wages will rise significantly to allow local people to compete for open market housing, and inflation rates will continue to rise putting additional pressure on cost of living expenses.

Surveys will continue to provide the robust evidence to demonstrate need so that development opportunities within this spectacular landscape are justified and sustainable. They will work alongside other survey work such as Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and Employment Sites and Premises Study in order to ensure that land can be allocated for development which is both feasible and contributes towards maintaining and supporting our vibrant communities.

Previously Developed Land

Type of Indicator: CORE No/Ref: 2b	Indicator: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.
Other Indicator Refs:	Best Value Performance Indicator 106-Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land.
Data Source:	Housing Land Availability Survey 2006-07
Spatial Scale Measured:	National Park wide
Linkage with other strategy/plan:	The <i>North West Plan</i> Draft Regional Spatial Strategy: Table 9.1 Adopted Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001 – 2016: Policy ST3 & H18

TARGETS – PREVIOUSLY-DEVELOPED LAND (For the period 2006-2007)

National Target ¹	At least 60% of new housing should be provided on previously developed land including land and buildings that are vacant or derelict as well as land that is currently in use but which has potential for re-development.
Regional Target ²	In LDNP at least 40% of new housing provision to use brownfield land & buildings
Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 Target ³	At least 50% of housing constructed in Cumbria should use previously developed land and buildings.
Local Plan Target	Adopted before target requirement
Best Value Performance Indicator 106 ⁴	60% of new homes built on previously developed land

Revisions to the RSS (2005) – Distribution of Regional Housing provision 2003-2021
Submitted Draft RSS (2006) – sets a figure of at least **50%**

³ CLDJSP: Policy H18

⁴ BV106 – percentage of new homes built on previously developed land

Year	New Build (net)				Conversions including subdivision (Net)		Total	Total	%
	Greenfield	PDL	Total	%PDL	Greenfield	PDL	PDL	All sites	PDL
2002-03	22	25	47	53.2%	13	44	69	104	66.34%
2003-04	11	9	20	45%	9	58	67	87	77%
2004-05	18	40	58	68.9%	27	76	116	161	72%
2005-06	19	56	75	74.6%	28	57	113	160	70%
2006-07	14	61	75	81.33%	25	67	128	167	76.65%

Notes:

¹ PPS3 – Housing: Paragraph 41 ² Interim Draft

Objective/Commentary:

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. To achieve the national target further targets have been set from the regional to the district level to reflect the amount of previously developed land available for development in different areas. **See Annex 7**

Indicator Measure

Actual Target (if any):	2006-07 Target 60%
Where Set:	PPS3 and BVPI 106
Actual Achieved Measure:	Gross figure 76.65%

Analysis/Policy Assessment:
The Lake District National Park Authority's performance in relation to recycling land and building targets during the period 2006 – 2007 has exceeded the targets set out in various guidance and policy. This is consistent with previous performance rates. However, we are aware that this trend is likely to decrease significantly because there is not a finite Brownfield land resource suitable for redevelopment and what there has been is likely to have been used up in previous years. This situation is compromised by the Greenfield definition applied to buildings used for agriculture and forestry, which covers a significant amount of potential development opportunities within the Lake District National Park. Couple this with the need for exception sites and site allocation policies to deliver local needs housing, we are likely to see a significant reduction in the % figure previously achieved in relation to completions on previously developed land. This has been reflected in the submitted draft RSS reducing the target figure to 50%.
Illustrations, charts, etc:
Review of saved policies/LDDs:
Whilst we have not established a target within the Local Plan, ST3 in the Joint Structure Plan establishes the principles which apply to all new development. This includes locational criteria which are designed to bring unused, underused or derelict land and buildings back into beneficial use, thus minimising the take up of Greenfield land. Policy H18 also sets a target of at least 50% for the recycling of land and buildings throughout Cumbria. Both policies are still relevant and are fundamental to the decision making process. It is our intention to set a local indicator within the LDF to ensure Brownfield targets are consistently applied but remain appropriate to the special circumstances of the LDNP.
Future Actions/Comments:

Type of Indicator: CORE No/Ref: 2c	Indicator: Percentage of new dwellings completed at: (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare		
Data Source:	Housing Land Availability Survey 2006-07		
Spatial Scale Measured:	National Park wide		
Linkage with other strategy/plan:	The <i>North West Plan</i> submitted draft Regional Spatial Strategy (2006) Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing		
Objective/Commentary:			
<p>New Government guidance in PPS3 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. In the absence of any locally set targets, 30 dwellings per hectare net should be used as a national indicative minimum, until local density policies are in place. We currently do not have a local density policy. The types of residential applications we receive are mainly small-scale development of 1-2 new dwellings with the occasional larger scale development in some of our larger settlements. The effective use of land is an issue within the Lake District National Park as there is not an infinite land resource available. Density will become more of an issue when we are allocating sites for housing through the Local Development Framework, to ensure that sites are utilised to their full advantage to help meet the identified housing need of the locality.</p>			
Indicator Measure			
Actual Target (if any):	30 dwellings per hectare (national minimum)		
Where Set:	PPS3 (para 47)		
Actual Achieved Measure:	The table below sets out details of completions for the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007		
Illustrations, charts, etc			
		No. of Dwellings	Percentage
Density of New Dwellings	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare [2ci]	57	34.13%
	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare [2cii]	29	17.36%
	Above 50 dwellings per hectare [2ciii]	81	48.5%
Housing Completions 2006-2007		167	

Analysis/Policy Assessment:
The above table relates to dwellings completed in the financial year 2006-07 and sets out the number of dwellings completed in developments at different density ranges. It applies to all schemes. The figures show that 48% of our completions were built at densities greater than 50 dwellings which is an effective use of land. A further 29 dwellings were built in schemes between 30 and 50 dwelling per hectare. 34% of new dwellings were built in schemes with a density lower than 30 dwellings per hectare. These completions account for a third of the total. It is clear is that a planning policy is necessary if we are to make the most effective use of the land we have available for residential development. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and local housing needs surveys will continue to identify capacity and need, which in turn will inform both planning application decisions and our local density policy through the LDF process. Until then we will continue to use Government guidance and policy, and closely monitor delivery through the housing land availability survey. It is likely that we would support a high density of housing per hectare above the 30 houses per hectare as an indicative minimum. This of course would be subject to extensive consultation.
Review of saved policies/LDDs:
Not applicable
Future Actions/Comments:
In light of the comments made in PPS3 regarding local density policies it will be important that we address this issue through the LDF as a general development control policy. This will also be informed by our Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment which will define the character of a settlement and identify its development capability.

Type of Indicator: CORE No/Ref: 2d	Indicator: Affordable Housing Completions
Data Source:	Housing Land Availability Survey 2006-07
Spatial Scale Measured:	National Park wide
Linkage with other strategy/plan:	Cumbria Sub-Regional Housing Strategy 2006/2011 Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan (2006) - Policies ST12, H20, H21 and H22 Lake District Management Plan Policies SC1, SC2, SC3, SC5, SC8 and SC9 The Cumbria Strategic Partnership and Local Strategic Partnership community strategies, including action plans Interim Draft Revisions to the Regional Spatial Strategy (2005) – Policy L5 <i>The North West Plan</i> Submitted Draft Regional Spatial Strategy (2006) - Policy L5

Objective/Commentary:	
<p>Ensuring a supply of affordable housing is a key challenge to secure sustainable communities.</p> <p>PPS3 addresses affordable housing in rural communities. It requires local planning authorities to adopt a positive and pro-active approach which is informed by evidence, with clear targets for the delivery of rural affordable housing.</p> <p>Policy H20 of the Joint Structure Plan seeks to ensure any new housing in the Lake District National Park meets local housing needs. This means that no new housing will be provided to meet any demand for second homes, holiday homes, commuter homes or retirement homes. It removes any notion of meeting demand from our housing policies and replaces it with a notion of meeting housing need.</p> <p>The issue of definitions in relation to affordable and local needs housing was one area that was specifically considered at the Examination in Public of the Structure Plan in September 2004. We use the term 'housing needs of the locality', rather than just 'affordable needs' in recognition that low, average, and even middle-income earners, are having difficulties accessing housing to rent or buy in the National Park. Each of these groups needs to be helped in different ways if we are to ensure our communities are genuinely sustainable.</p> <p>The Lake District National Park Authority consider that to be in housing need, a household must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>This definition is included and explained in more detail in the adopted Supplementary Planning Document on Demonstrating Housing Need. A model Section 106 Agreement has also been created to complement the suite of housing policies to ensure that new housing development is implemented in accordance with the policy intentions.</p>	
Indicator Measure	
Actual Target (if any):	No targets set
Where Set:	
Actual Achieved Measure:	

Analysis/Policy Assessment:

The Joint Structure Plan was adopted in April 2006 and the policies are now being implemented. Several housing needs surveys have been carried out and the evidence of need established. A small number of planning applications have been submitted to meet this need. Several community housing groups and Housing Associations are in regular contact with the Authority to identify appropriate sites for residential development. Of the 74 applications approved during the period 2006-07 19 dwellings will be provided through a Registered Social Landlord or private developer and 4 through local occupancy clauses by a private developer. This means that just over 31% of this year's approvals were approved to meet the identified need, a statistic that will continue to rise over the next few years. (See table below) However, there will still remain occasions in the short-term where extant permissions will be completed which are not subject to the current more stringent planning policy and subsequent Section 106 Agreement. This has resulted in a delay in the effective monitoring of our current housing policies.

A regular house price survey based on the property pages in local newspapers informs us of the current situation regarding affordability and availability. A real affordability issue is evident for a significant part of the National Park; a fact, which was reinforced by the Cumbria Economic Bulletin, published in September 2006. It is a particular problem for rural wards in South Lakeland and significant part of Eden, which are District areas covered by the Lake District National Park.

The Supplementary Planning Document on Demonstrating Housing Need was adopted in June 2006. Couple this with Policy H20 from the Joint Structure Plan we are better placed to monitor the effectiveness of our housing policies as the creation of new dwelling units will have to be supported by evidence through a housing need survey which by definition is designed to provide housing for 26 those who are unable to access suitable housing without financial assistance. Future monitoring reports should demonstrate the direct correlation between new housing approvals and the delivery of housing on the ground which meets the identified need of the locality, thus enabling us the ability to assess the effectiveness of our policy framework more readily.

Illustrations, charts, etc See Annex 12 and 13

Review of saved policies/LDDs:

The current development plan comprises the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan (adopted April 2006) and those policies contained in the Lake District National Park Local Plan (adopted May 1998) referred to in the Direction by the Secretary for the State for Communities and Local Government dated 18 September 2007. Because these policies has been either recently adopted or reviewed they continue to provide the policy framework necessary for our Development Control Officers to fulfil their day-to-day functions and so remain appropriate.

Of particular relevance are Policies H20 – H22, ST7 and ST12 of the Joint Structure Plan and Policies H2 – H5, H8, NE1 – NE3 of the Local Plan. Policy H20 (and SPD) is the starting point for all new housing applications and is being applied consistently therefore offering the assurances and direction required by developers and agents. ST7 is in general conformity with draft RSS and so is proving to be a useful tool in assessing development opportunities in the open countryside alongside NE1-NE3.

Progress is continuing on our Core Strategy Preferred Options DPD which will see a review of all policies. Consultation on this DPD is scheduled for May 2008

Future Actions/Comments:

We will continue to closely monitoring our housing policies through the annual Housing Land Availability survey. This will provide us with the evidence to inform the effectiveness of our housing policies and assess whether the intentions of the policy to provide affordable housing is in fact allowing housing to be delivered on the ground. We will continue to work with the District Housing Officers and Housing Associations to ensure that affordable housing in rural areas contributes to the creation and maintenance of sustainable rural communities in line with government guidance and policy.

6.3 Business Development

Business Development, The aim of current Local Plan policy is to enable economically viable and socially balanced communities in the National Park. This can be assisted by encouraging a wider range of local employment opportunities for local people, not least school leavers, through the diversification of the economic base and, in addition, supporting the needs of existing businesses. Currently the economic base is rather narrowly drawn from agriculture and tourism and is vulnerable to changes in these market sectors. A wider base will assist in stabilising full-time paid employment and help to secure jobs with higher GVA ratings for the resident community.

Contextual

Economically active people in employment categories

Unemployment in the National Park is noticeably lower than in the rest of Cumbria at 1.98%. Self employment is considerably higher at 19.60%, particularly in the countryside (which ties in with a high incidence of home working). In consequence the proportion of full and part-time employees is reduced. See **Annex 14**

Industry of Employment – Resident employment

Agriculture, hunting and forestry have relatively high levels of representation in resident employment in the National Park at 7.60% compared with elsewhere. Other important features are the strength of employment in hotels and restaurants in the National Park. A detailed breakdown by employment type is contained in **Annex 15**.

Travel to work

The Census includes data for travel to work and home working. In the National Park home working is a strong economic characteristic. The rate of home working is particularly high at over 22%, increasing to 25% in the rural parts of the National Park. This is double the rate of home working in the rest of Cumbria.

The Report by Land Use Consultants shows that the dominant mode of travel to work is by car. Bus travel is particularly weak and it is noticeable that car sharing is low. In the towns the proportion of people walking to work is nearly three times greater than in the rest of the national Park, and double the rate for the rest of Cumbria. Overall, home working and walking to work account for over 40% of employees in the National Park. See **Annex 16**.

Type of Indicator: Core No/Ref: 1a	Indicator: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type
Other Indicator Refs:	RSS1a, Local
Data Source:	LDNPA Employment Land Availability Records
Spatial Scale Measured:	National Park wide
Linkage with other strategy/plan:	
Objective/Commentary:	
Indicator will enable monitoring of actual developments completed to determine the range of business and employment opportunities being secured.	
Indicator Measure	
Actual Target (if any):	None
Where Set:	
Actual Achieved Measure:	1533 m ²
Analysis/Policy Assessment:	
Between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007, 7 developments have been completed compared with 14 in the previous year. This represents an overall drop in floorspace from 2928 m ² to 1533 m ² , a reduction of 1395 m ² . Most developments include B1 classes, the largest being at Raygill Hall which is a local employment site.	
Review of saved policies/LDDs:	
<p>The saved policies in the Local Plan continue to provide the guidance necessary for our Development Control Officers to fulfil their day-to-day functions and so remain valid in the immediate term.</p> <p>The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001 – 2016 was adopted in April 2006. The suite of policies which it introduces, is designed to provide the strategic policy framework which directs future economic development in Cumbria and the Lake District National Park. As it stands it does not supersede all the economic policies in the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Issues and Options Report on our Core Strategy set out a range of proposals to be considered when developing to Preferred Options stage. Currently, all existing Structure Plan policies remain valid as RSS has not yet been adopted. Local Plan policies saved have been agreed with GONW and listed in Annex 4. Policies not saved are E7 and E8 as shown in Annex 4</p> <p>Annual Employment Land Availability Surveys enable us to be aware of where and when business premises are being provided, the size of premises and the type of use being proposed. Our monitoring systems have been re-established this year and will provide consistent data for subsequent AMR monitoring.</p> <p>Draft RSS does not set a specific target for the provision of employment sites. However, the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan remains part of the Development Plan for the National Park and sets a target of 3.00ha of land to be readily available in the National Park for the period 2001 to 2016. This figure recognises that new premises often are provided through the conversion and re-use of existing buildings rather than through the provision of new sites specifically.</p> <p>We have commissioned an Employment sites and Premises Study, funded jointly with the North West Regional Development Agency (NWDA) to assess the demand and future supply of employment land and premises in the National Park and to take forward relevant recommendations from NWDA's Lake District Economic Futures Study and inform the production of our Local Development Framework. The results of this study will be reported on in next year's AMR.</p>	
Future Actions/Comments:	
In last years report staff changes meant that priory was not given to maintaining the employment land data. A new functioning database has now been developed and this years figures are a more accurate analysis for current and future monitoring purposes. Last years figures should therefore be seen in that context.	

Type of Indicator: Core No/Ref: 1b	Indicator: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas.
Other Indicator Refs:	RSS1b
Data Source:	LDNPA Employment Land Availability Records
Objective/Commentary:	
The lake District National Park does not have any employment or regeneration areas identified in either the Local Plan or the Local Development Framework.	
Indicator Measure	
Actual Target (if any):	None

Type of Indicator: Core No/Ref: 1c	Indicator: Amount of completed floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land
Other Indicator Refs:	RSS1c
Data Source:	LDNPA Employment Land Availability Records
Spatial Scale Measured:	National Park wide
Linkage with other strategy/plan:	
Objective/Commentary:	
In seeking a more sustainable pattern of development, development plan policies try to minimise the use of resources by making more efficient use or re-use of existing resources, encouraging the use of previously developed land.	
Indicator Measure	
Actual Target (if any):	None
Where Set:	
Actual Achieved Measure:	1260m ² 88.6%
Analysis/Policy Assessment:	
88.6% of total completions in the 06-07 period were on Brownfield sites, an increase of 15.6% over the previous years figure of 63%. However, completions were 21% lower than in the previous year in terms of both floorspace and site area. The policy objective is therefore being achieved but less development is taking place "on the ground". 47.3% of total completions were on land within the open countryside, mainly on existing sites. This is a significant reduction on the previous year where the figure was 76.6%.	
Review of saved policies/LDDs:	
<p>The saved policies in the Local Plan continue to provide the guidance necessary for our Development Control Officers to fulfil their day-to-day functions and so remain valid in the immediate term.</p> <p>The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001 – 2016 was adopted in April 2006. The suite of policies which it introduces, is designed to provide the strategic policy framework which directs future economic development in Cumbria and the Lake District National Park. As it stands it does not supersede all the economic policies in the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Issues and Options Report on our Core Strategy set out a range of proposals which when developed to Preferred Options stage will inform the need to save or not save the existing Structure and Local Plan policies. Therefore at this stage in the process we will save the relevant policies and review their status in the 2006-07 Annual Monitoring Report.</p> <p>See Indicator 1a. for additional details.</p>	
Future Actions/Comments:	
In last years report staff changes meant that priory was not given to maintaining the employment land data. A new functioning database has now been developed and this years figures are a more accurate analysis for current and future monitoring purposes. Last years figures should therefore be seen in that context.	

Type of Indicator: Core No/Ref: 1d	Indicator: Employment Land Available by Type
Other Indicator Refs:	RSS1d
Data Source:	Employment Land Availability Records
Spatial Scale Measured:	National park wide
Linkage with other strategy/plan:	
Objective/Commentary:	
<p>Structure Plan policies EM13 and EM15 and Local Plan policies E1 to E6 seek to encourage economic activities to improve economic performance, promote opportunities for diversifying the economy and providing a wider choice of employment opportunities. Emphasis is placed on developing higher value added business activities. Structure Plan policy EM13 requires 3ha of employment land to be provided through Local Plan allocations for the period 2001 to 2016. Policies seek to ensure that an adequate supply of land for a variety of business uses, in a variety of locations, comes forward through the Local Plan allocations. This indicator seeks to quantify the amount of employment land available on sites with planning permission or that are allocated in the Local Plan.</p>	
Indicator Measure	
Actual Target (if any):	3Ha
Where Set:	Structure Plan policy EM13
Actual Achieved Measure:	6.33Ha
Analysis/Policy Assessment:	
<p>Records currently show that there are 38 sites with land available for development with 11 of those sites under construction. 6.33 ha of land is available for employment development in numerous settlements types throughout the National Park. 86.4% of the total available site area of 6.33 ha available is also utilising previously developed land, equating to 20 individual sites. 41.4% of land is under construction and 61.77% of land has planning permission indicating an immediate availability for development primarily for B1/B2 uses. 4770 m² (19.9%) is under construction and 9241 m² (38.55%) has planning permission leaving an estimated 3524 m² (22.21%) available for implementation. This demonstrates that policy is achieving its aim of meeting local need for employment land. The Former Backbarrow Ironworks site has planning permission and redevelopment has begun. There is now no land remaining allocated or available on that site and this therefore falls short of the Structure Plan requirement.</p>	
Review of saved policies/LDDs:	
<p>The saved policies in the Local Plan continue to provide the guidance necessary for our Development Control Officers to fulfil their day-to-day functions and so remain valid in the immediate term.</p> <p>The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001 – 2016 was adopted in April 2006. The suite of policies which it introduces, is designed to provide the strategic policy framework which directs future economic development in Cumbria and the Lake District National Park. As it stands it does not supersede all the economic policies in the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Issues and Options Report on our Core Strategy set out a range of proposals which when developed to Preferred Options saved most of the existing Structure and Local Plan policies. Policies not saved are E7 and E8 as shown in Annex 4</p> <p>See Indicator 1a. for additional details.</p>	

Future Actions/Comments:

In last years report staff changes meant that priory was not given to maintaining the employment land data. A new functioning database has now been developed and this years figures are a more accurate analysis for current and future monitoring purposes. Last years figures should therefore be seen in that context.

Early in 2007 work was being commissioned jointly with the North West Regional Development Agency to assess the demand and future supply of employment land and premises within the National Park, which also takes forward relevant recommendations from the Lake District Economic Futures Study. This will inform the preparation of Preferred Options for the Core Strategy of the LDF.

Type of Indicator: Core No/Ref: 1e	Indicator: Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area
Other Indicator Refs:	
Data Source:	LDNPA Employment Land Availability Records
Spatial Scale Measured:	National Park wide
Linkage with other strategy/plan:	
Objective/Commentary:	
<p>Land in the National Park is scarce for development purposes. There are competing demands from users who can command much higher land values. The policy approach in both the Structure and Local Plan therefore seeks to protect employment sites and premises from alternative uses.</p> <p>Local Plan policy E2 and Structure Plan policy EM14 seek to protect employment sites and premises in the National Park from being used for other purposes unless unsuitable or unviable for business use. Where other viable alternatives are available in the locality, use for other purposes can be considered.</p> <p>The Lake District National Park has no employment or regeneration areas identified.</p>	
Indicator Measure	
Actual Target (if any):	No loss
Where Set:	LP Policy E2 and SP Policy EM14
Actual Achieved Measure:	
Analysis/Policy Assessment:	
There have been no employment site losses in the last year.	
Review of saved policies/LDDs:	
<p>The saved policies in the Local Plan continue to provide the guidance necessary for our Development Control Officers to fulfil their day-to-day functions and so remain valid in the immediate term.</p> <p>The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001 – 2016 was adopted in April 2006. The suite of policies which it introduces, is designed to provide the strategic policy framework which directs future economic development in Cumbria and the Lake District National Park. As it stands it does not supersede all the economic policies in the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Issues and Options Report on our Core Strategy set out a range of proposals which when developed to Preferred Options saved most of the existing Structure and Local Plan policies. Policies not saved are E7 and E8 as shown in Annex 4</p>	
Future Actions/Comments:	
In last years report staff changes meant that priory was not given to maintaining the employment land data. A new functioning database has now been developed and this years figures are a more accurate analysis for current and future monitoring purposes. Last years figures should therefore be seen in that context.	

Type of Indicator: Core No/Ref: 1f	Indicator: Amount of employment land lost to residential development
Other Indicator Refs:	
Data Source:	LDNPA Employment Land Availability records
Spatial Scale Measured:	National Park wide
Linkage with other strategy/plan:	
Analysis/Policy Assessment:	
There have been no losses of employment land to residential development.	
Review of saved policies/LDDs:	
<p>The saved policies in the Local Plan continue to provide the guidance necessary for our Development Control Officers to fulfil their day-to-day functions and so remain valid in the immediate term.</p> <p>The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001 – 2016 was adopted in April 2006. The suite of policies which it introduces, is designed to provide the strategic policy framework which directs future economic development in Cumbria and the Lake District National Park. As it stands it does not supersede all the economic policies in the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Issues and Options Report on our Core Strategy set out a range of proposals which when developed to Preferred Options saved most of the existing Structure and Local Plan policies. Policies not saved are E7 and E8 as shown in Annex 4</p>	
Future Actions/Comments:	
<p>In last years report staff changes meant that priory was not given to maintaining the employment land data. A new functioning database has now been developed and this years figures are a more accurate analysis for current and future monitoring purposes. Last years figures should therefore be seen in that context.</p>	

6.4 Local Services

Local Services, current policy context The Joint Structure Plan seeks to ensure that services and facilities are available in towns and villages. The Local Development Framework will need to establish the importance of local centres and facilities and identify measures which will help to sustain them. We will need to carry out surveys of the existing and future needs of communities for open space, sport and recreational and cultural activities and carry out audits of existing facilities. Where appropriate, local standards should be set out in the LDF to identify specific needs and areas of shortfall.

Type of Indicator: Core No/Ref:4a	Indicator: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development
No/Ref: 4b	Indicator: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres
Other Indicator Refs:	RSS4a and RSS4b
Data Source:	L:DNPA Planning Applications Database and monitoring
Spatial Scale Measured:	National Park wide
Linkage with other strategy/plan:	
Objective/Commentary:	
<p>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 vital and viable town centres. In the National Park settlements are generally small and scattered and it is important that local services are supported and retained to enable sustainable communities to thrive.</p> <p>A suite of policies has been developed in the Joint Structure Plan (L52 to L57) to enable the provision of local services and facilities to meet the needs of communities.</p> <p>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 existing facilities are retained. Local shops and services are important facilities in this context. The following objectives underpin the retail policies (R1 to R7) of the Local Plan:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>	
Indicator Measure	
Actual Target (if any):	None
Where Set:	
Actual Achieved Measure:	

Analysis/Policy Assessment:
Category B1a is currently captured via the business Development indicators.
Review of saved policies/LDDs:
<p>The saved policies in the Local Plan continue to provide the guidance necessary for our Development Control Officers to fulfil their day-to-day functions.</p> <p>The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001 – 2016 was adopted in April 2006. The suite of policies which it introduces, is designed to provide the strategic policy framework which directs future development in Cumbria and the Lake District National Park. As it stands it does not supersede policies in the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Issues and Options Report on our Core Strategy set out a range of proposals which when developed to Preferred Options saved most of the existing Structure and Local Plan policies. Policies not saved are E7 and E8 as shown in Annex 4</p>
Future Actions/Comments:
<p>Surveys of all the larger settlements are being undertaken on a rolling programme to provide baseline data for these settlements (20 in all). A town centre health check is being carried out for 6 settlements in the National Park.</p> <p>A database for monitoring Business Uses will be developed in the next 12 months and for A1, A2 and D2 uses. The data for this year's Annual Monitoring Report is therefore not yet available. Work has begun on identifying the relevant planning applications to monitor for these two indicators. 5000 planning applications have been identified which must be checked to ensure that the relevant developments are included for monitoring. Resources will need to be found and priority given to undertake this area of monitoring and next year to ensure the required data is to be collected, collated, and classified.</p>

Type of Indicator: Core No/Ref: 4c	Indicator: Amount of open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard.
Spatial Scale Measured:	Authority wide
Linkage with other strategy/plan:	Rights of Way Improvement Plan Cumbria County Council, Lake District National Park Authority
Objective/Commentary:	
<p>To achieve Green Flag Award standards for publicly accessible open space.</p> <p>The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's Public Service Agreement target 8 sets national policy for green spaces and open spaces. The Agreement states that local authorities are to lead the delivery of cleaner, safer, and greener public spaces. They should also lead on improving the quality of the built environment in deprived areas and across the country, with measurable improvements by 2008.</p> <p>The Green Flag Award is the national standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales. The Civic Trust manages the award, on behalf of the ODPM and the Green Flag Advisory Board. Awards are given annually, and those that are successful must apply each year to renew their status. The Core Output Indicator does not require that sites should have been awarded Green Flag status, but measures the percentage of publicly accessible open space that is managed to "Green Flag Award standard".</p> <p>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</p>	

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.

Analysis/Policy Assessment:

We do not currently have data available for this indicator.

As part of the development of the Cumbria Rights of Way Improvement Plan, in partnership with Cumbria County Council we appointed consultants to undertake some research to assess needs and preferences of key audiences for countryside access and recreation in Cumbria. This was done by:

- Identifying the key audiences for the Cumbria Rights of Way Improvement Plan (CROWIP).
- Collecting and setting out missing information from those audiences to identify their needs and preferences for countryside access and recreation in Cumbria.
- Showing how the strategy and practical outcomes of the CROWIP can both help to meet these needs and preferences and deliver the aims of the Cumbria Countryside Access Strategy (CCAS). The research identified the key needs and preferences and recommended actions to address needs and preferences, and to erode barriers to wider participation. The majority of identified needs and preferences meet the key aims identified in the CCAS.

In 2006 we began an assessment of open spaces and recreational facilities throughout the National Park. The assessment is an audit of sports facilities and children's play areas, and of other open spaces such as parks and amenity sites. We have identified existing sites in the National Park, and have visited those sites to record qualitative information about them. We have not yet completed the data entry stage of the project.

It is envisaged that this will be completed early in 2008. The database will then provide the information that we need to enable an assessment of the amount of open space areas managed to Green Flag Award standard for the 2008 Report.

Future Actions/Comments:

Completion of Open Spaces Audit and Assessment so that we can assess the number of open spaces that are managed to Green Flag Award standard.

6.5 Transport

Transport– We will promote the development and use of sustainable travel choices and reduce the adverse impacts of motor traffic on people, the environment and landscape character.

Type of Indicator: 3a No/Ref:	Indicator: Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B and D complying with car parking standards set out in the local development framework
Data Source:	LDNPA Planning Application database
Spatial Scale Measured:	National Park wide
Objective/Commentary:	
The draft Regional Spatial Strategy (Policy RT6) requires local authorities to develop maximum parking standards. The parking standards are reflected in the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan (which also includes use class order A2). The regional parking standards are currently under review (November 2007).	
Indicator Measure	
Where Set:	RPG Policy T9; draft RSS Policy RT6
Future Actions/Comments:	
The information required to support this indicator is not available. We will review our development control planning applications database (SWIFT) and other recording procedures so that, in future, we can monitor non-residential development complying with car parking standards.	

Type of Indicator: 3b No/Ref:	Indicator: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment	
Data Source:	LDNPA Planning Application database	
Spatial Scale Measured:	National Park wide	
Objective/Commentary:		
Joint Structure Plan Policy ST1 seeks to sustain both urban and rural communities. ‘ <i>Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services</i> ’ is one of the criteria providing a link with this indicator. The Joint Structure Plan policy will be replaced by Regional Spatial Strategy policies DP1 (spatial principles) and DP2 (promoting sustainable communities).		
Figures for March 2006 – 2007 are as follows:		
Residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of:		
Service	Number of completions (out of a total of 167)	Percentage of completions
GP	126	75.0
Hospital	55	32.9
Primary School	132	79.0
Secondary School	107	64.1
Area of employment	113	67.7
Major retail centre	124	74.3
		Conclusion needed
Future Actions/Comments:		
The above information has been provided by Cumbria County Council based on LDNPA housing completion figures. We now have the software to undertake future analysis in-house.		

6.6 Flood Protection and Water

Contextual Commentary:

National Policy Guidance places emphasis on ensuring flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk.

The Development Plan policies for reducing the risk of flooding in the Lake District National Park advocate the location of all new development should use land in the following order of priority:

- Sites with little or no flood risk, followed by
- Sites with low or medium flood risk, and only then
- Sites in areas of high flood risk.

In all cases design proposals should minimise or mitigate any flood risk and where practicable include sustainable drainage systems.

Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk require local planning authorities to identify land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas, and to prepare a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

The Lake District National Park Authority commissioned consultants jointly with Cumbria County Council, Eden District Council, Copeland Borough Council and South Lakeland District Council to prepare the SFRA for these areas. The final report was received in September 2007. This will inform our Core Strategy and Allocations policy through the LDF.

The potential for new development to directly pollute water resources must be avoided. Similarly the potential for new development to reduce the quantity of existing water resources should be limited to where adequate water supply already exists or where the provision of water resources can be made without adversely affecting river flows, water quality, amenity and nature conservation interests.

The Annual Monitoring Report provides information relating to new development granted planning approval contrary to the advice of the environment Agency in the period between April 2006 and March 2007.

Type of Indicator: 7 No/Ref:	Indicator: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on grounds of flood defence or water quality.
Data Source:	Environment Agency Planning Application Data
Spatial Scale Measured:	National Park wide
Linkage with other strategy/plan	The North West draft submitted Regional Spatial Strategy 2001-2021
Objective/Commentary:	
<p>Recent experience is that flooding events are becoming worse both in frequency and scale, due to climate change and increased surface water run off from the built environment. Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Floodrisk aims to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Policy ST3 of the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan identifies the need to reduce the risk of flooding within new development by using land in the order of priority: sites with little or no risk, sites with low or medium flood risk, sites in areas of high risk. In all cases design proposals should minimise or mitigate any flood risk where practicable. Policy C42 states that development proposals should take into account an assessment of the risk of flooding and be in accordance with the search sequence outlined in Policy ST3.</p> <p>On 1 October 2006 the Environment Agency was made a statutory consultee for planning applications where flood risk is a key issue. The consultation requirement was introduced by Statutory Instrument 2006/2375.</p> <p>The LDF process will continue to address the issue flooding and water quality in line with National and Regional objectives.</p>	
Analysis/Policy Assessment:	
<p>Annex 6 identifies the planning applications listed by the Environment Agency as those they objected to in 2006/07. Of these, 1 was approved against the advice of the Environment Agency, 1 was refused in accordance with Environment Agency advice, 1 application was withdrawn, 5 were approved after the EA objection was resolved and in 3 cases the Environment objection was withdrawn.</p> <p>There were no planning applications objected to by the Environment Agency on water quality grounds.</p> <p>Planning policies and the consultee arrangement with the Environment Agency are providing the guidance necessary to assess applications where flood risk is a key issue.</p>	

Review of saved policies/LDDS:
<p>The development plan comprises the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan and those policies contained in the Lake District National Park Local Plan referred to in the Direction by the Secretary for State for Communities and Local Government. Policies UT1 and UT5 from the Local Plan continue to provide the guidance necessary for our Development Control Officers to fulfil their day-to-day functions and so remain valid in the immediate term.</p> <p>The Joint Structure Plan Policy ST3 continues to provide guidance on the specific principles which apply to all new development which includes reference to reducing the risk of flooding and the need to avoid reductions in the quality and quantity of groundwater and surface waters.</p> <p>The draft Regional Spatial Strategy is nearing adoption and the policies in the Structure Plan will then be replaced where specified. Policy ST3 and C42 is to be replaced.</p> <p>We are currently working on the preferred options stage of our core strategy.</p>
Future Actions/Comments:
<p>We will continue to work with the Environment Agency to provide comprehensive data. The issue of further debate and analysis is the individual officer interpretation of both planning policy and personal assessment of the planning application. This element is something which will be continually monitored and reported to the Head of Development Management for comment and action if necessary.</p>

6.7 Biodiversity

<p>Biodiversity – The Lake District is rich in wildlife and geological features. There are over 100 SSSI's covering nearly one fifth of the National Park. The international wildlife importance of over 40 of these sites is further recognised by additional designation as Natura 2000 sites. There are also three Ramsar, eight National Nature Reserves and two Local Nature Reserves designations and various species of European Importance. We will manage all of these species, habitats and geological features sustainably.</p>

Type of Indicator: 8 No/Ref:	Indicator: Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type) (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub regional or local significance.
Other Indicator Refs:	
Data Source:	
Spatial Scale Measured:	National Park wide
Linkage with other strategy/plan:	Lake District National Park Management Plan Policy NC15 The Lake District Still Waters Partnership Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan High Brown Fritillary Action Group Flora in the Fells

Objective/Commentary:	
<p>We are actively involved in many partnership groups and working to improve information available about biodiversity and how we use it to ensure good decision making. The Joint Structure Plan reinforces the need to afford the highest level of protection to sites and species identified for their national and international conservation importance. Development and other land use changes in these areas or within their settings that are detrimental to their characteristics will not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances to dictate otherwise.</p>	
Review of saved policies/LDDs:	
<p>The saved policies in the Local Plan (NE10 – Protection of semi natural habitats, NE12 – Protection of woodlands and trees and NE18 – Protection of river corridors) and Policies E34 and E35 of the Joint Structure Plan continue to provide the guidance necessary for our Development Control Officers to fulfil their day-to-day functions. Policy E39 seeks to enhance both the built and natural environment.</p>	
Future Actions/Comments:	
<p>We are continuing to work with partners from the Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan and the Cumbria Biological Data Network to identify a comprehensive list of priority habitats and species which are relevant to the National Park.</p> <p>The extent of some priority habitat is well recorded and this data is already checked as part of our development control process. For other habitat types, the data layers are not yet comprehensive. Draft revised criteria are currently under consultation with a view to reviewing all County Wildlife Sites in the National Park and identifying new sites.</p> <p>The nature of records for priority species is variable and there is not currently enough detail in these layers to rely on all possible impacts to be flagged up through initial checks of the spatial data. The Cumbria Biological Data Network has been working on improving the resolution of these data sets. The Authority is also using existing spatial data to work on the improvement of validation checklists to ensure that adequate levels of information are available with respect to planning decisions at the outset. A draft validation checklist has now been produced.</p> <p>Although it is relatively easy to identify applications where an interest feature has been flagged up by the development control GIS checking procedure, it is less easy to assess the outcome for biodiversity in relation to the decisions that have been made. Currently, checking lists manually is the only option. A GIS layer for all planning applications where information relating to European Priority Species has been received is currently being generated with a view to identifying and analysing the success of policy in relation to protected species.</p>	

6.8 Renewable Energy

Renewable Energy– Small scale renewable energy developments particularly those which are domestic/community based and are developed on a local scale will be positively encouraged provided that they can be assimilated into the area and would not have an adverse impact on local interests.

Type of Indicator: 9 No/Ref:	Indicator: Renewable Energy capacity (MW) installed by type
Other Indicator Refs:	
Data Source:	LDNPA Planning Applications database
Spatial Scale Measured:	National Park wide
Objective/Commentary:	
During the development of the now adopted Joint Structure Plan, a comprehensive assessment of renewable energy potential in the County was undertaken by AXIS Planning Consultants to inform the policies.	
Indicator Measure	
Actual Target (if any):	443 MW for Cumbria to 2015
Where Set:	Provisional target set in the Interim draft revisions to RSS
Analysis/Policy Assessment:	
We remain concerned that the RSS for the NW region is seeking to increase the Renewable Energy Targets for Cumbria. The target is higher than that figure set out in the partial review of the Regional Planning Guidance. Work on the RSS is still ongoing, and we will continue to lobby for a new capacity study to be undertaken in line with the one done for the Joint Structure Plan, to establish uniform research methodology and to inform the emerging figures of the RSS. Annex 7 indicates that 8 small scale renewable energy projects were granted during the current review compared with 17 in the previous year.	
Future Actions/Comments:	
This year, we have provided a list of all renewable energy applications by type in ANNEX 7 . However we are still unable to provide the MW of installed capacity. Although we have been looking at this and our use of swift for these purposes, we have not made as much progress on this monitoring as we anticipated. However, we will continue to develop our monitoring for renewables on an ongoing basis and our wider strategic approach to climate change and renewable energy generally.	

6.9 Minerals and Waste

Work on our core Policies including Minerals and Waste begins in early 2006. This work will include liaising with Cumbria County Council as the Planning Authority for Cumbria outside the Lake District National Park. Discussions on how best we can provide information on the core indicators, and develop local indicators will be a key part of these discussions.

Type of Indicator: CORE No/Ref: 5a	Indicator: The production of primary land won aggregates (tonnes)
Data Source:	Cumbria County Council Minerals and Waste Team. The latest figures are set out in the North West Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report 2005. These are up to the calendar year 2004 and include quarries that are within the Lake District National Park.
Spatial Scale Measured:	County-wide (cannot be broken down to LDNPA level, for reasons of commercial confidentiality)
Linkage with other strategy/plan	<i>Planning Cumbria</i> , Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 <i>The North West Plan</i> , Regional Spatial Strategy
Objective/Commentary:	
Policies EM7, EM8 and EM9 of the Regional Spatial Strategy seek to ensure that an adequate supply of minerals is maintained. Except for dimension or building stone and slate, it is considered that this will be achievable without the need to make further provision within the National Park. (Policy R48 Joint Structure Plan) Mineral production within the National Park is limited primarily to slate, stone and aggregates. Because of the sensitive nature of mineral extraction, permissions are assessed against policies which are designed to balance the significant environment effects against the demonstrated need for mineral extraction. There are three large scale slate quarries currently operating, with other smaller sites operating intermittently when the demand for their particular slate arises. There are also granite and limestone quarries.	
Indicator Measure:	
Actual Target (if any):	Sub-regional Apportionment of Aggregates in Cumbria 66 million tonnes for crushed rock and 11.2 million tonnes of sand and gravel.
Where set:	EM8 of RPG
Actual Achieved Measure:	The three-year average annual sales 2004 -2006 for Cumbria were 3.75 million tonnes/year and 800,000 tonnes/year of sand and gravel.

Analysis/Policy Assessment:

Cumbria Production of primary land on aggregates (million tonnes)					
	2004	2005	2006	2001-03 average	2004-06 average
Limestone	2.8	2.6	2.7		
Sandstone & Igneous	1.1	1.1	0.96		
All crushed rock	3.9	3.7	3.66	3.9	3.75
<i>To be compared with the sub-regional apportionment of 4.1Mt</i>					
Sand and gravel	0.8	0.7	0.79	0.86	0.76
<i>To be compared with the sub-regional apportionment of 0.7 Mt</i>					
Total land won aggregates	4.7	4.4	4.45	4.86	4.51
(RAWP 2006 unpublished data)					

We have not received any planning applications for new proposals minerals extractions or extensions to during the period April 2006 to March 2007.

The table in the Joint Structure Plan showing aggregate landbank includes permitted reserves in the Lake District National Park. The table above was given to us by the Cumbria County Council Minerals & waste Team for inclusion in our AMR. It may be necessary to release further reserves of general crushed rock to maintain the landbank, and this will be addressed through detailed policies set out in the Local Development Framework and working closely with the County Mineral and Waste Team.

This is a difficult indicator for us to report on because the information is not disaggregated to reflect the mineral workings within the National Park because of reasons of commercial confidentiality. However, it is still necessary that we monitor mineral workings because of its importance as a viable industry and also because of the potential conflicts with the areas natural beauty.

Review of saved policies/LDDs:

The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan was adopted in April 2006 which introduced Policy R48: Mineral extraction in the Lake District National Park and AONBs. This sets out the circumstances in which mineral extraction will be permitted in these areas and supersedes the Mineral Policies in the Local Plan which were not saved under the Direction by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government.

In addition to this, the Issues and Options Report addressed Minerals as part of the Core Strategy consultation, which are being taken through the Preferred options stage due for consultation in April 2008. This will be reported on further in next years Annual Monitoring Report.

Future Actions/Comments:

We will continue to work closely with Cumbria County Council Minerals and Waste Team to promote joint working. We will also continue to monitor our planning permissions to remain informed of actual mineral workings on the ground. It is important to acknowledge the importance of the national and regional agenda in relation to climate change as this might have a bearing on future extractions particularly slate and building stone. We will also have to have regard for the ecological limits of some of our existing sites. It could be beneficial to both development control and mining operators if an assessment was conducted to assess development capacity of our existing and old sites to provide some certainty of the likelihood of future permissions should the need arise. Many of these issues are being addressed through the need to have evidence to support the preferred options stage of our core strategy and will probably be available as technical appendices.

Type of Indicator: CORE No/Ref: 5b	Indicator: The production of secondary/recycled aggregates (tonnes)
Data Source:	Cumbria County Council Minerals and Waste Team.
Spatial Scale Measured:	Currently only figures for the North West region can be provided
Linkage with other strategy/plan	<i>Planning Cumbria</i> , Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 <i>The North West Plan</i> Regional Spatial Strategy
Objective/Commentary:	
Secondary aggregates are those produced from minerals wastes and recycled aggregates are those produced from previously used materials e.g. construction and demolition wastes. Policy EM9 of the submitted draft RSS expresses the requirement to maximise the role played by secondary and recycled sources of aggregates and sets the target of 20% of construction aggregates to be from secondary or recycled sources by 2010 and 25% by 2021.	
Indicator Measure:	
Actual Target (if any):	
Where set:	
Actual Achieved Measure:	
Analysis/Policy Assessment:	
It has not been possible to provide the data on this indicator this year due to problems of accessibility, and so it is difficult to assess the effectiveness of current development plan policies. Policy ST3 of the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan requires all proposals for development to safeguard natural resources including the recycling of materials which could contribute to the recycled aggregates indicator. At present we do not have the systems in place to monitor this effectively on a case by case situation.	
Review of saved policies/LDDs:	
The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan was adopted in April 2006 which introduced Policy R48: Mineral extraction in the Lake District National Park and AONBs. This sets out the circumstances in which mineral extraction will be permitted in these areas and supersedes the Mineral Policies in the Local Plan which were not saved under the Direction by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. In addition to this, the Issues and Options Report addressed Minerals as part of the Core Strategy consultation, which are being taken through the Preferred options stage due for consultation in April 2008. This will be reported on further in next years Annual Monitoring Report.	
Future Actions/Comments:	
We will continue to work closely with Cumbria County Council Minerals and Waste Team to promote joint working. We will also continue to monitor our planning permissions to remain informed of actual mineral workings on the ground. It may also be worthwhile investigating the merits of developing a better relationship with Building Control to help monitor the recycling of construction and demolition wastes. This will be explored during the year.	

Type of Indicator: CORE No/Ref: 6a	Indicator: Capacity of New Waste Management facilities by type
Data Source:	Cumbria County Council Minerals and Waste Team
Spatial Scale Measured:	County wide
Linkage with other strategy/plan	<i>The North West Plan</i> Regional Spatial Strategy EM12 & EM13 <i>Planning Cumbria</i> , Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 Policy R49
Objective/Commentary:	
<p>The Joint Structure Plan acknowledges that new waste recovery facilities will be needed in order to limit the need to landfill. Both European and National guidance requires a fundamental change in the way waste is managed and has introduced a number of staged targets, which will be reported in Core Indicator 6b. Policy R49 indicates that large scale recovery sites should be located in the vicinity of the larger centres of Carlisle, Penrith, Workington, Whitehaven, Kendal and Barrow. The policy also promotes the creation of small scale recovery facilities designed to handle a range of waste arisings locally. In recognition of our responsibility in contributing to meeting national targets, we are working with the County Council Minerals and Waste Team to assess the feasibility of developing Kendal Fell Quarry as a Green Recovery site.</p>	
Indicator Measure:	
Actual Target (if any):	None set
Where set:	
Actual Achieved Measure:	
Analysis/Policy Assessment:	
<p>We have not received any applications for planning permission for waste management development during 2006-07. Policy EM12 of the RSS encourages waste planning authorities to work towards regional and sub regional self-sufficiency. In order to achieve this, facilities for the treatment and disposal of municipal commercial waste and industrial waste should be sited as close to the source of the waste as possible in order to satisfy the proximity principle. Without receiving any relevant applications this year it is difficult to assess the effectiveness of our policies. However, 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 Lake District National Park.</p>	
Review of saved policies/LDDs:	
<p>The development comprises the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan and those policies contained in the Lake District National Park Local Plan referred to in the Direction by the Secretary for State for Communities and Local Government. Policy W5: Disposal of inert waste is the only policy which remains from the original Local Plan.</p> <p>Progress is being made on our Core Strategy Preferred Options. The Core Strategy will provide the overall spatial strategy to assist in the provision of new waste management facilities appropriate to the National Park.</p>	
Future Actions/Comments:	
<p>We will continue to work with the County Council and District collection and disposal teams to assess the need for identifying new sites for the provision of new or extended waste collection facilities through the LDF process.</p>	

Type of Indicator: CORE No/Ref: 6b	Indicator: Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the total waste management.
Data Source:	Cumbria County Council Minerals and Waste Team: BVPI Household and municipal waste statistics for Cumbria 2005/06
Spatial Scale Measured:	County wide
Linkage with other strategy/plan	<i>Planning Cumbria</i> , Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 <i>The North West Plan</i> Regional Spatial Strategy Local Strategic Partnership Community Strategies.
Objective/Commentary:	
We are not a waste collection or waste management authority. These responsibilities lie with the Districts and County Council. We are however a waste planning authority and have a responsibility to actively promote waste minimisation by formulating planning policies which encourage waste management in appropriate locations and reduces the need for landfill, within environmental limits.	
Indicator Measure:	
Actual Target (if any):	Recycling and composting of 33% of household waste. The recovery of value from 67% of municipal waste by 2015
Where set:	Waste Strategy 2002, DTI
Actual Achieved Measure:	See table below
Analysis/Policy Assessment:	
Total municipal waste for the year 2006-07 was 345,699 tonnes. This has decreased by 3.5% over the previous year for Cumbria. The amount of municipal waste that was landfilled decreased by 9.5%, and the amount of waste recycled and composted increased by 10.9%. The amount of household waste composted increased by 1.2% and recycling increased by 14% compared with 2005-06. The County Councils BVPI can only break down the information for household waste as initiated by the areas Waste Disposal Authorities. This excludes the commercial waste collected by the District Waste Collection Authorities. See Annex 17	
Review of saved policies/LDDs:	
Policy W5 was saved from the Local Plan and this continues to provide the policy framework along with those policies in the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan. Progress is being made on the Core Strategy Preferred Options which will ultimately provide the policy context to aid the assessment of relevant planning applications.	
Future Actions/Comments:	
We administer the Sustainable Development Fund, which has been used 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. We will continue to work with the County Council and District Councils to contribute towards the national targets. Through the LDF process we will explore ways of introducing design standards into future planning approvals to ensure that adequate provision is made for households and industry to store recyclable materials on site.	

6.10 Summary Report on Core Indicators

Indicator Ref	Indicator	Target (if any)	Actual Achieved	Future Actions/Comments	Action on saved policies/LDDs
Business Development					
1a	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type	n/a	1533m2	New database developed.	Saved policies to be retained pending future development of LDDs
1b	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas	n/a	n/A as there are no employment or regeneration areas in the National park	n/a	n/a
1c	Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land	n/a	1260m2/88.6%	New database developed.	Saved policies to be retained pending future development of LDDs
1d	Employment land available by type	3Ha	6.33Ha	New database developed. Supply and Demand study to be assessed.	Saved policies to be retained pending future development of LDDs
1e	Losses of employment land in (i) employment regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	No loss	No loss	New database developed	Saved policies to be retained pending future development of LDDs
1f	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	n/a	No loss	New database developed	Saved policies to be retained pending future development of LDDs
Housing					
2a	Housing trajectory showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net additional dwellings over previous 5 year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer; • Net additional dwellings for the current year; • Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a 10 year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer; 	Not applicable as there is no RSS figure for National Park period 06/07 and no target set in Development Plan Policies.	A total of 167 completions in 06/07. See annexes for detailed housing statistics.	Refinements to NPA DC Planning Applications Database and ongoing monitoring subject to resources.	Saved policies to be retained pending future development of LDDs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual net additional dwelling requirement; and Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance. 				
2b	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	60%	76.65%	Ongoing monitoring	
2c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per Ha; Between 30 and 50 dwellings per Ha; and Above 50 dwellings per Ha. 	30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	Less than 30 – 34.13% Between 30 and 50 – 17.36% Above 50 – 48.5%	Consider through LDF and DC Policy	
2d	Affordable housing completions	n/a	n/a	Refinements to NPA DC Planning Applications Database. Ongoing monitoring with Partners subject to resources.	
Transport					
3a	Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework	n/a	n/a	Database to be reviewed to capture data on NPAs DC Planning Applications Database	Saved policies to be retained pending future development of LDDs
3b	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s)	n/a	n/a	Data base in place for future analysis	Saved policies to be retained pending future development of LDDs
Local Services					
4a	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	n/a	n/a	Secure resources and set up monitoring system for retail, office and leisure developments.	Saved policies to be retained pending future development of LDDs
4b	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres	n/a	n/a	Secure resources and set up monitoring system	Saved policies to be retained pending future development of LDDs

4c	Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard	n/a	n/a	Completion of open spaces Audit to provide the data for the next AMR.	Saved policies to be retained pending future development of LDDs
Minerals					
5a	Production of primary land won aggregates	Aggregate guidelines – Sub-regional apportionaite of aggregates for sand and gravel	The three year average annual sales 2004 – 2006 for Cumbria were 3.75 million tonnes/year and 800, 000 tonnes/year of sand and gravel	Joint working with Cumbria Partners and develop in preferred options stage in core strategy.	
5b	Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	n/a	n/a	Joint working with Cumbria Partners	
Waste					
6a	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	n/a	n/a	Joint working with Partners	
6b	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.	Recycling and composting of 33% of household waste. The recovery of value from 67% of municipal waste by 2015	95,459 tonnes (26.65% of municipal waste) 262,803 tonnes (73.35%) of municipal waste to landfill		
Flood Protection and Water Quality					
7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	n/a	1	Explore developments/ monitor to NPA DC planning Applications Database	Developing preferred options stage of core strategy
Biodiversity					
78	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: I. Change in priority habitats and species (by type); and II. Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.	n/a	Not available	Refinements to NPA DC Planning Applications Database and GIS	Develop Policy and Guidance
Renewable Energy					
9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	443MW	All renewable energy applications have been monitored but capacity not available	Refinements to NPA DC Planning Applications Database and GIS	

7.0 Process indicators: Progress on Local Development Scheme

7.1 Background

The timetable for the creation of documents within the Local Development Framework for the period April 2006 – March 2007 is specified in the March 2006 version of the Local Development Scheme (referred to in this section as 'the Scheme'). The Scheme was submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2006.

We have summarised the status of each document in this report in the following Tables **4 to 15**. Table 4 shows that all milestones within the Scheme have been met for the period of 1 April - 31 March 2007. We proposed a review of the Scheme for March 2007 to ensure that the evidence base was robust to fully inform the development of Preferred Options. A further review for March 2008 is proposed to ensure this is achieved and that the longer term programme of work is detailed for subsequent stages and documents. This review will include a more detailed analysis of the policies that will need to be saved from those we currently use in the Local Plan and Structure Plan until the adoption of Local Development Documents within the Local Development Framework and after the adoption of Regional Spatial Strategy.

7.2 Our approach to delivering the new planning system

Our approach to the new planning system has been twofold:

1. To create an interim strategic framework until RSS is adopted – through continuing with our review of the Joint Structure Plan; and
2. Embrace the new Local Development Framework system fully - by saving policies from the Local Plan and Joint Structure Plan and allocating our time to creating a range of Local Development Documents with real community engagement.

7.3 Recognition of our approach

We were chosen to be part of a nationwide study into the new spatial planning system. We have been chosen because we are acknowledged to be fully embracing the new system and we also represent a Planning Authority working within a truly rural environment. We continue to provide information into the study and any feedback helps us make improvements in our work.

We were also successful in gaining central Government financial support to develop community capacity to survey and understand their own needs. This type of work will support the ethos of 'bottom up planning' and speed up the process of decision-making. The programme, funded through Invest to Save budget, will begin formally in January 2007.

7.4 Other progress 2006-2007

Analysis of Community Strategies :- In accordance with our timetable, we continue to build and maintain stronger relationships with Local Strategic Partnerships. In South Lakeland, we co-developed a working group to ensure collaboration between ourselves, District Council and County Council. This continues to focus on the development of Local Development Frameworks and will build on the existing collaborative work through the LSP Affordable Housing Task Group. We have already ensured consistency between our policy approach on housing to support the need identified in the community strategy; we are working closely with Eden LSP and West Cumbria LSP following changes to their structure; and we are an Executive member of the Cumbria Strategic Partnership, contributing to the refreshment of the Cumbria Sub

regional Strategy. All LSPs were asked to provide initial contributions to inform the preparations of our issues and options consultation for the Local Development Framework.

Analysis of Parish Plans :- We have always agreed that Parish Plans are a real way to engage people in planning at the grass roots level. In accordance with our timetable, we have continued to work within our agreed protocol to support Parish Plan groups with Voluntary Action Cumbria, Cumbria County Council, Cumbria Association of Local Councils and South Lakeland District Council. We have also undertaken a review of all completed Parish Plans which provides clear information about community needs which has supported the development of the issues and options consultation for the Local Development Framework. In January 2006, we undertook workshops in association with Voluntary Action Cumbria, which help Parish Plan groups to implement actions in their plans.

Review of Strategic Area Management Plans/ Area Action Plans:- In 2004, we proposed a review of how the National Park Management Plan was translated into action on the ground through area plans. We also wanted to review how area management plans could complement any Area Action Plans which could form part of the Local Development Framework. In accordance with our timetable, this review was completed with the support of the Countryside Agency and involved consultation with partners and stakeholders. The review resulted in a proposal that we should bring together the review of the Management Plan and the creation of the Local Development Framework in 2006. This will avoid duplication and enable clear Area Management Plans and Action Plans to be identified and created together, as appropriate. This will make things clearer to partners and stakeholders alike. We therefore began the review of both documents in November 2005 with extensive public consultation about a new Vision which would lead both documents. The new Vision was agreed in May 2006 by a new partnership of organisations.

State of the Park Report: In accordance with our timetable, we established a partnership made up of organisations with a commitment to work together to provide reliable information about the state of the Lake District National Park. Because the National Park is a complex area, we first agreed the key elements which make up the National Park which we would need information about. We agreed that the key elements of the Park would be those 'themes' defined within the current National Park Management Plan.

There are many ways of measuring the state of each of these themes so we agreed to take a very focussed approach. We first looked at a long list of measurements that would provide us with information about each theme. Because the National Park is so diverse, this first list of measurements was endless. We therefore chose from the list, the key measurements that we thought would provide the broadest indication about the state of each theme and changes over time. Annex 1 provides a summary of all the indicators.

Some of these measurements can be calculated from data that is available now. However, because this is our first State of the Park Report, some measurements were agreed as highly important for us to measure in the future, even though we did not have data immediately. A copy of the full report is available from www.lake-district.gov.uk

Tables 5 – 14: Current status of development plan documents as described in the Local Development Scheme

Table 5	CORE STRATEGY
Description	
Role and context	This is the strategic document setting out the vision for the National Park, objectives and spatial strategy of the Lake District National Park. It will identify the strategic approach to key subjects such as housing, transport and economy. It will guide development control decision making but not contain specific policies. It will replace strategic elements of the adopted Cumbria and Lake District National Park Joint Structure Plan and the adopted Lake District National Park Local Plan. It will have regard to the Cumbria Local Transport Plan and Community Strategies covering the Lake District National Park.
Status	Development Plan Document.
Geographical coverage	Lake District National Park wide
Conformity	With the Regional Spatial Strategy
Timetable	
Survey Work and Evidence Gathering (pre production)	Feb 2006 - April 2008
Consultation on Preferred Options	May/June 2008
Submission to SOS Consultation on submitted document	March 2009 April 2009
Pre –enquiry meeting	September 2009
Examination before Inspector	December 2009
Adoption	September 2010
Monitoring and review	Lifespan is 10 years although it will be monitored annually and considered for review every 3 years.
Production	
Lead Team Political and programme management	Spatial Planning and Communities Vision overview working group to advise full Authority. Full LDNPA resolution required for submission and adoption.
Resources	Produced internally using existing resources. External input will be required in the form of studies.

Community and Stakeholder Involvement	Initial workshops in January 2006 developed a vision for the National Park which will form the direction of the core strategy and involved stakeholders (housing, developers, business etc), District Councils and town/parish Council's Questionnaires were published alongside workshops and focus groups in July/Sept/November. The results of these activities, along with a sustainability appraisal, will inform the publication of the Preferred Options Report in May 2008. Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) to form key link to community planning.
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Table 6	MINERALS AND WASTE CORE STRATEGY
Description	
Role and context	This is the strategic document setting out the objectives and spatial strategy for minerals and waste development within the Lake District National Park. It will guide development control decision making but not contain specific policies. It will replace strategic elements of the adopted Cumbria and Lake District National Park Joint Structure Plan and the adopted Lake District National Park Local Plan. It will complement the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Core Strategy for areas of the county outside the Lake District National Park.
Status	Development Plan Document.
Geographical coverage	Lake District National Park wide
Conformity	With the RSS
Timetable	
Survey Work and Evidence Gathering (pre production)	Feb 2006 - April 2008
Consultation on Preferred Options	May/June 2008
Submission to SOS Consultation on submitted document	March 2009 April 2009
Pre-examination meeting	September 2009
Examination before Inspector	December 2009
Adoption	September 2010
Monitoring and review	Lifespan is 10 years although it will be monitored annually and reviewed every 3 years.
Production	
Lead Team Political and programme management	Spatial Planning and Communities Vision overview working group to advise full Authority. Full LDNPA resolution required for submission and adoption.
Resources	Produced internally using existing resources. External input will be required in the form of studies.
Community and Stakeholder Involvement	Alongside development of the Core Strategy, questionnaires were published alongside workshops and focus groups in July/Sept/November. The results of these activities will inform the publication of the Preferred Options Report. These involved stakeholders (housing, developers, business etc), District Councils and town/parish councils. Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) to form key link to community planning with Parish Planning, Market Towns Initiatives.

Table 8	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES (part of Core Strategy)
Description	
<p>Role and context</p> <p>Status</p> <p>Geographical coverage</p> <p>Conformity</p>	<p>This document will be developed at the same time as the Core Strategy but will have individual status which will enable it to be reviewed separately when required. It will contain a limited suite of policies to be used in the determination of planning applications. These will ensure that all new development in the Lake District National Park contributes to achieving the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Development Plan Document.</p> <p>Lake District National Park wide (will exclude site and area specific policies).</p> <p>With the Core Strategy.</p>
Timetable	
<p>Survey Work and Evidence Gathering (pre production)</p> <p>Pause to allow core strategies to progress</p> <p>Consultation on Preferred Options</p> <p>Submission to SOS</p> <p>Consultation on submitted document</p> <p>Pre-enquiry meeting</p> <p>Examination before Inspector</p> <p>Adoption</p> <p>Monitoring and review</p>	<p>Feb 2006 - April 2008</p> <p>Subject to review of LDS in 2008</p> <p>Monitored annually and reviewed every 3 years.</p>
Production	
<p>Lead Team</p> <p>Political and programme management</p>	<p>Spatial Planning and Communities Vision Overview Working Group to advise full authority. Full LDNPA resolution required for submission and adoption.</p>
<p>Resources</p>	<p>Produced internally using existing resources (see Appendix 1). Specialist input from, in particular, the fields of design, conservation, Development Control and landscape.</p>
<p>Community and Stakeholder Involvement</p>	<p>Alongside development of the Core Strategy, questionnaires were published alongside workshops and focus groups in July/Sept/November. The results of these activities will inform the publication of the Preferred Options Report. These involved stakeholders (housing, developers, business etc), District Councils and town/parish councils. Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) to form key link to community planning along with Parish Planning, Market Towns Initiatives.</p>

Table 10	POLICIES AND SITES ALLOCATED FOR HOUSING
Description	
Role and context	This document will contain policies which apply to specific sites, locations or areas within the National Park. It allocates land having regard to principles of sustainability as well as providing the policy framework to meet the housing requirements of the Lake District National Park. It will also contain allocations to achieve the Core Strategy. All policies/allocations to be illustrated on the separate Proposals Map.
Status	Development Plan Document.
Geographical coverage	Identified areas of the National Park.
Conformity	Replaces housing policies within the adopted Lake District National Park Local Plan (see Appendix 2). Will be in conformity with Joint Structure Plan Policy H20 and H21 which will be 'saved' in the Core Strategy.
Timetable	
Survey Work and Evidence Gathering (pre production) Consultation on Preferred Options Submission to SOS Consultation on submitted document Pre-enquiry meeting Examination before Inspector Adoption	Feb 2006 – January 2010 Pause to allow core strategies to progress. Subject to review of LDS in 2008
Monitoring and review	Monitored annually and reviewed every 3 years.
Production	
Lead Team	Spatial Planning and Communities
Political and programme management	Plans Working Group to advise full authority. Full LDNPA resolution required for submission and adoption.
Resources	Produced internally using existing resources (see Appendix 1). Specialist input will come particularly from those in the fields of Development Control. External input will be required in the form of housing needs studies.

Community and Stakeholder Involvement	Alongside development of the Core Strategy, questionnaires will be published alongside workshops and focus groups in July/Sept/November. The results of these activities will inform the publication of the Preferred Options Report. Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) to form key link to community planning along with Parish Planning, Market Towns Initiatives.
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Table 11		PROPOSALS MAP AND INSETS – Overarching and Minerals and Waste	
Description			
Role and context	The development plan policies and proposals illustrated in map form. Replaces the Proposals Map of the adopted Lake District National Park Local Plan.		
Status	Development Plan Document		
Geographical coverage	Lake District National Park wide		
Conformity	With adopted development plan documents		
Timetable			
Survey Work and Evidence Gathering (pre production)	Feb 2006 – April 2008		
Consultation on Preferred Options	May/June 2008		
Submission to SOS	March 2009		
Consultation on submitted document	April 2009		
Pre – examination meeting	September 2009		
Examination before Inspector	December 2009		
Adoption	September 2009		
Monitoring and review	Monitored annually and reviewed every 3 years. It will be revised with the adoption of each new DPD		
Production			
Lead Team	Spatial Planning and Communities		
Political and programme management	Vision Overview Working Group to advise full authority. Full LDNPA resolution required for submission and adoption.		
Resources	Produced in house using existing resources		

Table 12	STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT
Description	
<p>Role and context</p> <p>Status</p> <p>Geographical coverage</p> <p>Conformity</p>	<p>This document will set out how the Lake District National Park Authority intends to achieve continuous community involvement in the preparation of the Local Development Framework and planning applications. Community engagement in planning is crucial if we are to work together to achieve the purposes of a National Park. In 2005, we explored the range of new opportunities with focus groups from the community. We spent the time and resources preparing a document which is innovative and understood by key stakeholders.</p> <p>Required by the Regulations</p> <p>Lake District National Park wide</p> <p>With Core Strategy</p>
Timetable	
<p>Survey Work and Evidence Gathering (pre production)</p> <p>Consultation on Preferred Options</p> <p>Submission to SOS</p> <p>Consultation on submitted document</p> <p>Adoption</p> <p>Monitoring and review</p>	<p>April/May 2005 – complete – on target</p> <p>June/July 2005 – complete - on target</p> <p>November 2005 – complete - on target</p> <p>December 2005 – complete - on target</p> <p>June 2006</p> <p>Every 3 years</p>
Production	
Lead Team	Community Development
Resources	Produced internally using existing resources (see Appendix 1).
Community and Stakeholder Involvement	A full description of how we ensured community involvement in the preparation of this document can be seen online : www.lake-district.gov.uk .

(c) SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Table 13	DEMONSTRATING HOUSING NEEDS
Description	
Role and context	Sets out further detail of policies H20/H21 in the Joint Structure Plan.
Status	Supplementary Planning Document
Geographical coverage	Lake District National Park wide
Conformity	With Joint Structure Plan and then Core Strategy upon adoption
Timetable	
Adopted Monitoring and review	June 2006 Upon adoption of core strategy – September 2010
Production	
Lead Team	Spatial Planning and Communities
Political and programme management	Vision Overview Working Group to advise full authority.
Resources	Produced internally using existing resources (see Appendix 1).
Community and Stakeholder Involvement	Public consultation and focus groups as set out in the Statement of Community Involvement. A full description of how we ensured community involvement in the preparation of this document can be seen on www.lake-district.gov.uk .

Table 14		SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT : WIND ENERGY		
Description				
Role and context	Looks at the Capacity of Cumbria to accommodate wind energy development using the landscape character approach and provides further detail for policies R44 and R45 in the Joint Structure Plan.			
Status	Supplementary Planning Document			
Geographical coverage	Cumbria wide, it only covers those areas outside the National Park until our landscape character assessment is completed in 2008			
Conformity	With Joint Structure Plan and then Core Strategy upon adoption			
Timetable		Proposed	Current status	Comment
January 2007 – September 2006				
Consultation on draft version – Oct 2006				
Review of responses – Jan 2007 – May 2007				
Adoption – Subject to clarification of Status of JSP policies R44 and R45. A pause is likely until adoption of the core strategy in September 2010				
Production				
Lead Team	Joint working with the County Council and all 6 District Council's.			
Political and programme management	Adoption will be through each individual Authority working within the partnership. Lake District National Park Plans Working Group to advise Committees and full Authority.			
Resources	Produced jointly with county and district planning teams. Coordinated by County Council.			
Community and Stakeholder Involvement	Public consultation as set out in the Statement of Community Involvement of each of the LPA's involved.			

Table 15		SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT : LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		
Description				
Role and context	Applies the landscape character approach Cumbria wide and provides further detail for policy E37 in the Joint Structure Plan.			
Status	Supplementary Planning Document			
Geographical coverage	Cumbria wide, it only covers those areas outside the National Park until our landscape character assessment is completed in 2007.			
Conformity	With Joint Structure Plan and then Core Strategy upon adoption			
Production				
Lead Team Political and programme management	Joint working with the County Council and all 6 District Council's. Adoption will be through each individual Authority working within the partnership. Lake District National Park Plans Working Group to advise Committees and full Authority.			
Resources	Produced jointly with county and district planning teams. Coordinated by County Council.			
Community and Stakeholder Involvement	Public consultation as set out in the Statement of Community Involvement of each of the LPA's involved.			
Timetable	Proposed	Current status	Comment	
			Discussions are taking place in April/May 2007 with key partners to agree whether to take a similar approach as with Wind Energy and complete the pre-production approach in advance of adoption of core strategies.	

Section 4 - Annexes

Annex 1: Key State of the Park Indicators

Ref	Sub ref	Group indicator and individual indicators
SOP1		Changes to landscape character
	SOP1.1	Number of changes inconsistent and consistent with defined landscape character
	SOP1.2	Changes in townscape character.
	SOP1.3	Mapping tranquillity including light and noise pollution
	SOP1.4	Changes in vegetation mosaics
SOP2		Changes due to conservation based management practices
	SOP2.1	Area of woodland managed within the Woodland Grant Scheme
SOP3		Changes due to recreation
	SOP3.1	Number of fell path erosion scars
SOP4		Changes in distinctive, endangered or indicative species and habitats
	SOP4.1	Measures of the status of selected groups of species from the Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan
	SOP4.2	Measurement of two habitats from the Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan.
SOP5		Changes in Sites of Special Scientific Interest
	SOP5.1	Condition of SSSIs
SOP6		Changes in water quality
	SOP6.1	Measurements of water quality (still and running)
SOP7		Changes in conservation based farming and land management practices
	SOP7.1	Area and % of the National Park managed in line with conservation objectives including land in the following schemes: ESA, Higher Level Scheme, Entry Level Scheme or Organic Entry Level Scheme agreements.
SOP8		Changes in farming economy
	SOP8.1	Net farm income
	SOP8.2	% farm income from non-farming enterprise and the additional value of produce
SOP9		Changes in structure of farming
	SOP9.1	Number of people living in the National Park
	SOP9.2	Average size of farm and number of farmsteads occupied by farmers
SOP10		Changes in the wealth of historic features
	SOP10.1	Numbers of archaeological/historic environment features
	SOP10.2	Condition of features
SOP11		Changes in the character of settlements
	SOP11.1	Number of changes inconsistent and consistent with defined settlement character
SOP 12		Changes in opportunities for outdoor learning
	SOP 12.1	Range of provision in sample areas and value to the economy
	SOP 12.2	Number and profile of people taking part in outdoor education and the benefits received
SOP13		Changes in informal learning opportunities
	SOP 13.1	Number and type of people attending events, exhibitions or attractions
SOP14		Changes in accessibility to information and interpretation
	SOP 14.1	Type and availability of information, which promotes understanding about general or a specialist aspects of the National Park, from sample sources.
	SOP 14.2	Number and profile of people accessing information from sample sources.

Ref	Sub ref	Group indicator and individual indicators
SOP15	SOP15.1	Changes in accessibility Total length of public rights of way that meet 'ease of use survey' standards
	SOP15.2	The length of paths that are available for different categories of people with limited mobility
SOP16	SOP16.1	Changes in recreational activities Profile and number of different activities
SOP17		Changes within the tourism economy The economic value of tourism
SOP18	SOP17.1	The numbers of tourism related
	SOP18.1	Changes in the variety of tourist accommodation The types of accommodation available
SOP19	SOP18.2	Accommodation occupancy levels
	SOP19.1	Changes in the impact from tourism The numbers of tourism related businesses contributing to conservation or sustainable development initiatives
SOP20	SOP19.2	The value of contributions from tourism related businesses
	SOP19.3	Residents perception of tourism
SOP21	SOP20.1	Changes in employment Employment and annual income rates by sector
	SOP20.2	The variety of job opportunities
SOP22	SOP21.1	Changes in housing provision Access to affordable housing (ratio of house prices to income)
	SOP21.2	Number of second homes and type of housing affected
SOP23	SOP22.1	Changes in services available and the vibrancy of communities The types of services available in settlements
	SOP22.2	Travel to work patterns
	SOP22.3	School profiles
SOP24	SOP23.1	Changes in use of road Road traffic levels and car parks at key locations
	SOP23.2	Purpose of journeys
SOP25	SOP24.1	Changes in use of public transport Provision and patronage of public transport including ferries
	SOP24.2	Profile of sustainable transport activities including cycling and walk
SOP25	SOP25.1	Changes in route character and safety Changes inconsistent or consistent with a defined rural road character
	SOP25.2	Results from road management studies

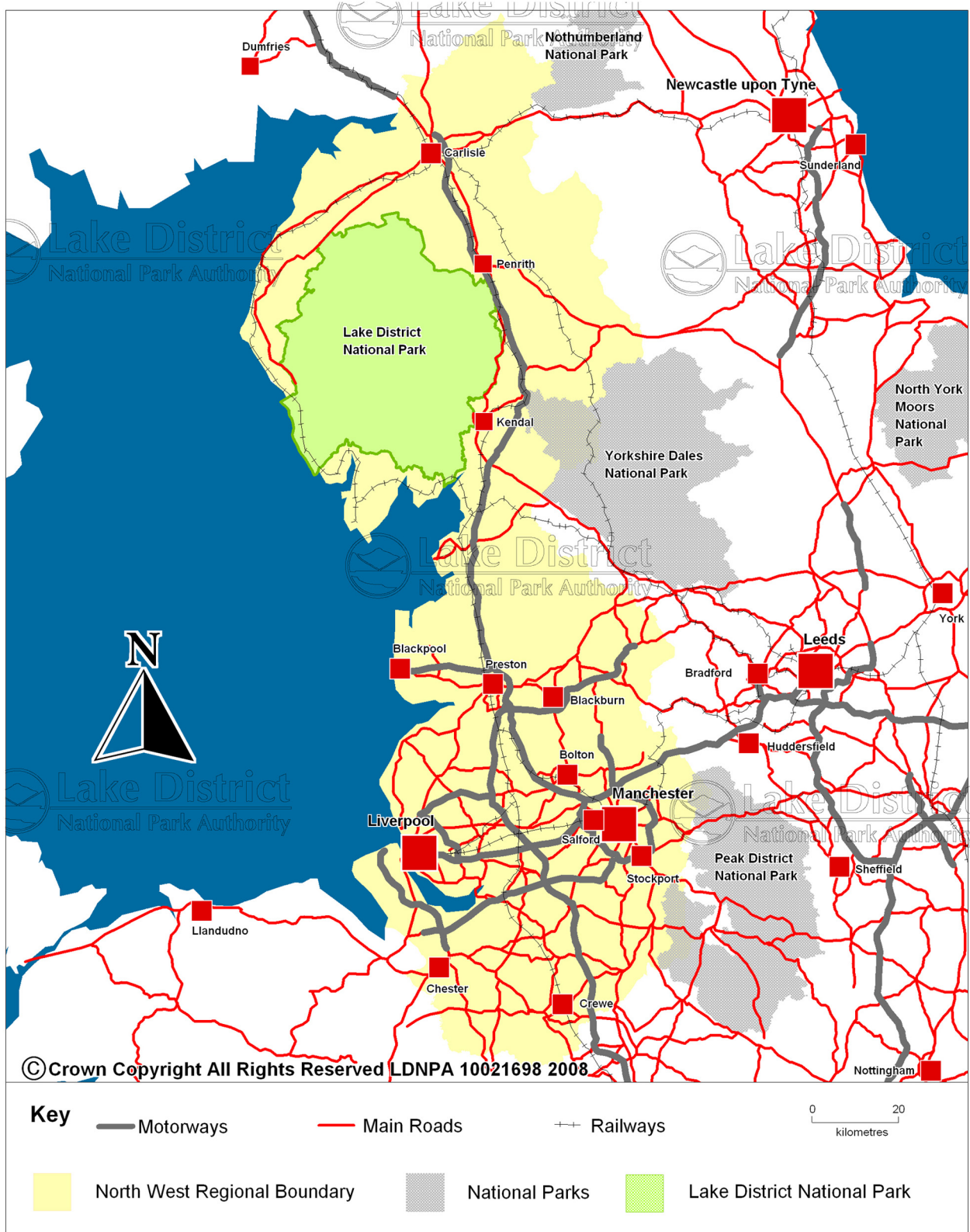
Annex 2: Abbreviations

Whilst we have made every effort to write plain English, there may be use of abbreviations in this document. The following list may assist:

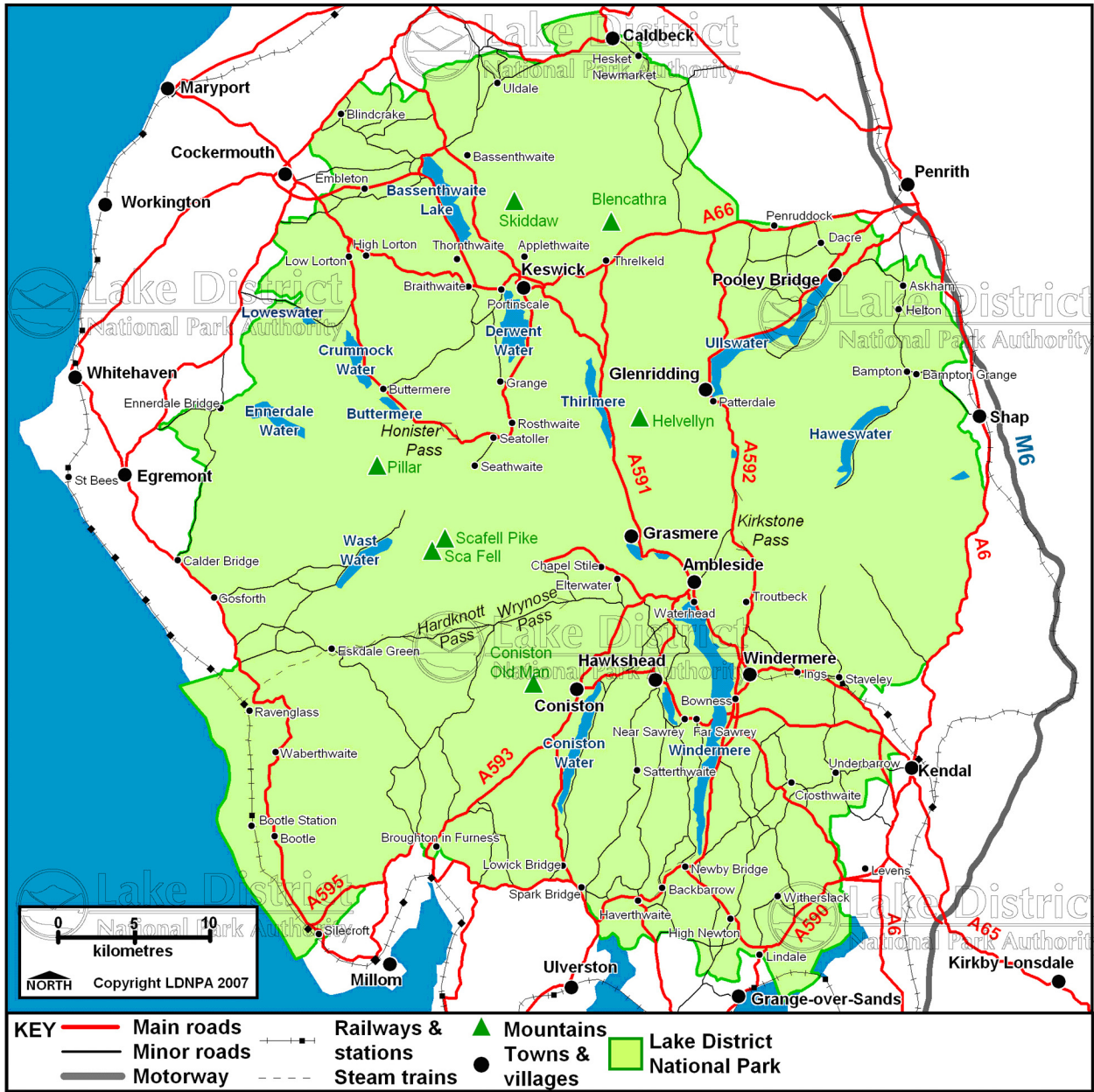
AMR: Annual Monitoring Report
BAP: Biodiversity Action Plan
BVPI: Best Value Performance Indicator
DPD: Development Plan Document (part of the Local Development Framework)
JSP: Joint Structure Plan
LDD: Local Development Document (part of the Local Development Framework)
LDF: Local Development Framework
LDNPA: Lake District National Park Authority
LDO: Local Development Order
LDS: Local Development Scheme (referred to as ' the Scheme ' in this document)
LSP: Local Strategic Partnership
LTP: Local Transport Plan
LUC: Land Use Consultants
NWRA: North West Regional Assembly
ODPM: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PPG: Planning Policy Guidance
PPS: Planning Policy Statement
RPB: Regional Planning Board (North West Regional Assembly)
RPG: Regional Planning Guidance
RSS: Regional Spatial Strategy
SEA: Strategic Environmental Appraisal
SOP: State of the Park Report
SPD: Supplementary Planning Document
SPG: Supplementary Planning Guidance

Annex 3

Map 1: The Lake District National Park in the regional context



Map 2: Lake District National Park



Annex 4

Policies of the Lake District National Park Local Plan and shows which ones have been saved and those that have not

Policy No	Policy Title	Save	
		Yes	No
Chapter 2: Landscape, Environment, Wildlife and Cultural Heritage			
NE1	Development in the open countryside	Yes	No
NE2	Development of larger settlements	Yes	No
NE3	Development of villages	Yes	No
NE4	Development on the fells	Yes	No
NE5	Development in quieter areas	Yes	No
NE6	Development in busier central valleys	No	Yes
NE7	Lakeshore development	Yes	No
NE8	Development adjacent to lakes and tarns	No	Yes
NE9	Protection of water resources	No	Yes
NE10	Protection of semi-natural habitats	Yes	No
NE11	Coastal protection works	No	Yes
NE12	Protection of woodlands and trees	Yes	No
NE13	Protection of nature conservation interests	No	Yes
NE14	Protection of historic landscapes	Yes	No
NE15	Protection of ancient monuments and sites	Yes	No
NE16	Protection of archaeological sites	Yes	No
NE17	Archaeological and historical evaluation	No	Yes
NE18	Protection of river corridors	Yes	No
Chapter 3: Conservation of the built environment			
BE1	Roof and wall materials	Yes	No
BE2	Accessibility and the needs of disabled people	No	Yes
BE3	Planning/development briefs	No	Yes
BE4	Shop fronts	No	Yes
BE5	Window blinds and shutters	No	Yes
BE6	External cashpoint machines	No	Yes
BE7	Advertisements	No	Yes
BE8	Advance directional signs	No	Yes
BE9	Satellite dishes	No	Yes
BE10	Temporary buildings	No	Yes
BE11	Conservation areas	Yes	No
BE12	Demolition in Conservation Areas	Yes	No
BE13	Alterations and extensions to listed buildings	Yes	No
BE14	Demolition of listed buildings	Yes	No
BE15	The setting of listed buildings	Yes	No
BE16	Re-use of listed buildings	Yes	No
BE17	Infill Development	Yes	No
BE18	Protection of important amenity open spaces	Yes	No
BE19	Curtilage extensions	No	Yes
BE20	Landscaping schemes	No	Yes
BE21	Boundary features	No	Yes
BE22	Development and pollution	No	Yes
BE23	Existing sources of pollution and new development	No	Yes
Chapter 4: Tourism			
T1	Hotel extensions in larger settlements	Yes	No
T2	Hotel extensions in the open countryside and villages	Yes	No
T3	Change of use to hotels	No	Yes
T4	New hotels and guesthouses	No	Yes
T5	Camping barns	No	Yes
T6	Hostels and outdoor centres	Yes	No
T7	Large scale visitor attractions	No	Yes
T8	Small scale visitor attractions	No	Yes
T9	Static caravan sites	Yes	No

Policy No	Policy Title	Save	
		Yes	No
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		
Chapter 5: Housing			
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		
Chapter 6: Employment			
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		
Chapter 7: Conversion and re-use of traditional buildings			
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		
Chapter 8: Agriculture			
A1	Agricultural and forestry buildings		
A2	Access tracks		
A3	Farm diversification		
A4	Re-use of modern agricultural buildings		
A5	Fish farms		
Chapter 9: Retailing			
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		
Chapter 10: Transport			
TR1	Safeguarding corridors		
TR2	Design of road improvements		
TR3	Roadside service facilities		
TR4	Development and the local road network		

Policy No	Policy Title	Save	
		Yes	No
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		
Chapter 11: Sport and recreation			
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		
Chapter 12: Utility services and communications			
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		
Chapter 13: Renewable energy			
RE1	Wind energy development		
RE2	Solar energy adaptations		
RE3	Solar energy installations		
RE4	Small scale hydro-electric schemes		
Chapter 14: Minerals			
M1	Major minerals development		
M2	Minor minerals development		
Chapter 15: Waste			
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		

Annex 5

Profile area	Data	Source	Cumbria wide	North York Moors NP	Exmoor NP
Total National Park area	2292 sq km	<i>OS mapping</i>		1436	692
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Lakeland • Eden • Allerdale • Copeland 	786 sq km				
	456 sq km				
	558 sq km				
	512 sq km				
National Park Authority Ownership/Management	90 sq km (3.9%)	<i>NPA</i>		n/k	n/k
Resident population 2001	41650	<i>2001 census</i>	487607	23939	10873
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 0-16 	6266 (15.04%)		91931 (18%)	4063 (17%)	1503 (13.9%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 16-64 	26429 (63.2%)		306346 (62%)	15057 (63%)	800816-74 (74%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 65+ 	9076 (21.7%)		89330 (18%)	4780 (20%)	136274+ (12.6%)
Number of settlements with 3000+ population	3		16	0	0
Number of Parishes	80		290	n/k	43
Household spaces	17937	<i>2001 census</i>	209027	10086	5675
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vacant, 2nd home or holiday accommodation 	5064 (28%)		8%	12%	n/k
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner occupied 	12114		71%	73%	68.2%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared ownership 	121				1018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rented 	3539 (19%)		11%	13%	n/k
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing association 	1250 (7%)		7%	3%	n/k
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority 	913 (5%)		9%	5%	1.14%
Economically active population	31286	<i>2001 census</i>	354183	15000	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment 	1.9%		1.9%	1.5%	2.8%
Moorland	104979 ha	<i>MLC</i>	n/k	49900	n/k
Woodland	28931ha		n/k	31850	n/k
Farmland	76815 ha		n/k	57300	n/k
SSSIs	41947 ha	<i>NPA GIS</i>	9114	47097	n/k
NNRs	1200 ha		6243	169	n/k
LNRs	410 ha		70	1012	n/k
Special Areas of Conservation Special Protection Areas, Ramsar Sites	36037 ha		71160	n/k	n/k
ESA designation	216403 ha	<i>DEFRA</i>	28313	n/k	n/k
ESA agreements	160211 ha			n/k	n/k
Coastline	80km	<i>NPA GIS</i>	n/k	42	n/k
Walls and banks	4730km	<i>MLC</i>	n/k	2041	n/k
Hedgerows	3443 km	<i>MLC</i>	n/k	2554	n/k
Watercourses	9158 km	<i>NPA GIS</i>	n/k	4272	n/k
Scheduled ancient monuments	275	<i>NPA</i>			

Profile area	Data	Source	Cumbria wide	North York Moors NP	Exmoor NP
Public footpaths	2133km	<i>Defin. Map</i>		1506	438
Public Bridleways	844km			749	464
Other PROWs	33 km	<i>NPA</i>		14	64
Land open for public access	46%	<i>NPA</i>		n/k	n/k
Visitor days	22 million			8.6 million	n/k
Number planning applications (05/06)	1297	<i>NPA</i>		769 (02/03)	n/k
Number of Authority members	26	<i>NPA</i>		26	n/k

There are currently 26 Authority members however; following the local elections in May 2007 there will be only 22 members.

Annex 6: Flooding

Application Number	Proposal	Date approved	Reason for EA objection	Reason for approval against EA advice
7/06/5214	Caravan site extension for three additional caravans	25 September 2006	Unsatisfactory FRA submitted	FRA submitted. Planning condition imposed to meet EA recommendations
7/06/5535	Alterations and extensions	02 February 2007	Request for FRA/FCA	FRA submitted. EA objection withdrawn
7/06/2335	Erection of 42 houses	delegated	Request for FRA/FCA	FRA submitted which provides for the construction of an underground tank to address EA concerns regarding an increase in surface water drainage.
7/06/2066	Proposed club house, football pitch and associated parking and access ways	28 June 2006	Risk of flooding	FRA submitted. Planning conditions imposed to address EA concerns
7/06/5571	Residential development (5 dwellings)	Withdrawn 8 February 2007	Culverting (Flood risk)	
7/06/2048	1) Provision of additional static pitches in lieu of 27 existing touring pitches, the change of use of an existing playing pitch for camping and caravanning purposes, new reception facilities and amenity facilities and upgraded site entrance. 2) New football pitch and amenity facilities on land at Crosthwaite Road	23 May 2006	Risk of flooding	EA opposed in principle but accept there are other material considerations that outweigh their objections. Planning conditions imposed as suggested by the EA.
7/06/5697	Proposed construction of 2 storey extension to west side of existing dwelling	7 March 2007	Culverting (Flood risk)	Approval on the principle that the proposal was acceptable on planning grounds and there was no justified reason to refuse the application on an issue controlled by another body or other legislation.

7/06/3022	Seven houses and 2 bungalows with associated parking and road access to provide local needs housing.	29 August 2006	Request for FRA	EA objection dealt with via planning conditions
7/06/5707	Change of use from agricultural to seasonal tented camping period beginning of march to end of October each year.	7 February 2007	Insufficient info – flood risk	EA objection withdrawn. FRA and a flood management plan submitted, the latter forming the basis of a planning condition.
7/06/2278	Extension to storage building	12 February 2007	Request for FRA	FRA submitted, EA withdrew its objection
7/07/2043	To demolish existing gallery and build 2 no. work/office units with accommodation over	7 June 2007 - Refused	Insufficient info – flood risk	Refused on the grounds of not being PPS25 compliant.

Annex 7

Renewable Energy Applications: April 2006 – November 2007					
Application number	Development Description	Location	Ps2 code	Decision Date	Decision Type
7/2006/3124	Erection of small domestic wind turbine	Old Park Farm, Matterdale, Penrith, CA11 0LE	Householders Development	02-Mar-2007	Granted
7/2006/5740	Proposed new single storey extension to residence and installation of solar hot water and photo-voltaic panels to existing house main roof	Longdales, Matson Ground, Windermere, LA23 2NJ	Householders Development	01-Mar-2007	Granted
7/2006/4107	Erection of a wind turbine	Thornflatt Farm, Carleton, Holmrook, CA19 1YT	All Other Developments Minor	22-Jan-2007	Granted
7/2006/2218	Two solar powered panels on slate roof	Sara Wood, Bassenthwaite, Keswick, CA12 4QH	Householders Development	01-Dec-2006	Granted
7/2006/5460	Installation of a roof top wind turbine	Reservoir Cottage, Kentmere, Staveley, Cumbria	All Other Developments Minor	04-Oct-2006	Granted
7/2006/3065	New wind turbine	Bell Cottage, Glenridding, Penrith, CA11 0QR	All Other Developments Minor	07-Sep-2006	Granted
7/2006/5311	Hydro electric scheme (power house) - revision of previously agreed structure (72003/5286)	Church Beck, Coniston, Cumbria	All Other Developments Minor	02-Aug-2006	Granted
7/2006/5166	Installation of solar panel on rear facing roof	Howbeck, Grasmere, Ambleside, LA22 9RH	Householders Development	16-May-2006	Granted

Annex 8

Housing Land Availability

Permissions granted approval 2006-07		
Number	Type	Running Total
19	Affordable Rural Housing	19
21	Replacement dwellings	40
3	Reserved matters applications	43
7	Holiday lets	50
4	Agricultural workers/Forestry dwellings	54
12	Amended schemes	66
4	Other (Tied/ancillary use)	70
4	Local occupancy through a private developer	74

Annex 9

Forecast for re-survey of housing needs surveys

Year	Number
2007	1
2008	2
2009	1
2010	10
2011	11
2012	3
2013	28
2014	11
No survey date	11

Annex 10

Inventory of Housing Need Surveys 2003 - 2007

Parish	Date	Identified Need	Approvals	Survey valid date
Above Derwent	March 2003	9	10 new units awaiting a S106 Agreement	February 2008
Ambleside	June 2006	38 + 4	18 new units awaiting a S106 Agreement	May 2011
Askham & Helton	January 2006	17	5 new units awaiting a S106 Agreement	December 2010
Bassenthwaite	November 2006	5		October 2011
Borrowdale	December 2004	9		November 2009
Broughton West	August 2005	5	1 unit awaiting a S106 Agreement	July 2010
Caldbeck	November 2006	17	1 unit awaiting a S106 Agreement	October 2011
Colton	March 2007	17		February 2012
Coniston	March 2006	66	24 units awaiting a S106 Agreement.	February 2011
Crook	April 2007	10		March 2012
Glenridding	September 2005	6	9 units awaiting a S106 Agreement	August 2010
Grasmere	October 2006	40	9 units awaiting a S106 Agreement	September 2011

Haverthwaite	December 2005	13		November 2010
Hawkshead	August 2005	13	6 units awaiting a S106 Agreement	July 2010
Keswick	December 2005	169	5 units 59 units awaiting a S106 Agreement	November 2010
Kirkby Ireleth	February 2007	39		January 2012
Langdale, Elterwater, Loughrigg, Skelwith Bridge and Clappersgate	November 2006	11		October 2011
Lorton	June 2006	9	1 unit	May 2011
Rydal	October 2006	2		September 2011
Satterthwaite	November 2006	12	6 units awaiting a S106 Agreement	October 2011
Staveley	August 2004	17	15 units built	July 2009
Threlkeld	August 2005	9	4 units awaiting a S106 Agreement	July 2010
Torver	March 2006	7		February 2011
Troutbeck	June 2003	8	2 units	May 2008
Underbarrow	July 2006	17		June 2011
Windermere	2006	15	11 units awaiting a S106 Agreement	2011
Witherslack	July 2005	23	1 unit awaiting S106 Agreement	June 2010

Annex 11

Year	New Build (net)				Conversions including subdivision (Net)		Total	Total	%
	Greenfield	PDL	Total	%PDL	Greenfield	PDL	PDL	All sites	PDL
2002-03	22	25	47	53.2%	13	44	69	104	66.34%
2003-04	11	9	20	45%	9	58	67	87	77%
2004-05	18	40	58	68.9%	27	76	116	161	72%
2005-06	19	56	75	74.6%	28	57	113	160	70%
2006-07	14	61	75	81.33%	25	67	128	167	76.65%

Annex 12

Actual Achieved Measure of Completions

Number of Affordable Housing permissions built since the adoption of the Structure Plan (April 2006)

	2006-07	2005-06
No	50	6
%	29.9%	3.6%

Annex 13: Permissions Granted - Update

Permissions granted approval 2006-07		
Number	Type	Running Total
19	Affordable Rural Housing	19
21	Replacement dwellings	40
3	Reserved matters applications	43
7	Holiday lets	50
4	Agricultural workers/Forestry dwellings	54
12	Amended schemes	66
4	Other (Tied/ancillary use)	70
4	Local occupancy through a private developer	74
Number of Affordable Housing permissions granted approval since the adoption of the Structure Plan (April 2006)		
	2006-07	2005-06
No	19	62
%	86%	60%

Annex 14: Economic Activity Rates

Total no.	Employees part time	Employees full time	Self employed	Unemployed	Full time student
31286	3668	10075	6132	619	807
Percentage	11.72	32.20	19.60	1.98	2.58

Source: Census 2001

Annex 15: Employment Type

Employment Type	Number	%
Total	20592	20592
Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry	1566	7.60
Fishing	15	0.07
Mining & Quarrying	102	0.50
Manufacturing	1916	9.30
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	110	0.53
Construction	1319	6.41
Wholesale/Retail Trade, Repair, etc	3203	15.55
Hotels & Restaurants	4336	21.06
Transport, Storage & Communications	783	3.80
Financial Intermediation	302	1.47
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	1731	8.41
Public Admin/Defence/Social Security	644	3.13
Education	1666	8.09
Health and Social Work	1586	7.70
Other	1313	6.38
<i>Source: Census 2001</i>		

Annex 16: Travel to Work Patterns

Total	Work mainly from home	Tram	Underground Metro	Light Train	Train	Coach	Bus	Mitibus	Moped	Motor-Cycle Scooter	Driving car Van	Passenger in car/Van	Taxi Mini cab	Bicycle	On foot	Other
20564	4610	24	120	276	128	9934	959	73	428	3739	227					
Percentage	22.42	0.12	0.58	1.34	0.62	48.31	4.66	0.35	2.08	18.43	1.1					

Annex 17

Waste Management

Method of waste management	tonnes	% of municipal waste
Recycled & Composted	105,877	30.63
To landfill	239,822	69.37
TOTAL Municipal waste	345,699	100

Method of waste management	tonnes	% of household waste
Recycled	57,801	19.42
Composted	43,994	14.79
To landfill	195,753	65.79
TOTAL household waste	397,548	100

Annex 20

Spatial Spread of Residential Completions in Larger Settlements, Villages and the Open Countryside 06-07

	Totals	%	Eden	Copeland	Allerdale	South Lakeland
Larger Settlements	95	56.88	2	1	24	68
Villages	7	4.19	1	2	2	2
Open Countryside	65	38.92	3	8	5	49

Spatial Spread of Outstanding Planning Permissions in Larger Settlements, Villages and the Open Countryside 06-07

	Totals	%	Eden	Copeland	Allerdale	South Lakeland
Larger Settlements	49	40.83	8	15	26	n/a
Villages	10	8.33	1	2	7	n/a
Open Countryside	58	48.33	19	10	29	n/a
Exception Site/other	3	2.5	2	1		n/a

LDNPA Employment Land Monitoring System

TOTAL COMPLETIONS 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2007 Summary by Settlement Type

Settlement Type	COMPLETIONS					5 YEAR TOTAL
	Site Area in Hectares		Floorspace in m2			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Key service centre	0.00 0	0.03 173	0.05 172	0.21 187	0.06 182	0.35 714
Larger settlement	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.11 338	0.01 7	0.14 299	0.26 644
Open Countryside	0.70 806	0.44 666	0.86 1759	1.22 2242	0.07 725	3.29 6198
Village	0.03 40	0.01 48	0.04 273	0.83 492	0.08 327	0.99 1180
TOTAL LAND COMPLETED (Ha)	0.73	0.48	1.06	2.27	0.35	4.89
TOTAL FLOORSPACE COMPLETED (m2)	846	887	2542	2928	1533	8736

Lake District National Park Authority

Sites Available in the National Park - Summary by Settlement Type - as at 31 March 2007

Settlement Type:		Comp	U/C	With P/P	Allocated	Total Available	Total Site
Key service centre	Site Area (Ha)	0.00	0.14	0.43	1.15	1.58	1.72
	Floorspace (m2)	0	417	584	0	0	1001
Larger settlement	Site Area (Ha)	2.24	1.83	0.47	0.95	1.42	5.49
	Floorspace (m2)	7227	3408	1722	0	1153	11493
Open Countryside	Site Area (Ha)	2.35	0.65	2.38	0.32	2.70	5.70
	Floorspace (m2)	2237	945	3940	0	2371	7122
Village	Site Area (Ha)	0.50	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.63	1.13
	Floorspace (m2)	1360	0	2995	0	0	4355
Total Land Available (Ha)		5.09	2.62	3.91	2.42	6.33	14.04
Total Floorspace Available (m2)		10824	4770	9241	0	3524	23971

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.*

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