



LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK

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



Annual Monitoring Report April 2007 - March 2008



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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This is the fourth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) prepared by the Lake District National Park Authority under the new Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. We produce this type of report each year and it tells us two things:
 - i Progress we have made to implement the Local Development Scheme – the timetable to create the Local Development Framework for the Lake District National Park.
 - ii The extent to which the policies set out in the different elements of new Local Development Framework are being achieved.
- 1.2 Each report covers 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 also publish the report on our website.
- 1.3 An Annual Monitoring Report presents an analysis of the core output indicators for Local Development Frameworks (identified in central government's 'Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators' Update 2/2008 Paper). As these indicators were revised this year we had the option in this AMR to report on core output indicators as revised or the original versions, as explained in the Core Output Indicators Guidance Paper – Update 2/2008.
- 1.4 It is accepted in advice from Government Office for the North West that AMRs will not initially 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. However, we are developing our monitoring capability and capacity and reporting on the performance of our current valid planning policies within the Development Plan.
- 1.5 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.

Figure 1: Lake District National Park in the regional context

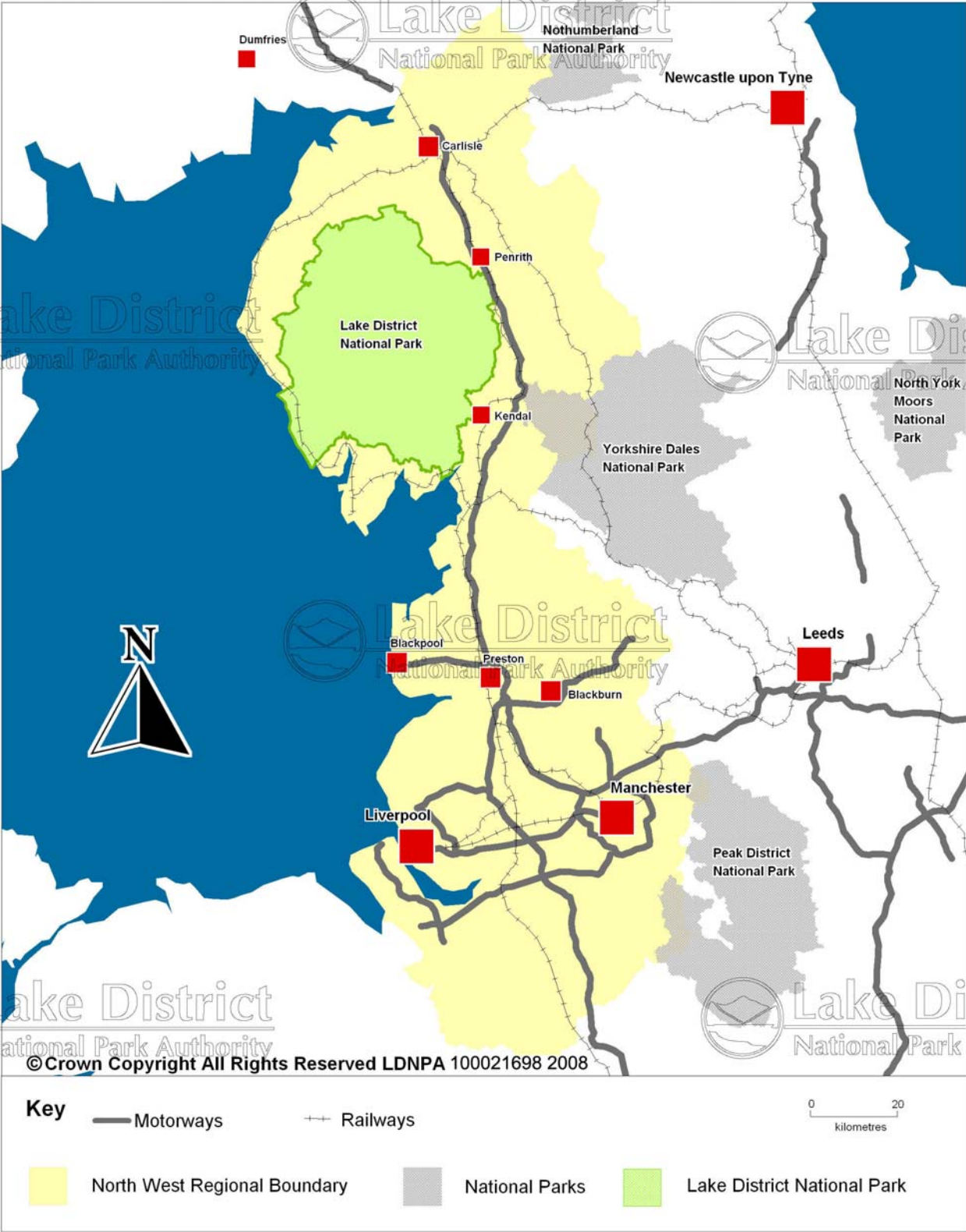
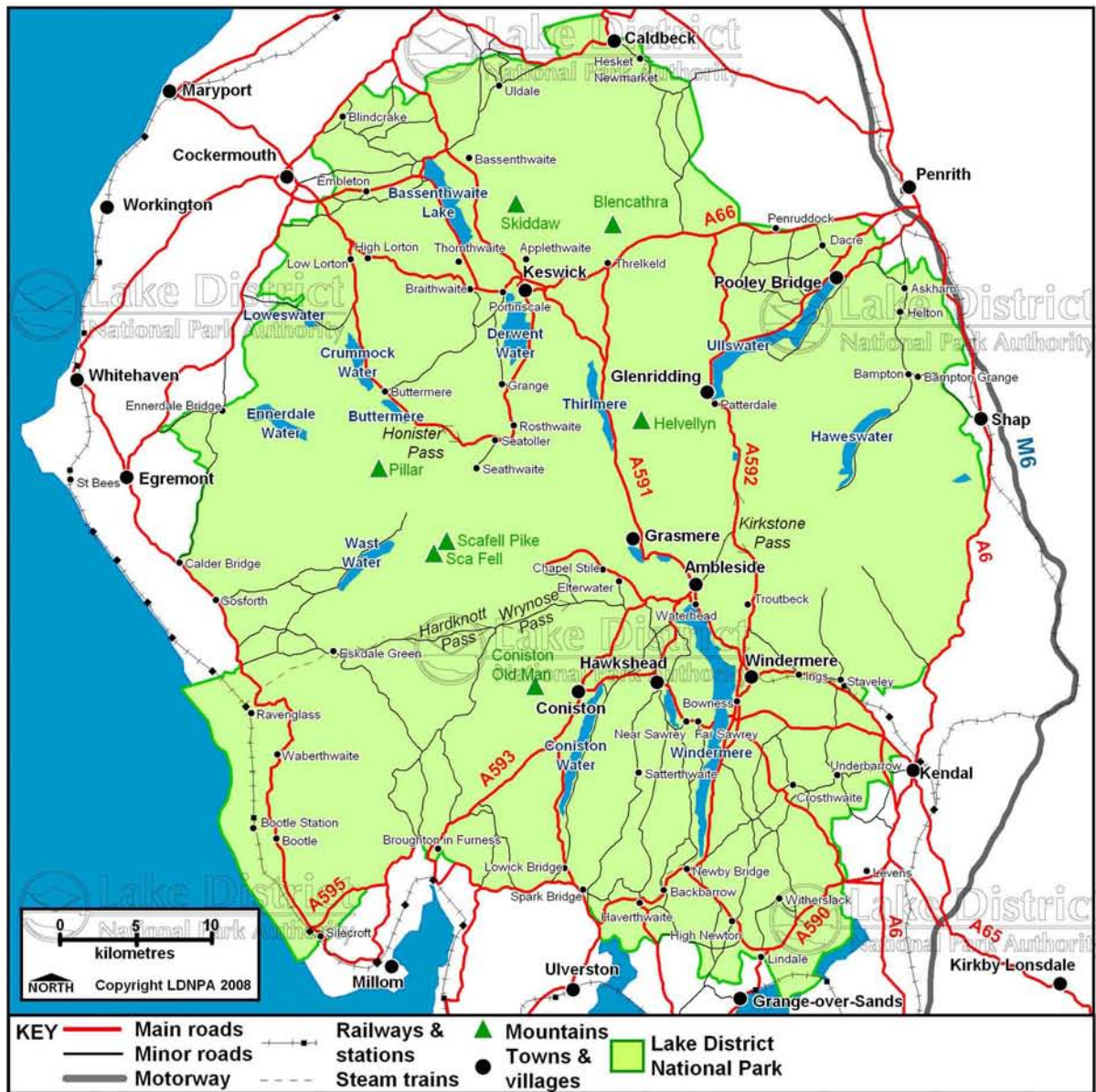


Figure 2: Lake District National Park



2. Executive Summary

Introduction

- 2.1 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 2007 to 31 March 2008. The Annual Monitoring Report must be submitted to Government Office for the North West by the end of December each year.
- 2.2 The monitoring period for the 12 months ending 31 March 2008 has proved to be a challenging time in terms of resources of the team, however, a considerable amount of effort has been put in to maintaining the systems for monitoring housing land availability and the monitoring facilities for Employment Sites and Premises.
- 2.3 We have also successfully commissioned a number of research projects to provide a robust evidence base for the Preferred Options for the Core Strategy, an Employment Sites Programme identifying suitable sites for possible allocation for Employment use has been completed. We are undertaking other work in-house to develop monitoring facilities for office, retail and leisure developments.
- 2.4 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.
- 2.5 The following sections provide a summary of key issues arising for each topic area covered in the report.

Spatial development strategy

Development Strategy

- 2.6 Last year we reported that research undertaken on behalf of the North West Regional Assembly on the role and function of key service centres had been completed. We have used the findings from this study and undertaken further in-house research to help us develop an appropriate development strategy for the National Park. It has helped us develop our Preferred Option for a traditional dispersed development strategy approach and our suggested hierarchy of settlements.

Tackling Climate Change

- 2.7 Averting climate change is a huge challenge. We want to respond to this challenge and be a leader in managing climate change. We have signed the Nottingham Declaration on climate change, pledging to actively tackle climate change in the National Park. We approved four applications for renewable energy developments in the period between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008.

Flooding

- 2.8 A key element of ensuring sustainable development is to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment the Lake District National Park was published in September 2007. This is being used to inform the development of the Core Strategy through the LDF as well as being an important part of the development control process.

Traffic and Transport

- 2.9 The National Park Authorities are committed to a low carbon future in which the need to travel is reduced and there is increasing use of sustainable forms of transport. We have recently commissioned research with partners on a transport framework for a sustainable Lake District National Park. This will identify the nature, scale and significance of current traffic and transport issues, and examine good practice from other areas of the UK and abroad. It will focus on tourism-related movement, and will explore truly innovative solutions to current transport pressures. The final report will be published in January 2009.
- 2.10 The Core Strategy will also take account of car parking research undertaken in 2007 for Cumbria Tourism and partners, including the LDNPA. In addition to these studies we will use regular monitoring information, such as traffic flow data collected by Cumbria County Council, and Visitor Surveys carried out for Cumbria Tourism and the National Park Authorities, to help build up a picture of traffic movement across the LDNP and help inform the development of policy.

Vibrant communities

Housing

- 2.11 The Government outlined in the Housing Green Paper (2007) a clear vision on future housing provision. They want everyone to have access to a decent home at a price they can afford, in a place where they want to live and work. Within the Lake District National Park a number of Parish wide housing need surveys have been conducted. For the period 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2008, a need for 623 new affordable houses has been identified. In September 2008, The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 was published and became part of the Development Plan. This established a revised housing provision target for the Lake District National Park of 1080 during the plan period which equates to an annualised average of 60 units. 114 dwellings were completed during the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008. Of the 114 completions, 86 were in keeping with the RSS requirement for housing to be in keeping with the scale and type that has been identified as appropriate to the area's strict requirements on meeting identified local and affordable needs of the locality.
- 2.12 Best Value Performance Indicator 106 establishes a 60% target for new homes built on Previously Developed Land (PDL). In 2007/08 the proportion of new dwellings on previously developed land was 64%.
- 2.13 In May 2007 the LDNPA in partnership with the District Authorities and the County Council commissioned a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for Cumbria. The research into residential accommodation need arising from existing district level Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Show People populations identified no new pitches and plots required in the LDNP.

Sustaining our communities

- 2.14 The Joint Structure Plan seeks to ensure that services and facilities are available in towns and villages. We have undertaken an audit of open space, sport and recreation facilities and during 2008/09 will commission research to survey the existing and future needs of communities for open space, sport and recreational and cultural activities. Surveys of all the larger settlements are being undertaken on a rolling programme to provide baseline data for these settlements (20 in all). The first phase of a Town Centre Health Check has been carried out for 6 settlements in the National Park.
- 2.15 Over the past 12 months a database has been developed to monitor retail and leisure developments (A1, A2 and D2 uses). The monitoring undertaken this year provides us with a baseline from which we can begin to provide annual data for this indicator. 5000 planning applications have been checked to ensure that we incorporate relevant developments for monitoring.

Prosperous Economy

- 2.16 An employment land review for the National Park was undertaken by Atkins Consultants in December 2007. This study looked at existing allocated employment sites and sites with planning permission for employment use. It forecast that 8.6has of employment land could be needed in the National Park between now and 2021. Capita Symonds in association with Peill and Co have subsequently completed a further study in November 2008 to inform the selection of a new portfolio of sites within the National Park.
- 2.17 There were 2,191 sqms of employment land completed this year, an increase of 658 sqms on 2007 figures. Only 25% (556sqms) of these completions were on brownfield land, a 60% drop from the 2007 figure of 1,260 sqms. However it is important to note that an additional 1,470sqms of employment land completed was as a result of the conversion of existing agricultural buildings. These are not registered as brownfield developments but do involve the re use of existing buildings rather than new greenfield development.
- 2.18 There are currently 31 sites with land available for development, with 11 of those sites under construction. A total of 5.10 has of land is available for employment development across all settlement types throughout the National Park. 6 sites (2.42has) were allocated in the LDNPA Local Plan for B1/B2 uses and these are still currently available. 3811sqms (20%) is under construction and 8894sqms (47%) has planning permission leaving an estimated 2,371sqms (12%) available for implementation.
- 2.19 Planning permission has also been granted at Greengarth Business Park at Holmrook for the continuation of the use of the land and buildings for B1 business purposes. The 5ha site consists of 3,719sqms of existing floorspace.
- 2.20 Our policies therefore continue to achieve their aim of meeting local demand for employment land.

Visitor Experience

- 2.21 The Lake District National Park offers a range of high quality and unique experiences for visitors. Tourism is the mainstay of the Lake District National Park's economy and it attracts over half the county's tourism spend (£603 million). The area has traditionally had higher visitor numbers and increased tourism revenue from April to October, with winter being a quieter season but this is changing with the tourism season extending as people are increasingly taking short breaks at any time. One of the key changes in visitor expectations is that visitors now expect better quality in every aspect of their visit, including accommodation, attractions and public places. Information relating to tourist days, tourist numbers, tourist expenditure and bed stock has been taken from STEAM (Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor) analysis of Cumbria carried out annually on behalf of the Lake District National Park, Cumbria Tourism, Cumbria County Council and the constituent District Councils of the County.
- 2.22 Over 8 million visitors together spend nearly 15 million days in the National Park. Against a resident population of 42,000 this clearly is a significant feature of the area and its economy.
- 2.23 The number of visitors and expenditure recorded for December are a little more than one third of the levels recorded in August. In terms of change from 2006-7 to 2007-8, the information shows a general pattern of modest growth in numbers, days and expenditure.

Spectacular Landscape

Landscape

- 2.24 The exceptional landscape of the Lake District National Park is the principle reason for its designation. The landscape continues to evolve with climate change, agriculture, forestry and other land management practices, as well as development, all having an impact on its quality and character.
- 2.25 We have undertaken a landscape characterisation assessment that maps and describes different landscape character types such as coastal margins and craggy high fell. These are based on attributes including physical, ecological, cultural and historic character, settlement and building character, visible spatial components such as scale and colour, and non-visible components such as tranquillity and cultural associations. The research has also identified Areas of Distinctive Character including, for example, Keswick and Derwentwater, the Troutbeck Valley, and Grizedale Forest. These are unique landscapes and places with distinctive aesthetic and experiential characteristics, and a defined local distinctiveness and sense of place.
- 2.26 The landscape characterisation assessment will help guide development design, provide a solid evidence base for the local development framework, inform land management decisions and plans, and target delivery of agri-environment schemes. We will use other data sources, including GIS-based data for example on tree preservation orders and semi-natural woodland, to inform planning policy.
- 2.27 The significance of the National Park's biodiversity and geology is reflected in its designated areas including internationally and nationally important sites. There

are 26 European sites partially or completely within the LDNP or within 5 km of its boundary. They include RAMSARs, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation. Several of these are composite sites which generally comprise a number of discrete Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) that are either ecologically interdependent or historically contiguous. The number of SSSIs in the National Park exceeds 100 and they cover about one fifth of its total area. There are 9 National Nature Reserves and several hundred sites identified by Cumbria Wildlife Trust as being of local interest.

- 2.28 The Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan (Cumbria BAP) guides the conservation and enhancement of a range of species and habitats at the local level, and is based on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, which sets national species population objectives and targets. We are currently preparing a Biodiversity Strategy to identify the priority areas for the LDNPA's work to maintain and enhance biodiversity over the next five years.

Minerals and Waste

Minerals

- 2.29 Government policy states that a steady supply of aggregates is essential to maintain economic growth and quality of life. However, there must be a balance struck with the environmental implications of mining aggregates. Major mineral development proposals in National Parks should not be permitted except in exceptional circumstances.
- 2.30 Analysis of the relevant Core Output Indicators are based on assessing total aggregate sales. This information is collected and included in the North West Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report. Because we only have 3 working sites, some of which straddle the National Park boundary, this information is not disaggregated to National Park level for reasons of competitive interest.
- 2.31 It is not possible to assess how effective our mineral policies are in the context of Indicator M1 and M2, because of the reasons expressed above. We are developing new minerals policies within the core strategy taking into consideration national and regional guidance and the special circumstances attached to National Park designation. We will develop policies which are locally distinctive and deliver appropriate minerals development which supports the Authorities spatial objectives and The Vision.

Waste

- 2.32 The overall objective of Government policy on waste is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. The Regional Waste Strategy (RWS) aims to contribute to the sustainable development of the North West by encouraging waste management systems that will reduce waste generation, lessen the environmental impacts of waste production, and improve resource efficiency.
- 2.33 Tackling the tourism waste challenge is a priority for the Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership. Tourism plays a huge role in the Cumbria economy. In 2005/06 tourism would have generated in the region of 37,000 tonnes of waste.

- 2.34 For the monitoring period 1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008 we received no applications for new waste management facilities.
- 2.35 We will continue to work with the County Council to assess the need for identifying new sites for the provision of new or extended waste collection facilities through the Core Strategy.
- 2.36 We will continue to administer the Sustainable Development Fund to support innovative schemes which encourage waste minimisation, recycling and composting. It will continue to be a source of funding to support new schemes during the next financial year.

Process indicators

- 2.37 Progress on the Local Development Scheme is reported with the status of each document summarised in Table 2. We developed the Preferred Options for our Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. Consultation on these documents took place between 30 May and 11 July 2008.
- 2.38 We have met the milestones and targets set in our current LDS. We will review our LDS following the publication of new PPS12 and the new Regulations in mid-2008.

3. Monitoring Strategy

The need for monitoring in policy and plan making

- 3.1 Monitoring is essential to establish what is happening now, what may happen in the future and to enable us to compare these trends against existing policies and targets to determine what needs to be done. It provides crucial feedback and information on the performance of policy. Under the new planning system, with its focus on delivery of sustainable development and sustainable communities, monitoring takes on an added importance in providing a check on whether those aims are being achieved.
- 3.2 Current planning legislation places an increased emphasis on the plan, monitor and manage approach to planning. This requires the production of an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and Local Development Frameworks (LDFs).
- 3.3 The main purposes of the AMR are to:
 - consider whether the implementation of RSS and LDFs are being achieved in line with the purposes of the RSS and LDF
 - provide explanations where individual policies are not being implemented
 - outline the measures that will be taken where RSS and LDF policies are not being implemented
 - provide information regarding net additions to the dwelling stock.
- 3.4 Monitoring will also enable us to identify the need to review 'saved' Local Plan policies and future Local Development Documents, and respond to changing priorities and circumstances.
- 3.5 The AMR is a government requirement and is submitted to the Department for Communities and Local Government. AMRs for LDFs are submitted by the end of December each year and end of February each year for RSS.

Linkages with RSS

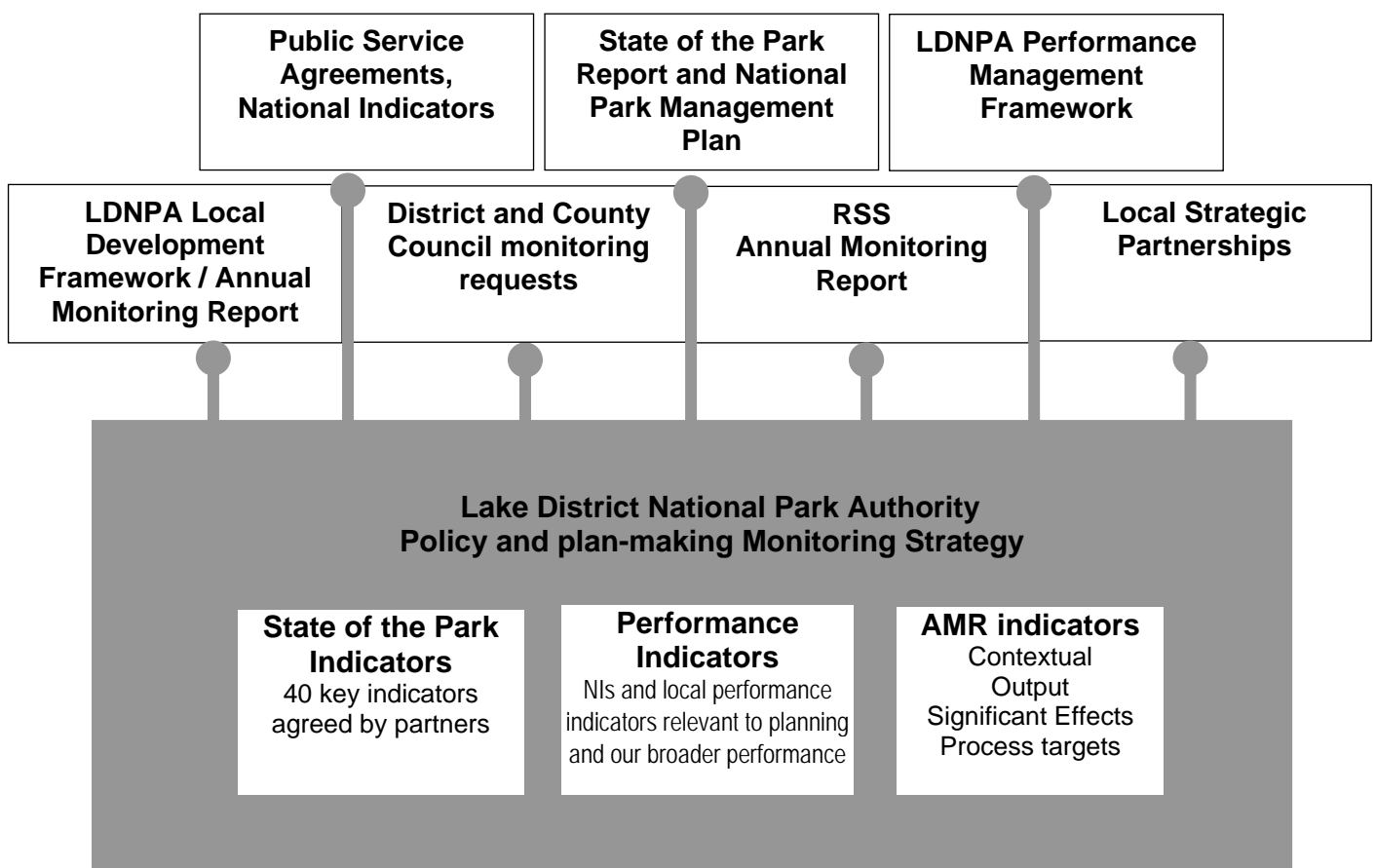
- 3.6 4NW, as the Regional Planning Body for the North West, is responsible for monitoring RSS. Regular monitoring of regional and local policies is essential in establishing what is happening now, what may occur in the future and to use these trends to assess whether policies are being correctly implemented and having their desired effects. RSS monitoring depends on extensive partnership working with a wide range of organisations in the region on data collection, and the co-ordination of monitoring activities to ensure consistency and avoid duplication in data collection.
- 3.7 The monitoring of RSS in the North West is still evolving. Early Annual Monitoring Reports presented an initial baseline assessment, with subsequent reports placing a greater emphasis on analysis and interpretation. Future monitoring of RSS will focus on making better use of the data collected to analyse which parts of RSS are and aren't being implemented and subsequently to develop linkages between these findings and both intervention measures and policy development.

3.8 We work together with 4NW to ensure that our respective monitoring frameworks complement each other and avoid duplication. We explore opportunities for joint working and timescales are developed and agreed to meet the respective AMR submission deadlines.

Overview

3.9 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.

Figure 3: The Lake District National Park Authority Monitoring Strategy



Policy context

3.10 Annual Monitoring reports need to show how policy monitoring links to national targets relating to the delivery of sustainable communities. It is also 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.

Performance Management Framework

- 3.11 A new national indicator set of 198 indicators for local authorities has been launched which replaces other sets of indicators including Best Value Indicators and Performance Assessment Framework indicators. These 198 Indicators flow from the priorities identified in Public Service Agreements and Departmental Strategic Objectives. These indicators are used by central government to performance manage local government working and partnership working with other bodies. Spatial planning has an influence on a number of these indicators. Core output indicators (described below) within AMRs provide a set of consistent and comparable definitions to help us monitor progress but, unlike the national indicators, AMRs are not used by Government to performance manage local areas. The only exception to this are the three indicators on net additional homes, affordable homes and deliverable housing sites. These are the same as national indicators NI154, NI155 and NI159. The reporting on these national indicators provides a consistent body of information.
- 3.12 We produce an annual Performance Plan to show how we are aiming to achieve continuous improvement in the way we work. The indicators we use to monitor performance include national indicators and family indicators agreed by National Park authorities. We have also 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.
- 3.13 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.

Annual Monitoring Report requirements

- 3.14 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.

Indicators

3.15 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 Table 1 overleaf.

3.16 **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.

3.17 **Core Output indicators**

These are set indicators which authorities are required to monitor to provide a set of consistent and comparable definitions which can be used to compare authorities and inform other organisations.

3.18 **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.

3.19 **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.

3.20 **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 'RSS &LDF Core Output Indicators' Update 2/2008	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		Review on regular basis. Report on each year in AMR for 1 Apr –31 Mar.
Housing trajectories		See core indicator H2 of OPDM's 'RSS &LDF Core Output Indicators' Update 2/2008		Establish through evidence base for LDD production. Update annually and report in AMR
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

3.21 The set of Core Output Indicators have been revised in 2008, predominantly rationalising, clarifying and updating indicator definitions to reflect current government practice. Although it is expected that the majority of changes will have minimal impact on existing data collection and reporting the government recognise that due to the timing of the publication of the revised indicators, there may be limited scope to incorporate a number of the changes within this AMR. Any changes not reflected in this year's AMR will be incorporated next year.

- 3.22 As we are still at an early stage of development with our LDF documents, local output indicators have yet to be developed. The process to begin to identify these will begin during 2009 as the Core Strategy DPD progresses to publication and submission.
- 3.23 We need to identify any significant effects arising through the sustainability appraisal of our Development Plan Documents. We have commissioned consultants Entec to carry out an integrated Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of our Core Strategy Preferred Options and Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Preferred Options. The SEA / SA is a requirement under EU Directive 2001/42/EC. The aim is to determine the extent to which policies or proposals provide for sustainable development, and whether there are any adverse impacts on economic, environmental and community interests. As such, it is an important part of the monitoring process. It has included:
- a retrospective appraisal of the SEA/SA scoping report. The scoping report was produced with Cumbria County Council and the Cumbrian District Councils in 2006. It led to the development of a set of 16 sustainability objectives. These were used to inform the Local Development Framework issues and options, and preferred options. All subsequent stages of the sustainability appraisal have been assessed against this initial set of sustainability objectives.
 - a retrospective appraisal of the Issues and Options consultation report, October 2006
 - an appraisal of the Core Strategy Preferred Options report for consultation, May 2008, with several reiterations as the preferred options were being developed.
- 3.24 We have also commissioned Entec to carry out an appropriate assessment (Habitats Regulations Assessment) of the same documents. We will continue to appraise the core strategy during the development of policies, and subsequent development plan documents.

Range of Indicators for the Lake District National Park

- 3.25 In addition to the above indicators we are required to report on in our AMR we also collect and report on a variety of other indicators. These are described below. We intend to explore ways of reporting on all these indicators together in future AMRs.
- 3.26 **Local Area Agreement**
A new Local Area Agreement for Cumbria has been negotiated with Government Office for the North West. This includes up to 35 indicators from the national indicator set, together with local indicators. These 35 indicators are the ones that are priorities for improvement in Cumbria.
- 3.27 **Lake District Partnership**
A National Park Partnership was established in 2005 and agreed a new Vision for the National Park in 2006.

Figure 4: The Vision for the Lake District National Park

THE VISION FOR THE LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

The LDNP will be an inspirational example of sustainable development in action.

It will be a place where its prosperous economy, world-class visitor experiences and vibrant communities come together to sustain the spectacular landscape, its wildlife and culture.

We will see the following outcomes:

A prosperous economy

Businesses will locate in the NP because they value the quality of opportunity, environment and lifestyle it offers. Many will draw on a strong connection to the landscape and Entrepreneurial spirit will be nurtured across all sectors and traditional industries maintained to ensure a diverse economy.

World class visitor experiences

High quality and unique experiences for visitors with a stunning and globally significant landscape. Experience that competes with the best in the international market.

Vibrant communities

People successfully living working and relaxing within upland ,valley and lakeside places where distinctive local character is maintained and celebrated.

Spectacular landscape

A landscape which provides an irreplaceable source of inspiration, whose benefits to people and wildlife are valued and improved. A landscape whose natural and cultural resources are assets to be managed and used wisely for future generations.

- 3.28 We will implement the Vision through the Local Development Framework and the National Park Management Plan with our Partners.
- 3.29 The Partnership is developing performance indicators at outcome and delivery aim level to monitor progress towards implementation of the Vision. The introduction of a performance management framework was a recommendation from the Improvement and Development Agency's review of the Partnership in September 2007. In identifying the proposed performance indicators we have tried to use existing indicators wherever possible and have taken into account the national changes to performance indicators taking effect from 1 April 2008.
- 3.30 Indicators are being developed for the four Vision themes and will be agreed by the Partnership. The indicators for the Prosperous Economy theme have already been agreed. Indicators for World Class Visitor Experience theme are currently being worked on with Vibrant Communities and Spectacular Landscapes still to be developed. These will be finalised and agreed during 2009. We have not, therefore, included reference to this set of indicators in this AMR but will include them from 2009.

3.31 These indicators, taken as a whole, should provide an overall picture of how we are working towards all areas of the Vision. In identifying any new indicators we will need to ensure that the benefits outweigh the cost of collecting them.

4. Context

Development Plan

- 4.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 changed the structure of the planning system. The new system will eventually comprise a Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) produced by the regional planning body, and a Local Development Framework (LDF) produced by us as the sole planning authority for the Lake District National Park. RSS will provide the strategic policy framework for development and investment up to 2021 for the whole of the North West region and the LDF will set out our detailed future plans and policies for development in the national park.
- 4.2 **RSS**
The North West of England Plan: RSS to 2021 was published on 30 September by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government (CLG), outside the timeframe for the Annual Monitoring Report for 2007-2008 therefore we still refer to draft RSS policies when presenting policy analysis for the various indicators. RSS replaces Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RPG13).
- 4.3 **Structure Plan**
The 2004 Act provided for the Structure Plan policies to be saved for a period of up to 3 years or until superseded by adopted RSS policies. In preparing RSS it had been intended to replace all but one of the 58 Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan policies on the adoption of RSS. We assessed the need to retain Structure Plan policies against criteria set out by the government and, following negotiations with 4NW (the regional planning body) and GONW (responsible for the preparation of the final RSS on behalf of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government (CLG)), they agreed to extend 23 Structure Plan policies for a further period until replaced by a future RSS review. From 30 September 2008 only those policies referred to in the final RSS are extended and valid policies. These have been presented for information in Appendix 4.
- 4.4 **Local Plan**
When the 2004 Act came into effect it allowed local planning authorities to save existing Local Plan policies until August 2007. However, to avoid losing planning policies on that date, without having any new policies in place in the Local Development Framework, local planning authorities could apply to the Secretary of State to save policies beyond that date to allow time to adopt policies in the LDF documents. We assessed the need to retain Local Plan policies against criteria set out by the government and made a submission to them. The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government issued a Direction informing us which policies are saved. From 28 September 2007 only those policies referred to in the Direction are saved and valid policies. These are set out in Appendix 3.
- 4.5 **Local Development Framework**
We are working to develop the first documents as part of the Local Development Framework and are aiming to have the Core Strategy adopted by late 2010. The need to retain the saved Local Plan policies will be reviewed on an ongoing basis as the various documents are developed within the LDF, as policies within these documents will eventually replace the saved Local Plan policies.

- 4.6 Our statutory Development Plan for the Lake District National Park now comprises:
- the Regional Spatial Strategy
 - the extended policies in the Cumbria and lake District Joint Structure Plan, and
 - the saved policies of the Local Plan.

4.7 **Revised PPS12 and Regulations**

A new Planning Policy Statement 12 and new Regulations (Town & Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008) were published during 2008 bringing a number of changes to the way we deliver spatial planning. The transition to the new Regulations took effect on 1 September 2008. The procedures for preparing documents for the LDF has been amended to simplify the process and we have been asked to consider the need for other DPDs beyond the Core Strategy within our LDF. As consultation on our Core Strategy is getting to an advanced stage, we still need to continue to prepare additional documents to meet our communities' needs in the national park. Revised timings have also been issued in relation to the post-submission stage of DPD production.

4.8 **Changes proposed to our Local Development Scheme**

The timetable for the creation of documents within the Local Development Framework for the period April 2007 – March 2010 is specified in the March 2007 version of the Local Development Scheme. This is our current LDS and was submitted to GONW in 2007. This only set a detailed timetable for the preparation of our two Core Strategy documents and intended to revise the timetables for the other DPDs in 2008. As a result of the new PPS and regulations being introduced, our LDS now needs to be amended to show the revised stages of the process and the timings of these. We were advised by Government Office for the North West not to review our LDS for 2008 until the new Regulations had been issued. We decided not to revise the LDS for 2008 at such a late stage but to wait and revise our LDS for 2009 showing the effect the revised procedures will have on all our proposed Development Plan Documents, having considered the changes introduced and to update the timeframes and milestones for all our DPDs we subsequently intend to produce or begin preparing during the three-year period. This will be prepared and submitted to GONW in due course.

4.9 **Progress with preparation of Development Plan Documents (DPDs)**

Our main focus remains on the preparation of the main Core Strategy and the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy documents. We are on target to publish these for the Preferred Options consultation between 30 May 2008 to 11 July 2008. The two documents were submitted for consideration by the National Park Authority at their meeting on 16 April 2008. The timetable for the subsequent stages will be reviewed in line with the revised requirements of the new Regulations and PPS12 described above. Alongside the preparation of these documents, significant research and evidence gathering is being undertaken, including a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, and a number of supporting Technical Reports. We have received the Sustainability Appraisal reports on the Issues and Options consultation and reports on the Preferred Options documents as

described in paragraph 3.23, which we have taken into account in preparing our consultation documents.

- 4.10 Progress with the preparation of other DPDs is to be reviewed in the LDS revision to be submitted in 2009.
- 4.11 We have summarised the timetable for preparing our DPDs in the following Table. This shows that all milestones within the Scheme have been met for the period of 1 April to 31 March 2008. It also shows that all milestones within the period 1 April 2006 – 31 March 2008 are on target and are being completed on schedule. We have not proposed any changes to the Scheme in 2008 pending the publication of new Regulations and revised PPS12. On publication we will need to complete a review. This will include a fundamental review of the documents that we will prepare within the LDF and the timeframe for their preparation, in line with the proposals in the new Regulations.

Table 2: Progress on preparation of Development Plan Documents

DPD	Consulting statutory bodies on scope of SA (Commencement)	Regulation 25 Consultation	Publication date of DPD	Submission of DPD	Pre-hearing meeting	Start of Examination Hearing	Receipt of Inspectors Report	Adoption of DPD
Statement of Community Involvement				November 2005				June 2006
Core Strategy		May/June 2008 in LDS Actual dates: 30 May 2008 to 11 July 08	September 2009	March 2009 in LDS Proposed date: End Jan 2010	September 2009 in LDS Proposed date: End March 2010	December 2009 in LDS Proposed date: Mid May 2010	September 2010	September 2010
Minerals & Waste Core Strategy	Progress information for Minerals and Waste Core Strategy as for main Core Strategy above. We have been advised by GONW that we should combine the two Core Strategy documents for future stages, post Regulation 25 consultation.							
Allocations – Housing	Timetable not specified in LDS for 2007-2010. Subject to review of LDS post introduction of new Regulations mid 2008. It is proposed to prepare one single Allocations document for all allocations of land for all uses required.							
	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:
Allocations – Minerals and Waste	Timetable not specified in LDS for 2007-2010. Subject to review of LDS post introduction of new Regulations mid 2008. It is proposed to prepare one single Allocations document for all allocations of land for all uses required.							
	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:
General DC Policies	Timetable not specified in LDS for 2007-2010. Subject to review of LDS post introduction of new Regulations mid 2008.							
	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:	Proposed date:
Supplementary Planning Documents:								
Demonstrating Housing Need								June 2006
Wind Energy								
Landscape Character								
Bowness Bay & Glebe	SPD not yet included in LDS so timetable not set in LDS for 2007-2010. This will be included in revised LDS prepared for 2009, following introduction of new Regulations.							

Completed	On schedule	Ahead of schedule	Behind schedule
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5. Contextual Indicators

General Overview

- 5.1 Appropriate contextual indicators describing the wider social, environmental and economic background against which policy operates will be created as the LDF progresses and particularly as part of the development of the Core Strategy, which began in January 2006.
- 5.2 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-wide, 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 report continues to benefit from an ongoing improvement of the statistical base.
- 5.3 Table 3 overleaf 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 will act as a baseline to inform subsequent updates.
- 5.4 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 in this report. Land Use Consultants utilised postcode 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.

The Lake District National Park – A Profile

- 5.5 The Lake District National Park, designated in 1951, is the largest National Park in England, covering 2,292 square kilometres and comprising a third of the total area of Cumbria. Its boundary extends across parts of Eden, Allerdale, South Lakeland and Copeland districts and it encompasses 80 parishes. It is bounded by the M6 to the east. The A66 and A590 run along its northern and southern boundaries respectively.
- 5.6 The National Park has a population of 42,632 and a dispersed settlement pattern. Only three settlements have resident populations exceeding 3,000 including Keswick, Ambleside and Windermere / Bowness. It receives over 8 million visitors a year and tourism is the major industry. Much of the tourism activity is centred around Keswick and Borrowdale in the north, and the Windermere to Grasmere corridor in the south east.
- 5.7 Settlement patterns and transport routes largely reflect the topography of the area, and there is a clear radial pattern of lakes and valley catchments from the

central Lake District. A recent landscape character assessment shows that different parts of the National Park have very different characteristics, for example landscape features, type of land management, and building materials. Links between areas within and outside the National Park also vary, and depend on factors such as accessibility and employment opportunities.

- 5.8 The National Park possesses some of the country's finest upland scenery, its dramatic and imposing landscape made up of rugged mountains, tranquil lakes and sheltered valleys. It has an outstanding range of designated and non-designated ecological, geological, archaeological, and historic sites and features, and many protected species of plants and animals. Its extensive public rights of way network is complemented by significant areas of open access land.
- 5.9 The physical nature, accessibility, land use and designated status of the National Park, together with wider economic, social and environmental trends have given rise to a number of complex issues which are explored in the consultation report. They include, for example:
- a lack of affordable housing
 - increasing traffic volume and seasonal congestion
 - The development potential of sites important for their nature conservation or historic value
 - lack of diverse employment opportunities
 - erosion of special qualities such as tranquillity and local distinctiveness
 - decline of rural services
 - effect of climate change on habitats and species
 - changes in agricultural practices and impact on landscape and rural communities
- 5.10 A summary of the National Park profile is shown in Table 3 overleaf.

Table 3 National Park Profile

Profile area	Data	Source	Cumbria wide	North York Moors NP	Exmoor NP
Total National Park area	2292 sq km	OS mapping		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%)	NPA		n/k	n/k
Resident population 2001	41650	2001 census	487607	23939	10873
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 0-16 • Age 16-64 • Age 65+ 	6266 (15.04%) 26429 (63.2%) 9076 (21.7%)		91931 (18%) 306346 (62%) 89330 (18%)	4063 (17%) 15057 (63%) 4780 (20%)	1503 (13.9%) 8008 16-74 (74%) 1362 74+ (12.6%)
Number of settlements with 3000+ population	3		16	0	0
Number of Parishes	80		290	n/k	43
Household spaces	17937	2001 census	209027	10086	5675
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vacant, 2nd home or holiday accommodation • Owner occupied • Shared ownership • Rented • Housing association • Local Authority 	5064 (28%) 12114 121 3539 (19%) 1250 (7%) 913 (5%)		8% 71% 11% 7% 9%	12% 73% 13% 3% 5%	n/k 68.2% 1018 n/k n/k 1.14%
Economically active population	31286		354183	15000	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment 	1.9%	2001 census	1.9%	1.5%	2.8%
Moorland	104979 ha	MLC	n/k	49900	n/k
Woodland	28931ha		n/k	31850	n/k
Farmland	76815 ha		n/k	57300	n/k
SSSIs	41947 ha	NPA GIS	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	DEFRA	28313	n/k	n/k
ESA agreements	160211 ha			n/k	n/k
Coastline	80km	NPA GIS	n/k	42	n/k
Walls and banks	4730km	MLC	n/k	2041	n/k
Hedgerows	3443 km	MLC	n/k	2554	n/k
Watercourses	9158 km	NPA GIS	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

Urban/Rural Classification

5.11 The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) have developed this classification system. The classification is mapped by Output Area. (See Figure 5) This shows that most of the National Park falls under the sparse side of the classification. Most of the National Park is classified as either hamlet and isolated dwelling or village. The various proportions of this distribution are shown in Table 4 and are compared with the rest of Cumbria. This classification has been utilised in the development of RSS policies for rural areas and provides us with evidence on which to build an appropriate policy approach for our Spatial Development Strategy, in line with RSS policy.

Figure 5: DEFRA’s Urban/Rural Classification for Cumbria

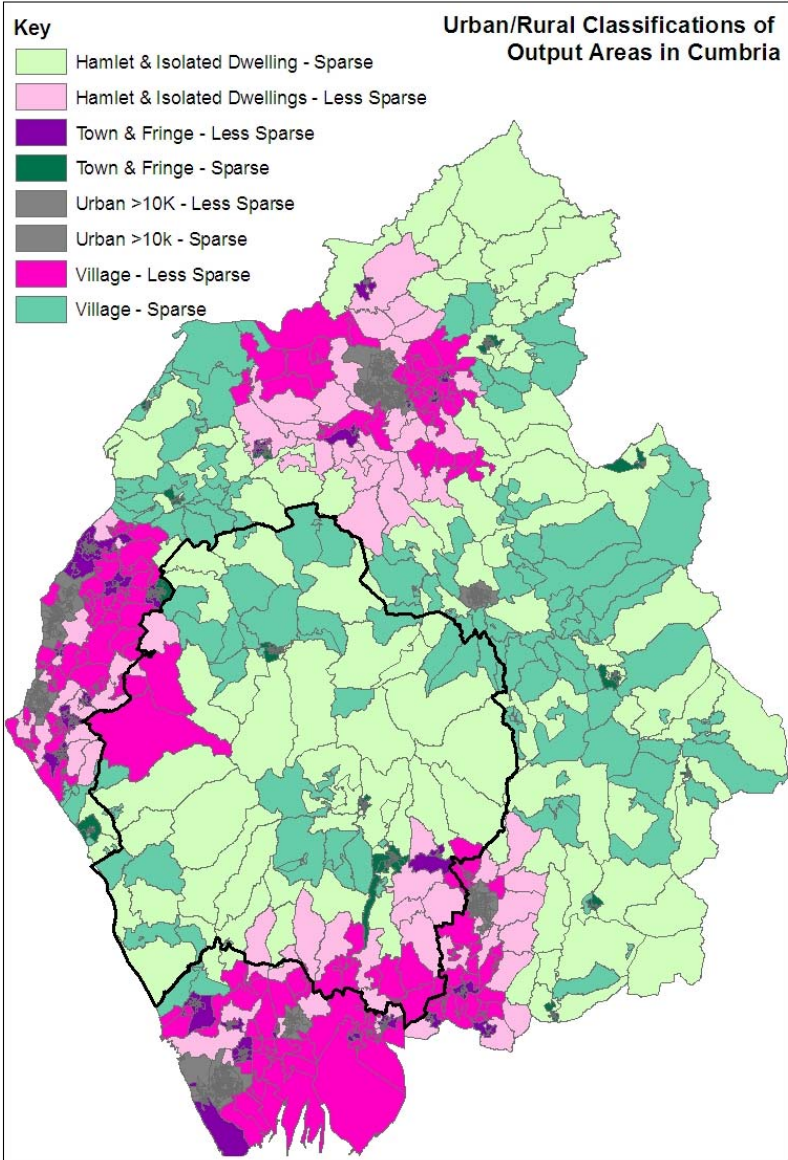


Table 4: Percentage of Output Areas in each Rural Urban Classification

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

Source: ODPM

5.12 Some Census data is now being prepared in a format aggregated for the area of the National Park. The Office for National Statistics has recently provided mid-year population estimates for the area, something we have not had access to before. This data shows that Population in the National Park has increased by approximately 1000 people between 2001 and 2005 to 42,632 (see Figures 6 and 7 below).

Figure 6: Mid year population estimates 2001 to 2005

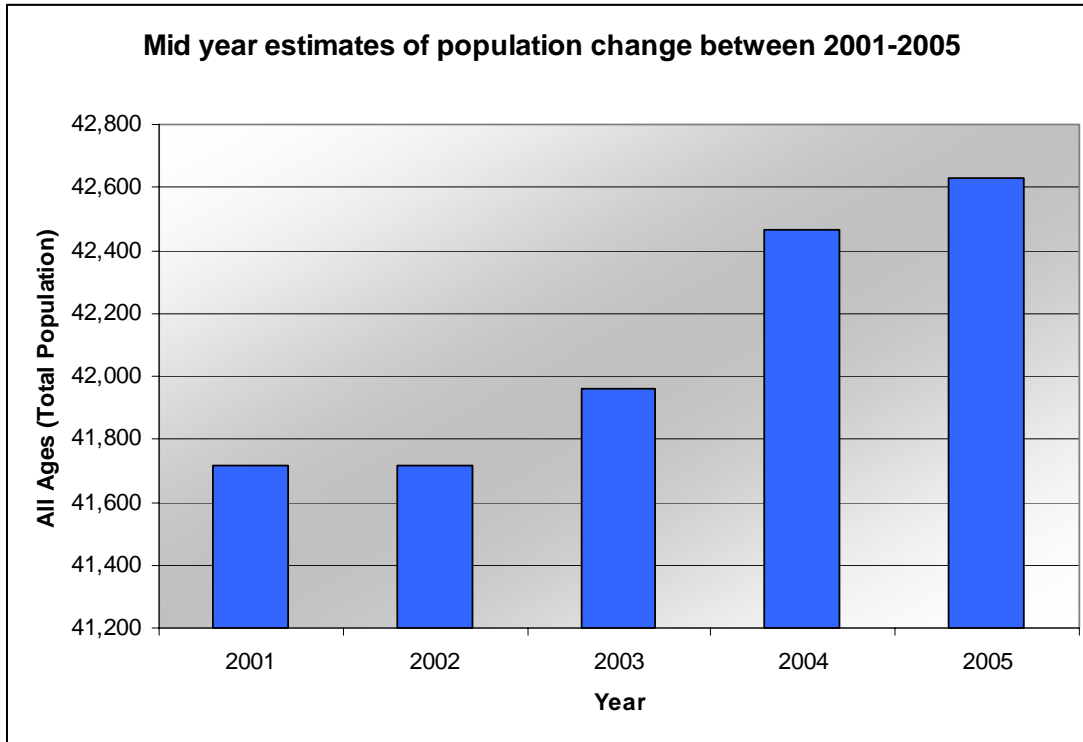
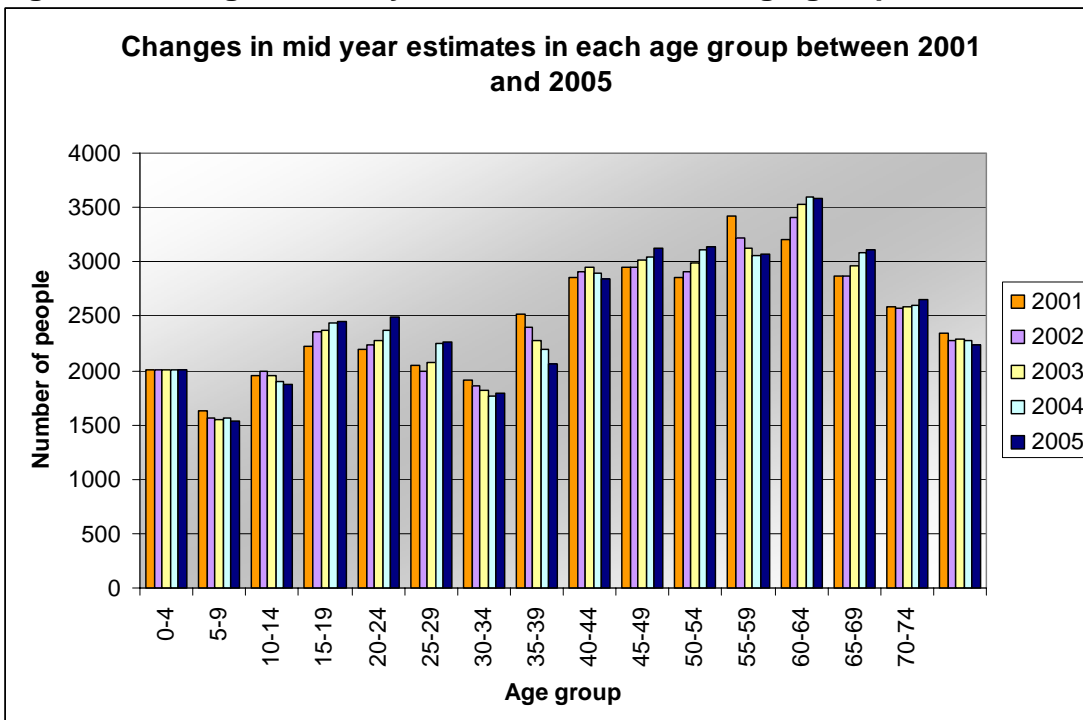


Figure 7: Changes in mid year estimates in each age group 2001-2005



6. Output Indicators

General Overview

- 6.1 Output indicators are required to measure quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policies. Core Output Indicators are set by the Government to provide a consistent data set of key indicators. Local indicators will be developed to measure the performance of new policies in the LDF as we develop these over the next few years.
- 6.2 In this section we provide contextual information to explain the objectives of our policies and detail any relevant issues arising. We highlight recent research and evidence gathering that has taken place during the year or is to be undertaken over the next year which will inform the various topic areas and subsequent policy development. Data is provided for the Core Output Indicators which we are able to monitor at this stage and an analysis of the findings is given.
- 6.3 Until policies in the LDF are developed we consider the performance of our current Development Plan policies remaining in the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan and Lake District National Park Local Plan and consider any issues we will need to take into account in developing our new policies in the LDF documents.
- 6.4 The Table in Appendix 1 summarises the results of the monitoring undertaken for all the core output indicators set in the government's 'Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators Update 2/2008' paper.

7. Output Indicators - Spatial Development Strategy

Climate Change

- 7.1 Averting climate change is a huge challenge. Government has set targets to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050, while maintaining reliable and competitive energy supplies. To achieve these targets we need to reduce our dependence on energy from non-renewable sources that produce carbon and other emissions. It is vital we improve the energy efficiency of our buildings and increase the amount of energy produced from renewable sources. National targets for this have been set at 10% of UK electricity to be generated from renewable energy sources by 2010.
- 7.2 We want to respond to this challenge and be a leader in managing climate change. We have signed the Nottingham Declaration on climate change, pledging to actively tackle climate change in the National Park. Action to tackle climate change will require co-operation and dialogue between government, the private sector, the community, voluntary groups, and individuals. We will work with partners to cut carbon, anticipate the effects of climate change and implement effective adaptation and mitigation strategies.
- 7.3 The Cumbria Strategic Partnership provides a forum for dialogue between various groups and has drawn up a climate change strategy for Cumbria. Within the Local Area Agreement for Cumbria, there is a carbon reduction target, and discussions are underway to decide how this target can be met. We have adopted a Climate Change Action Plan and incorporated relevant activities into our Business Plan. We will lead by example and aim to reduce our carbon emissions and become a carbon neutral organisation by 2012. The LDF for the National Park looks at how planning can mitigate climate change, through promoting renewable energy and lower-carbon buildings, and improving sustainable transport options.

Renewable Energy

Context

- 7.4 The increasingly important role of renewable energy to the future provision of secure, diverse and sustainable energy production is reflected by government targets of 10% of UK electricity requirements being met by renewable sources by the end of 2010 and the Government has aspirations to double that figure to 20% by 2020 as outlined in Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (August 2004). The use of renewable energy generation equipment is also intended to help meet the government targets to cut its carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020.
- 7.5 The recently published supplement to Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (December 2007) identifies climate change as a key Government priority for the planning system

and make a full contribution to delivering Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies.

- 7.6 Planning Policy Statement 22 (PPS22) also requires Regional Spatial Strategies to set targets for renewable energy capacity in the region derived from assessments of the resource potential, and where appropriate disaggregated into sub-regional targets. The draft Regional Spatial Strategy encourages the North West Region to develop renewable energy generation capacity to meet targets set in the North West Sustainable Energy Strategy.
- 7.7 The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 and Lake District Local Plan consider that 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 will not have an adverse impact on local interests.

Issues

- 7.8 During the development of the Structure Plan a comprehensive assessment of renewable energy potential in the County was undertaken by AXIS Planning Consultants to inform the policies of the Structure Plan. The North West Regional Assembly is undertaking a study which will form part of the evidence base for the partial review of the RSS, and will focus on the potential for renewable energy production in the North West and update the existing targets included in the Draft Regional Spatial Strategy, Proposed Changes (March 2008).

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

Analysis

- 7.9 This year we have added to the list of all renewable energy applications by type in Table 5. Results show that four applications for renewable energy developments have been granted in the period between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008. However we are still unable to provide the MW of installed capacity. Although we have been looking at this and our use of Swift (our in-house database of planning applications) 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. We will also need to consider the implications of the changes in relation to some forms of micro-generation equipment becoming permitted development under changes to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted) Development Order 1995. We intend to

commission research during 2009 to provide us with baseline information to begin monitoring renewable energy developments and to consider hydro electric power generation in more detail.

- 7.10 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. The only Local Plan policy saved relating to renewable energy is Policy RE4: Small Scale Hydro-Electric Schemes.
- 7.11 The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-20016 was adopted in April 2006. It provides the strategic policy framework and does not supersede all the renewable energy policies of the Local Plan. Currently the Structure Plan Policies remain valid as the RSS has yet to be adopted (expected adoption September 2008), however some of these policies may still remain valid following adoption of the RSS. Policy R45: Renewable Energy in the Lake District National Park and AONB's, provides development control officers with the necessary guidance to fulfil their day to day functions given that only one of the Local Plan policies were saved.
- 7.12 The preferred options for the Core Strategy include one preferred option covering renewable energy generation (PO10 – adopt a variety of measures to ensure that the National Park plays its part in meeting the UK's target to reduce Carbon emissions by 60% by 2050).

Table 5: Renewable Energy Planning Applications April 2006 to March 2008

Renewable Energy Applications: 1 st April 2006 – 31 st March 2008					
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
7/2007/2078	Erection of 15kW wind turbine generator on a 15m high mast	Overwater Hall Hotel, Ireby, Wigton, CA7 1HH	All other Development Minor	14th June 2007	Granted
7/2007/2112	Installation of 2 no. Rooflights and 3 no. Solar heating panels to existing roof	Clouds Hill, High Lorton, Cockermouth, CA13 9TX	Householder Development	3rd July 2007	Granted
7/2007/5570	Installation of wind turbine on a 6 metre monopole	Reservoir Cottage, kentmere, Kendal, LA8 9JN	All other Development Minor	10th January 2008	Granted
7/2008/4001	Installation of solar collector on south facing (front) roof elevation	The Beeches, Ravenglass, CA18 1SW	Householder Development	3rd March 2008	Granted

Development Strategy

Context

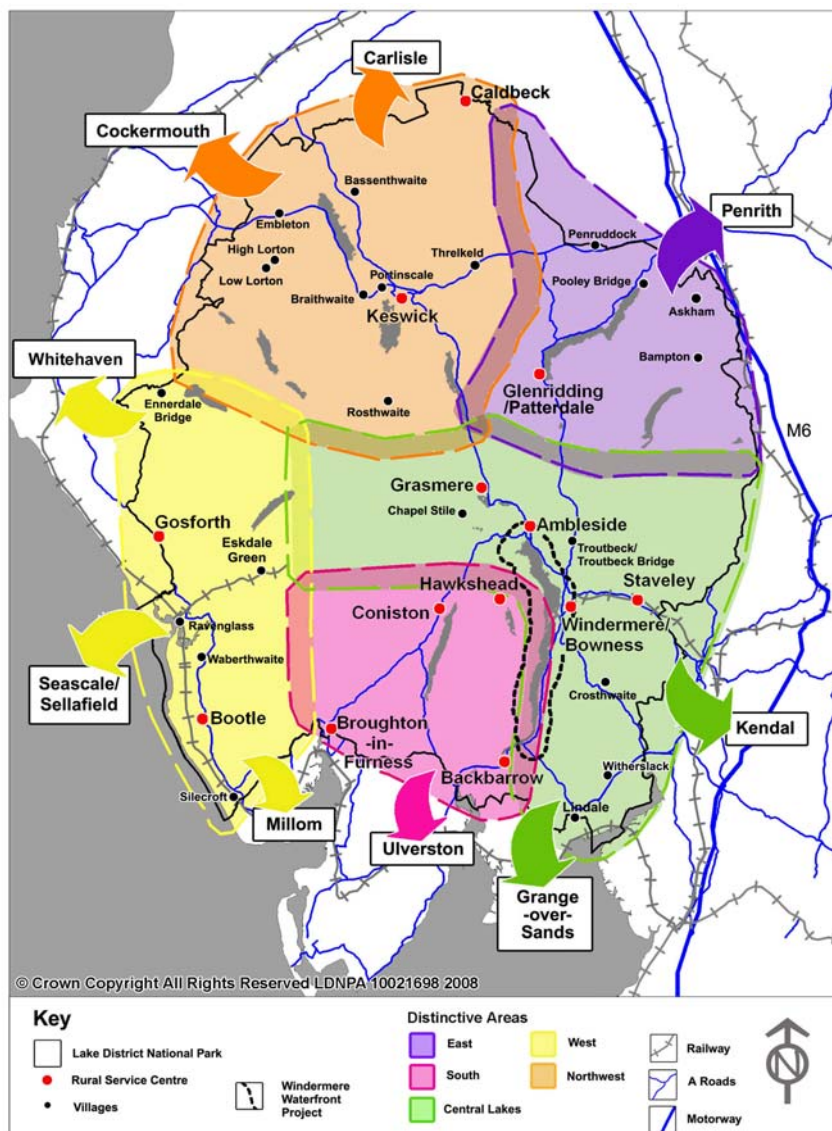
7.13 Last year we reported that research undertaken on behalf of the North West Regional Assembly on the role and function of key service centres had been completed. We have used the findings from this study and undertaken further in-house research to help us develop an appropriate development strategy for the National Park. Our Technical Report No 1: Spatial Development Strategy sets out the findings of this research into the issues, characteristics and linkages of settlements and how it has helped us develop our Preferred Option 6 for a traditional dispersed development strategy approach and our suggested hierarchy of settlements. The technical report considers the contextual information in terms of policy context, and views and aspirations of the local community. A series of distinctive areas were identified based on social, economic and environmental criteria to allow the issues relevant to these individual areas to be prioritised in the most appropriate way. The distinctive areas identified are shown in Figure 8.

7.14 All larger and almost all smaller recognised settlements were profiled to understand the roles and functions of each settlement based on a wide range of data sources including census data, parish plans, housing needs surveys, and other relevant studies which allowed for an assessment of the range and scale of development appropriate for each to be considered. Settlement profiles

considered issues and data relating to the demographics, accommodation, economic activity, education, health, services and facilities, employment land, environment, actions identified in parish plans, and open space and recreation facilities. The settlement profiling provided a detailed assessment which enabled a settlement hierarchy to be developed including the identification of 'Rural Service Centres', 'Villages', and 'Cluster Communities'. This hierarchy recognises that different areas have a different capacity, ability and need for accommodating development and change. A total of 13 'Rural Service Centres', 21 'villages', and a number of 'cluster communities' have been identified so far.

- 7.15 Further work is to be undertaken to assess the range and scale of development appropriate for each of these settlements over the early part of 2009, alongside an Infrastructure Study for settlements in the National Park. The 'strategic housing land availability assessment' is currently being undertaken and when completed the findings will need to be fully considered in relation to the development strategy. Likewise a study to inform a new portfolio of employment sites and also an open space strategy which are due to be undertaken will need to be considered when completed.

Figure 8: Distinctive Areas of the National Park



Flood Protection and Water Quality

Context

- 7.16 National Policy places a strong emphasis on delivering sustainable development in a changing global context. Strategies should reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change. The aim is to ensure that flood risk is taken in 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.
- 7.17 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.
- 7.18 Draft RSS policy EM5 states that plans and strategies should assist in achieving integrated water management and sets out a number of ways in which they should manage flood risk.
- 7.19 Local decisions should consider known physical and environmental constraints on the development of land such as sea-level rises, flood risk and stability, and take a precautionary approach to the increased risk from climate change. It is recognised in National Parks that the availability of unconstrained sites in areas with a lower risk of flooding is limited. Where development is necessary and appropriate in an area of high risk, the use of the 'Exception Test' is considered suitable in these circumstances.
- 7.20 The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan policy C42 states that development proposals should take into account an assessment of the risk of flooding and consider sites in accordance with the search sequence outlined below:
- 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.

Issues

- 7.21 No recent studies have been undertaken to inform this topic area and policy development. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the Lake District National Park was published in September 2007. This is being used to inform the development of the Core Strategy through the LDF as well as being an important part of the development control process. We are aware that the mapping information presented in the SFRA will be superseded over time as the Environment Agency provides further investment in detailed modelling, reviewing its Flood Maps on a quarterly basis. The Environment Agency Flood Maps remain as the 'first' filter when assessing development applications, triggering the need for a more detailed site-based investigation if necessary.
- 7.22 We need to ensure the SFRA is reviewed on a regular basis in light of better flood risk information and emerging policy guidance.

7.23 In September 2008 The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 was published and became part of the Development Plan. It replaces the Joint Structure Plan Policies ST3 and C42. The relevant RSS policies for Flood Protection and Water Quality are EM5 Integrated Water Management and EM6 Managing the North West’s Coastline. These will inform policy development and their impact will be considered in next years Annual Monitoring report.

Analysis

7.24 The source information to support this indicator is normally provided by the Environment Agency and available for download off their website. We have liaised with the EA and there is a delay in the presentation of this information and so it will not be available until the New Year. It is therefore not possible to present the figures or analysis of the results for this monitoring period.

Type of Indicator:	Indicator:
CORE No/Ref:E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds
Purpose:	The purpose of this indicator is to monitor planning decisions in areas of known flood risk; to assess those applications granted approval contrary to EA advice and to consider the planning justification as to why that has occurred.
Actual target (if any):	
Actual achieved measure:	Data not yet available from environment Agency

7.25 Normally there are only a small percentage of applications approved contrary to Environment Agency advice. Of those that are approved contrary to Environment Agency advice, the justification provided by the Planning Officers behind these decisions are as follows:

- there are no valid or justified planning reason for refusal
- there are no viable alternative sites
- there is strong evidence of local need which out weigh the potential for flood risk
- there are other material considerations which out weigh the risk
- there is a small risk of possible flooding but there is more to gain from the development.

7.26 When assessing our policies against national and regional guidance there are known problems with the interpretation of Joint Structure Plan Policies ST3 and C42:

- no site allocations policy in place yet, so doing a sequential test is difficult.
- difficult to seek appropriate sites when there is limited scope for alternative sites.
- all Planning Applications are either windfall sites or exception sites.

- the policy intention is not always consistently applied as it is often left to interpretation. The reasoning behind this is considered to be down to policies not being clear enough.

7.27 The Core Strategy is designed to iron out some of these problems and to address flooding and water quality in accordance with both national guidance and regional policy.

Traffic and Transport

Context

7.28 Traffic and transport affects us all, be it for business, domestic or leisure purposes, and whether we use private vehicles or travel by more sustainable means - train, bus, boat, bike or on foot. People movement of all kinds continues to increase. The growth in tourist, business and domestic traffic on main roads across the Lake District National Park, for example, is estimated at one per cent a year (Cumbria County Council Traffic Data Monitoring Report 2005).

7.29 The challenge is to tackle continuing road-based traffic growth and protect the environment without compromising business interests or preventing residents from going about day-to-day activities. The National Park Authorities are committed to a low carbon future in which the need to travel is reduced and there is increasing use of sustainable forms of transport.

7.30 In many parts of the National Park there are real and viable alternatives to car-based travel. Scheduled bus services are complemented by demand responsive transport services such as Rural Wheels. The west coast main line is a key rail artery with a branch line directly into the Lake District National Park at Windermere. The Cumbria coastal line provides regular passenger services has the potential to become an attraction in its own right, especially for walkers and cyclists. The track of the Keswick to Penrith railway is now a recreational walking and cycling route. Other successful and functioning recreational rail routes include those at Haverthwaite and Ravenglass. Lake-based transport provides a crucial link in the sustainable transport network and is a unique resource. The continuing development of strategic cycle routes in recent years provide alternative opportunities to access, and travel through, the National Park.

7.31 National and regional policy aims to safeguard the strategic road transport network, promote integrated planning to reduce traffic volumes and, in the Lake District National Park, to shift the emphasis from car to public transport, walking and cycling. Government advises on the need for more sustainable movement of freight and the development of interchanges to better integrate different modes of travel. The Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 sets a vision for the county's transport network that provides safe access to jobs and services, supports a dynamic economy, improves the quality of the built and natural environment, and contributes to better public health. It recommends reducing traffic volumes by increasing sustainable modes of travel. The Regional Spatial Strategy says that parking standards could be more restrictive in environmentally sensitive areas as part of holistic traffic management solutions.

Issues

- 7.32 Cumbria has a dispersed population and settlement pattern, and for many of its residents in more rural areas there is a more limited travel choice. Private car is often a necessity to enable access to jobs, goods and services but about fifteen per cent of households do not have access to a car, and rely on other forms of transport. This can present difficulties as frequent bus services are often not commercially viable, and local rail services are able to provide only for a limited proportion of demand.
- 7.33 There are other issues for areas immediately outside the Lake District National Park. Furness and West Cumbria, for example, suffer from industrial decline and relatively high levels of unemployment, and are priority areas for regeneration. They are linked to other sub-regions by the A590 and A66/A595 trunk roads but separated from the M6 and west coast main rail line by the National Park. This presents not only topographical challenges, but also consideration of the National Park's special status.
- 7.34 Tourism adds significantly to local traffic movement. Surveys show that the majority of tourist trips to, and within, the National Park are made by car. Sight seeing by car is one of the most popular activities. Busy roads can adversely affect visitors' enjoyment, residents' quality of life, and public safety. Carbon emissions, not only from tourist-related trips, is contributing significantly to climate change.
- 7.35 There is also the issue of highway design. 'Rural roads at risk – saving the character of country roads' (2005) highlights how the character of many rural roads is changing incrementally – 'more traffic, standardised visually prominent designs, more and bigger signs, more surface markings and colourings, more lighting, more kerbing, and additional roadside clutter and many roads have been subject to major changes in layout to provide for, or to make them safer for, more and faster traffic".
- 7.36 Parking provision in the Lake District National Park comprises a mix of pay and display, honesty box and free parking space, owned and operated by public and private bodies. There are over 100 car parks across the National Park, together with on-street parking, and road-side parking, formal or otherwise, both in and out of settlements. This mix means there is a fragmented approach to parking across the National Park, for example in parking charges and enforcement. There are significant differences in the quality of parking provision and ancillary facilities. Demand for parking sometimes outstrips supply. The geography of the National Park means that, at peak periods, some areas experience levels of road-side parking that can disrupt the day-to-day lives of residents and local businesses.
- 7.37 Our Local Development Framework Core Strategy will be informed by traffic and transport-related research. We have, for example, recently commissioned research with partners on a transport framework for a sustainable Lake District National Park. This will identify the nature, scale and significance of current traffic and transport issues, and examine good practice from other areas of the UK and abroad. It will focus on tourism-related movement, and will explore truly innovative solutions to current transport pressures. The final report will be published in January 2009.

- 7.38 The Core Strategy will also take account of car parking research undertaken in 2007 for Cumbria Tourism and partners, including the LDNPA. The consultants have examined parking provision county-wide to provide an audit of facilities, review the current policies and practice of the principle car parking operators, and explore ways in which operators can work together more effectively for the benefit of all car park users, especially visitors.
- 7.39 In addition to these studies we will use regular monitoring information, such as traffic flow data collected by Cumbria County Council, and Visitor Surveys carried out for Cumbria Tourism and the National Park Authorities, to help build up a picture of traffic movement across the LDNP and help inform the development of policy.

Analysis

- 7.40 There are no Core Output Indicators set to monitor traffic and transport. Relevant Local Output Indicators together with the set of indicators described in chapter 3 will be developed in due course.

8. Output Indicators - Vibrant Communities

Housing

Context

- 8.1 The Government outlined in the Housing Green Paper (2007) a clear vision on future housing provision. They want everyone to have access to a decent home at a price they can afford, in a place where they want to live and work. In order to achieve this, the Prime Minister has announced plans for three million new homes by 2020. Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (2006) reflects the Government's commitment to improving the affordability and supply of housing in all communities. In rural areas, high quality housing that contributes to the creation and maintenance of sustainable rural communities in market towns and villages should be provided.
- 8.2 RPG13 does not establish a housing provision target specifically for the Lake District National Park. Table 9.1 of Draft RSS outlines the regional and sub-regional targets for annual dwelling provision. For the Lake District National Park the total housing provision up to 2021 is 2100, which equates to an annualised figure of 117 completed dwellings.
- 8.3 Housing in the Lake District National Park must be developed in keeping with the scale and type that has been identified as appropriate to the area's strict requirements on meeting identified local and affordable needs of the locality.
- 8.4 Local Planning Authorities should also aim to ensure that provision of affordable housing meets the demand of current and future occupiers, taking into account information from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. Draft RSS builds on this by stating that in some circumstances, especially in rural areas, it may be necessary to undertake further more detailed local survey work to assess particular needs.
- 8.5 The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan Policy H20: Housing in the Lake District National Park states that within the National Park housing development will only be permitted where the development is of a scale and type which is designed to contribute to the identified housing needs of the locality. And where it is secured by condition, or legal agreement for occupation only by local persons, or it comprises a scheme to provide social housing whereby occupancy is secured, in perpetuity, to local persons in housing need, being a scheme usually promoted by a registered social landlord.

Issues

- 8.6 The Lake District National Park Authority is currently working in partnership with the District Councils and County Council in the preparation of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment. This builds on the 20 Housing Market Area Assessments already in use. This information will be used to inform policy development through the Core Strategy.
- 8.7 The recent report on the examination into the North York Moors National Park Authority's Core Strategy suggests that District wide surveys can identify a housing need which is too high. More local surveys, carried out where there are

exception site proposals, have a higher response rate and produce more accurate figures. These surveys show considerably lower levels of need.

- 8.8 Within the Lake District National Park a number of Parish-wide housing need surveys have been conducted. For the period 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2008, a need for 623 new affordable houses has been identified.
- 8.9 In September 2008, The Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 was published and became part of the Development Plan. This established a revised housing provision target for the Lake District National Park of 1080 during the plan period which equates to an annualised average of 60 units. This figure is not a maximum instead it is presented as a target which introduces an element of flexibility. With this in mind it is crucial the “*plan, monitor and manage approach*” to housing provision is adhered to in order to secure appropriate housing based on evidence of housing need.

Analysis

- 8.10 For the monitoring period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 the Lake District National Park did not have a housing provision target as set by RPG13. The RSS was adopted in September 2008 and established an annualised target of 60 dwellings. Figure 9 shows how this target should be applied to the Lake District National Park taking into consideration the various factors identified.

Type of Indicator:	Indicator:
CORE	Plan period and housing targets
No/Ref:H1	
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show the planned housing period and provision.
Actual target (if any):	No housing provision target set by RPG13. Draft RSS target: Annualised figure of 117 Final RSS target: 60 units
Actual achieved measure:	No housing provision target set by RPG13.

Figure 9: Housing Target and calculations for the National Park

Comment	Figure	Total Figure
RSS target (2003 – 2021)		1080
Minus affordable housing completions since 2003 – 31/03/2008	- 105	975
Minus local needs completions since 2006 – 31/03/2008	- 126	849
Residual figure		849
RSS identifies average 60 units per annum		
Core Strategy plan period up to 2025 (4 additional years)	4 x 60 = 240	849 + 240
Revised target		1089
Effective plan period 2008-2025	17 years	
Revised annualised average target	1089 ÷ 17	64.05

- 8.11 Draft RSS stresses the need to monitor and continually review housing provision in the region using the *“plan, monitor and manage approach”* to housing provision. We undertake an annual housing land availability survey in-house to monitor housing completions and this provides us with our source information. We also operate a Development Control Management System to capture all the data relevant to valid planning applications. We are confident at this stage that we have the systems in place to monitor housing provision effectively.

Housing Trajectory

Context

- 8.12 PPS3 sets out the importance of housing trajectories as a means of demonstrating how housing strategies will be implemented and how housing delivery will be managed. Evidence used to inform these trajectories should be used to underpin the policies which help to plan for housing, including land supply and housing demand.
- 8.13 Draft RSS supports this through the requirement to undertake regular housing assessments accompanied by a continuous process of monitoring housing market trends and drivers. This should provide a basis for adjusting policy and management approaches at both local and regional level, as impacts of current policies and changing market trends are understood.
- 8.14 The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan Policy H20 and accompanying Supplementary Planning Document on Demonstrating Housing Need have been developed to address the housing imbalance evident in many areas of the National Park.
- 8.15 The LDNPA Business Plan 2006-2009 establishes the key delivery aim to coordinate and develop balanced housing markets which will provide opportunities for people to live and work in the community.
- 8.16 The Authority as a partner in the Cumbria Sub-Regional Housing Group and Cumbria Strategic partnership are also actively engaged in the delivery of National Indicators NI154 (net additional homes provided) and NI155 (number of affordable homes).

Issues

- 8.17 This year the Authority has been involved in the production of its Core Strategy Preferred Options Document. A raft of evidence has been collected to inform the approaches set out in the Core Strategy. The Authority is also working with the District Councils and County Council in the preparation of the Strategic Housing Market Assessments.
- 8.18 In many areas of the National Park there is immense pressure on the existing housing stock which is not controlled through an occupancy condition. This is due in part on the continuing trend of people moving from urban to rural areas seeking a better lifestyle and those buying second homes as a means of financial investment. The price of open market housing has risen to a level outside the financial means of sections of our local communities whose incomes are

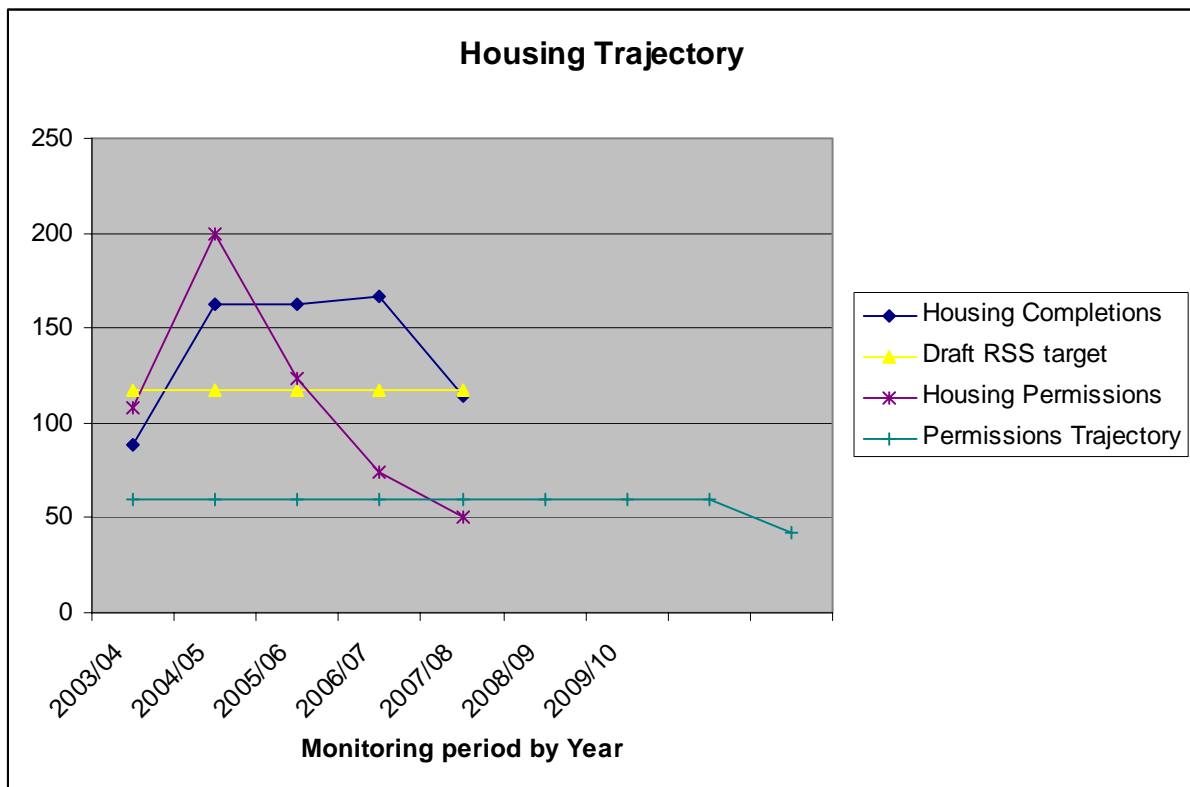
generated mainly through the farming and service industries. As a consequence young people and newly forming households are being forced out of local communities because of the lack of housing which they can afford to buy. All these factors are having a detrimental effect on the vibrancy of our local communities as seen through the loss of local service provision and local schools.

8.19 Within the LDNP land is at a premium with many competing land uses. This has the effect of driving up land values often taking it beyond the limits of financial viability for many housing developers. There is also the perception that house building in the LDNP is more expensive. The biggest pressure that all local planning authorities and housing authorities are facing at present is the credit crunch.

Analysis

8.20 During the period 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2008, 695 dwellings were completed in the Lake District National Park.

Figure 10: Housing Trajectory



Type of Indicator:	Indicator:
CORE No/Ref:H2(a)	Net additional dwellings – Previous years
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show recent levels of housing delivery.
Actual target (if any):	
Actual achieved measure:	695 (1 April 2003 to 31 March 2008)

- 8.21 Of the 695 completions, 443 were in keeping with the RSS requirement for housing to be in keeping with the scale and type that has been identified as appropriate to the area's strict requirements on meeting identified local and affordable needs of the locality. 261 units of unfettered housing were completed.

Type of Indicator:	Indicator:
CORE No/Ref:H2(b)	Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show levels of housing delivery for the reporting year.
Actual target (if any):	
Actual achieved measure:	114

- 8.22 114 dwellings were completed during the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008. The highest number of completions was in Windermere/Bowness with 30 dwellings.
- 8.23 The RSS Annual Monitoring Report for the North West of England states that as the draft RSS process is nearing completion, the RPG13 targets for dwelling provision only apply to the period 2002-2006. To be consistent with the RSS AMR, the draft RSS target of 117 has almost been met for the monitoring period 2007 – 2008. It is also worthy of note to recognise that this rate of completion is significantly higher than the adopted RSS target.
- 8.24 Of the 114 completions, 86 were in keeping with the RSS requirement for housing to be in keeping with the scale and type that has been identified as appropriate to the area's strict requirements on meeting identified local and affordable needs of the locality. 28 units of unfettered housing were completed, but this is to be expected as there are still a small number of historical planning permissions

which have commenced construction but have yet to be completed which do not have an occupancy condition.

Type of Indicator:	Indicator:
CORE	Net additional dwellings – in future years
No/Ref:H2(c)	
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show likely levels of housing delivery.
Actual target (if any):	Draft RSS: Annualised figure = 117 Final RSS: annualised figure = 60
Actual achieved measure:	Annualised housing provision for 9.25 years to March 2011.

8.25 During the period 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2008, 555 dwellings were granted planning permission in the Lake District National Park. Assuming all these permissions were to be implemented, this figure would not meet the annualised housing provision total for the LDNP for the period identified or any future years using draft RSS targets.

8.26 As a guide, using the adopted RSS target this figure would meet the annualised housing provision for approximately 9.25 years, up to March 2011. The residual permissions figure to meet the RSS plan target is 534, leaving an annualised average of 41.88 housing permissions required.

Type of Indicator:	Indicator:
CORE	Managed delivery target
No/Ref:H2(d)	
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show how likely levels of future housing are expected to come forward taking into account the previous years performance.
Actual target (if any):	
Actual achieved measure:	99 units

8.27 The LDNP has not had a housing allocation prior to the intentions set out in Draft RSS. Housing has historically been developed on windfall sites and exception sites and assessed in accordance with the Development Plan. Since 1 April 2008 to September 2008 we have approved 60 affordable housing units, and the Development Control Committee are minded to approve a further 39 units subject to the signing of Section 106 Agreements. This brings a total of 99 units which is on course to deliver the Draft RSS target and significantly above the adopted RSS target.

- 8.28 We are aware that these are approval figures rather than completions figures and so may take a little time to come to fruition. However, at present the majority of the housing schemes being delivered in the National Park are through Housing Associations and so we can assume the approvals will be delivered.
- 8.29 For the monitoring period 1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008 the LDNP did not have a housing target. The assessment of what progress has been made and what impact policies are having on meeting identified targets has been done with consideration of the adopted RSS.
- 8.30 Joint Structure Plan Policy H20: Housing in the Lake District National Park together with the Supplementary Planning Document on Demonstrating Housing Need establishes a policy framework which allows affordable housing only to be delivered in the National Park. This was adopted in April 2006 and June 2006 respectively with the intention of focusing on the delivery of affordable housing in an attempt to redress the housing imbalance in many of our local communities.
- 8.31 This policy framework has to date been effective in delivering affordable housing, however with the challenges this area faces we are aware that developers are finding it increasingly difficult in securing appropriate sites which can deliver affordable housing. Also the Authority has been slow in conducting the local housing needs surveys at parish level which determine the actual level of housing need including the scale, type and tenure required. This issue has been addressed and Cumbria Rural Housing Trust, funded by the Authority, is in the process of surveying those Parishes who do not currently have a survey or the existing survey is out of date. This allows the Authority to constantly address the level of housing need and monitor policy.
- 8.32 The LDNP has not had a housing target before and so there are very obvious management issues involved in the appropriate delivery of housing in a timely and effective manner that is in accordance with the aspirations of the RSS. The Authority places great emphasis on evidence of local need in its assessment of planning applications. It is hoped Figure 9 goes some way in demonstrating how the housing target will be achieved.
- 8.33 The Authority is in the process of producing its Core Strategy. Alongside this we will take the recommendations of our Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and develop an Allocations Development Plan Document in order to allocate sites for the delivery of housing which is in accordance with the requirements of RSS and PPS3.
- 8.34 In addition, we will continue to use Exception Site Policy in conformity with the requirements of RSS Policy L5.

Housing Delivery on Previously Developed Land

Context

- 8.35 A key objective in national policy is to make effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed. The national annual target is that at least 60% of new housing should be provided on previously developed land. This includes land and buildings that are vacant or derelict as well as land that is currently in use but which has the potential for re-development.

Issues

- 8.36 Policy UR4 of RPG13 establishes for Cumbria as a whole a target of at least 50% of new buildings to be built on PDL. The draft RSS introduces a target figure of at least 50% specifically for the Lake District National Park, a figure which has remained the same in the adopted RSS.
- 8.37 The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan did not establish a target for the LDNP as the LDNP did not have a housing target figure at that time. Policy ST3 states that development including alterations to existing buildings and land use change will be required to seek locations in accordance with the search sequence outlined below:
- the appropriate reuse of existing buildings worthy of retention, followed by
 - the reuse of previously developed land and only then
 - the use of previously undeveloped land.
- Policy H20 applies to new build and the provision of dwellings resulting from the conversions of residential and non-residential buildings and new dwellings resulting from sub-division.
- 8.38 Locally, the Best Value Performance Indicator 106 establishes a 60% target for new homes built on PDL.
- 8.39 The main issue for the Lake District National Park is the availability of previously developed land. The policy context provides a positive steer towards the delivery of development in appropriate locations, but in the absence of an allocations policy this can be difficult to manage effectively. All planning applications which the Authority receives are either windfall sites or exception sites; a number of these are also redundant farm buildings which are usually classified as Greenfield sites.

Analysis

- 8.40 In 2007/08 the proportion of new dwellings on previously developed land was 64%. This is above the national target and significantly above both regional and local targets identified. When applying this to the RSS monitoring period (since April 2003) 71.8% of all new housing was built on PDL. The percentage of new dwellings on PDL has decreased in 2007/08.

Type of Indicator:	Indicator:
CORE No/Ref:H3	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show the number of gross new dwellings being built upon previously developed land (PDL).
Actual target (if any):	50%
Actual achieved measure:	64%

Monitoring year	PDL %
2003-04	77
2004-05	72
2005-06	70
2006-07	76
2007-08	64

8.41 New housing development continues to be provided in accordance with the policy framework. However the drop in the percentage for this monitoring year is worthy of note and may be indicative of an emerging trend. During the RSS period the target may prove increasingly difficult to achieve. We made representations at the Draft RSS examination that the 50% target may be too high for the LDNP. Policies are in place to provide the guidance. Looking at the profile of planning applications and the future Allocations DPD it is likely that the majority of applications will be on green field sites (which include redundant farm buildings).

Gypsy and Traveller Housing Provision

Context

8.42 The Government is committed to ensuring that members of the gypsy and traveller communities should have the same rights and responsibilities as every other citizen. Circular 01/2006 provides the guidance on how this should be achieved. National Parks are not precluded from providing for gypsy and traveller accommodation needs. Local landscape and local nature conservation designations should not be used in themselves to refuse planning permissions for this purpose. As with any other form of development, planning permission for gypsy and traveller sites should only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the objectives of the designation will not be compromised by the development.

8.43 Draft RSS establishes the requirement to assess the housing needs of gypsies and travellers and to address their housing requirements.

8.44 The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan does not establish a policy approach specifically for assessing Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs, however, if the nature of their need was for affordable housing this would be assessed against Policy H20.

Issues

8.45 In May 2007 the LDNPA in partnership with the District Authorities and the County Council commissioned a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for Cumbria. The research into residential accommodation need arising from existing district level Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Show People populations identified no new pitches and plots required in the LDNP.

Analysis

8.46 In the monitoring year 1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008 there was no target for the delivery of Gypsy and Traveller pitches. We received no applications for new pitches.

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

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

Affordable Housing

Context

8.48 Ensuring a supply of affordable housing is a key challenge to secure sustainable communities. PPS3 provides national guidance on how to address 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.

8.49 Draft RSS Policy L5 states that plans and strategies should set quotas and thresholds for affordable housing provision along with an indication of the type, size and tenure of affordable housing. Plans and Strategies should also set out a range of delivery mechanisms to secure the provision of affordable housing.

8.50 The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan Policy H20 and Supplementary Planning Document establish the policy intention of solely providing affordable housing in the LDNP.

Issues

8.51 The key drivers of the housing market and therefore of affordability are:

- demographic and economic changes
- employment and incomes

Other drivers or indicators are:

- second homes and vacant dwellings
- accessibility and school catchment areas

8.52 The Lake District National Park Authority is currently working in partnership with the District Councils and County Council in the preparation of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment. This builds on the 20 Housing Market Area Assessments already in use. This will help us to understand the local housing markets and will be used to inform policy development through the Core Strategy.

Analysis

Figure 11 – Affordable Housing Completions 2003-2008

District	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Total
Total housing completions including affordable housing						
Allerdale	26	37	48	31	25	167
Total number of affordable units only completed						
Allerdale	-	-	3	7	15	25
Affordable housing as % of total new dwellings completed						
Allerdale	-	-	6.25%	22.58%	60%	14.97%

District	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Total
Total housing completions including affordable housing						
Copeland	6	18	14	11	2	51
Total number of affordable units only completed						
Copeland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affordable housing as % of total new dwellings completed						
Copeland	-	-	-	-	-	-

District	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Total
Total housing completions including affordable housing						
Eden	5	25	9	6	12	57
Total number of affordable units only completed						
Eden	-	11	-	-	9	20
Affordable housing as % of total new dwellings completed						
Eden	-	44%	-	-	75%	35.08%

District	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Total
Total housing completions including affordable housing						
South Lakeland	51	92	92	119	75	429
Total number of affordable units only completed						
South Lakeland	3	4	3	28	22	60
Affordable housing as % of total new dwellings completed						
South Lakeland	5.88%	4.35%	3.26%	23.53%	29.2%	13.98%

8.53 For the monitoring period 1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008 no affordable housing target was set for the Lake District National Park. Figure 11 shows that since the adoption of Policy H20 there has been a marked improvement in the delivery of affordable housing in the National Park. In 2007/08 40% of the dwellings completed contributed towards the provision of affordable housing.

Type of Indicator:	Indicator:
CORE No/Ref:H5	Gross affordable housing completions
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show affordable housing delivery.
Actual target (if any):	None
Actual achieved measure:	40%

- 8.54 A number of historic planning approvals which are extant are still being monitored. These are prior to the introduction of H20 and therefore do not contribute to the delivery of affordable housing. The current policy framework is providing the clarification and consistency required by developers in understanding our housing approach.
- 8.55 Planning policy is often cited as being the reason why affordable housing is not being delivered. It is our understanding that the current policy framework is providing the guidance needed and it is other factors which are impacting on delivery. Land acquisition, infrastructure planning, financial viability are some of these factors.
- 8.56 The Core Strategy is looking to build on the provisions introduced by the RSS by extending the housing policy to address local needs as well as affordable needs. Delivery at present rests primarily with the Housing Associations. We would like to reintroduce private developers into the mix and by introducing the possibility of a 'small' element of cross subsidy through the provision of sub-market housing; potential housing schemes may become financially viable.

Quality of new housing provision

Type of Indicator:	Indicator:
CORE No/Ref:H6	Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show the level of quality in new housing development.
Actual target (if any):	None
Actual achieved measure:	Not currently monitored

- 8.57 It is not possible to report on this indicator for the monitoring period 1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008.

Services and Facilities

Issues

- 8.58 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 have undertaken an audit of open space, sport and recreation facilities and during 2008/09 will commission research to survey the existing and future needs of communities for open space, sport and recreational and cultural activities. Where appropriate, local standards can be set out in the LDF to identify specific needs and areas of shortfall.
- 8.59 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.
- 8.60 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.
- 8.61 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:
- to foster the vitality and viability of the shopping centres of Ambleside, Bowness, Windermere and Keswick in a manner which does not conflict with the need to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of the built environment.
 - to ensure the number, location, extent and form of additional retail development outside these commercial centres helps to meet the needs of local communities and protects and enhances the character and appearance of the National Park.
- 8.62 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).
- 8.63 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.
- 8.64 The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan contains a suite of policies, designed to provide the strategic policy framework to direct future development in

Cumbria and the Lake District National Park. As it stands it does not supersede policies in the Local Plan.

- 8.65 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 Appendix 3.
- 8.66 Surveys of all the larger settlements are being undertaken on a rolling programme to provide baseline data for these settlements (20 in all). The first phase of a Town Centre Health Check has been carried out for 6 settlements in the National Park.

Analysis

- 8.67 Over the past 12 months a database for monitoring Business Uses has been developed to monitor A1, A2 and D2 uses. The monitoring undertaken this year provides us with a baseline from which we can begin to provide annual data for this indicator. 5000 planning applications have been checked to ensure that we incorporate relevant developments for monitoring.

Type of Indicator:	Indicator:
CORE No/Ref: BD4	Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’
Purpose	To show the amount of completed floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Town centre areas and ii. The local authority area.
Actual target (if any):	None
Actual achieved measure:	Baseline developed this year. Next year’s monitoring will provide data for this indicator.

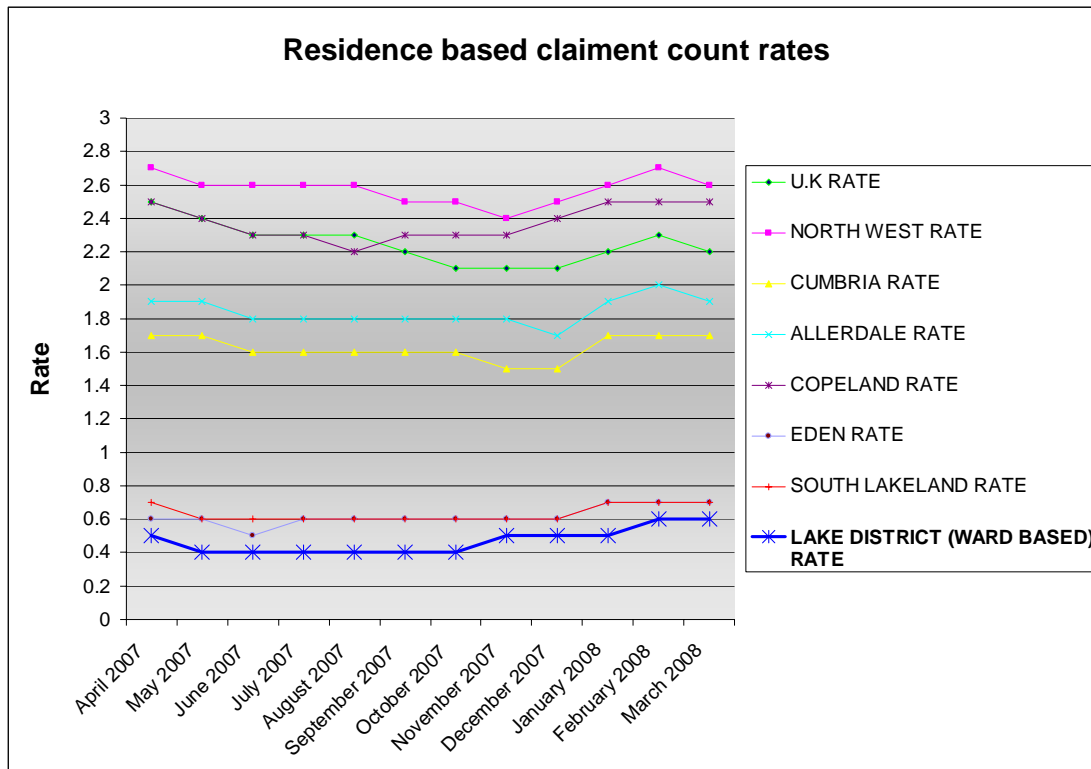
- 8.68 Category B1a is currently captured via the Business Development indicators.

9. Output Indicators - Prosperous economy

Context

- 9.1 Globally, late 2007 and early 2008 were marked by continued disruption to financial markets and growing levels of uncertainty about medium term prospects in the developed world economies. The further deterioration in the housing market in the United States was seen as a key factor in global instability although the extent to which this would impact on the rest of the world was as yet unknown. Signs of a slowdown in growth were also reported for Europe and Japan. The most immediate impact of these global changes in the UK was experienced in the banking sector where new loans to households and businesses tightened considerably. Press reports during the early part of 2008 indicated that the retail sector was fairly pessimistic about the prospects for the remainder of 2008.
- 9.2 In Cumbria, in the 6 months to March 2008, the number of jobs lost (590) and gained (685) were roughly the same. There were 377 job losses in the manufacturing sector while in contrast the retail sector reported the most job gains of 299.
- 9.3 The number of people claiming unemployment benefit fell in Cumbria between January 2007 and January 2008 by 14.7%. This was slightly higher than the fall in the UK (down 13.9%) and in the North West (down 8.8%). The picture was different when looking at the six month period between July 2007 and January 2008, when unemployment rose by 2.7%. This was in contrast to a fall of 2.8% in the UK and was higher than the increase in the North West over the same period, of 1.2%. However the changes over the six month period are significantly influenced by seasonal factors and therefore the change over 12 months gives a better indication of trends.
- 9.4 Unemployment levels are consistently lower in the National Park than in the rest of Cumbria, the North West and the UK. The unemployment level was 0.6% in March 2008. These low figures do however obscure the incidence of low incomes, narrow job opportunities and pockets of deprivation (see LDF Technical Report 3 – LDNP Economic Profile)
- 9.5 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 through 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.

Figure 12: Unemployment rates - April 2007 to March 2008



Issues

9.6 An employment land review for the National Park was undertaken by Atkins Consultants in December 2007. This study looked at existing allocated employment sites and sites with planning permission for employment use. It forecast that 8.6has of employment land could be needed in the National Park between now and 2021. The study recommends that additional sites should be identified through the Local Development Framework process particularly in areas where there is little supply or demand identified. It recommends that we should develop a business park to respond to the modern requirements of knowledge based higher value businesses including provision of incubator space and managed workspace for fledgling companies. This should be done with relevant development partners.

9.7 In response to the findings of the Atkins study, Capita Symonds in association with Peill and Co will now undertake a further study to inform the selection of a new portfolio of sites within the National Park. The study will consider sites within or well related to the 20 larger settlements identified in the LDNPA Local Plan and in the settlements of Embleton, Haverthwaite, Troutbeck and Witherslack as suggested by Atkins. The study will be funded by the NWDA and will seek to identify potential sites for the provision of incubator space/managed workspace and two small scale business parks to be developed with NWDA support. It will also be used as evidence for the development of our Core Strategy and subsequent Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). The study will be completed by November 2008.

Analysis

9.8 There were 2,191 sqms of employment land completed this year, an increase of 658 sqms on 2007 figures. Only 25% (556sqms) of these completions were on brownfield land, a 60% drop from the 2007 figure of 1,260 sqms. However it is important to note that an additional 1,470sqms of employment land completed was as a result of the conversion of existing agricultural buildings. These are not registered as brownfield developments but do involve the re use of existing buildings rather than new greenfield development.

Type of Indicator: Core	Indicator:
CORE No/Ref: BD1	Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type
Purpose:	To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross and net)
Actual target (if any):	None
Actual achieved measure:	2191sqms

Figure 13: Total Completions (sqms) by year

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	5 year total
Sqms	887	2542	2928	1533	2191	10081

Type of Indicator: Core	Indicator:
CORE No/Ref:BD2	Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type
Purpose:	To show the amount and type of completed floorspace (gross) coming forward on previously developed land (PDL)
Actual target (if any):	None
Actual achieved measure:	556 sqms 25%

Figure 14: Total Completions (sqms) on Previously Developed Land by Year

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	5 year total
Sqms	533	1931	1597	1260	556	5877
%	60	76	55	87	25	58

- 9.9 There are currently 31 sites with land available for development, with 11 of those sites under construction. A total of 5.10 has of land is available for employment development across all settlement types throughout the National Park. 6 sites (2.42has) were allocated in the LDNPA Local Plan for B1/B2 uses and these are still currently available. 3811sqms (20%) is under construction and 8894sqms (47%) has planning permission leaving an estimated 2,371sqms (12%) available for implementation.
- 9.10 Planning permission has also been granted at Greengarth Business Park at Holmrook for the continuation of the use of the land and buildings for B1 business purposes. The 5ha site consists of 3,719sqms of existing floorspace.

Type of Indicator: Core	Indicator:
CORE No/Ref:BD3	Employment land available – by type
Purpose:	To show the amount and type of employment land available.
Actual target (if any):	3ha (set in Structure Plan policy EM13)
Actual achieved measure:	5.10ha

Figure 15: Employment Land Available (has) by Settlement Type

	Complete	Under construction	With planning permission	Allocated	Total available	Total site
Larger settlement	1.04	0.36	0.43	2.10	2.53	3.89
Open countryside	1	0.51	1.66	0.32	1.98	3.49
Village	0.50	0	0.59	0	0.59	1.10
Total	2.54	0.87	2.68	2.42	5.10	8.48

- 9.11 Our policies therefore continue to achieve their aim of meeting local demand for employment land.
- 9.12 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. The Local Plan policies saved have been agreed by the GONW (see Appendix 3). All the employment policies have been saved apart from Policy E7 on “Outside storage of materials” and Policy E8 on “Large scale industrial development”.
- 9.13 The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 was adopted in April 2006. It provides the strategic policy framework and does not supercede all the economic policies in the Local Plan. Currently all Structure Plan policies remain valid as the RSS has yet to be adopted (expected adoption September 2008.) The draft RSS does not set a specific target for the provision of employment land. However, the Structure Plan sets a target of 3has of land to be readily available in the National Park for the period 2001-2016. This figure recognises that new premises are often provided through the conversion and re-use of existing buildings rather than through the provision of new sites.
- 9.14 The preferred options for the core strategy include two preferred options covering the economy (PO26 – Area by area approach to economic development and PO27 – Promoting more traditional employment and farm diversification schemes) with a further three preferred options covering farming (PO28 – Promoting sustainable farming activity, PO29 – Ensuring the future viability of farming and PO30 – Promoting the re-use of farm buildings for income generating uses). More detailed development management policies will be included in our Employment DPD and sites will be allocated for employment use in our Site Allocations DPD.
- 9.15 We now have a fully functioning monitoring database for employment land which monitors B1, B2 and B8 uses. The Annual Employment Land Availability Surveys enable us to be aware of where and when business premises are provided, the size of premises and the type of use being proposed. This provides consistent data for AMR monitoring.

10. Output Indicators - Visitor Experience

Context

- 10.1 The Lake District National Park offers a range of high quality and unique experiences for visitors. The majority of people come to the National Park because of its spectacular landscape and the tranquility that they can find here. With around 8.2 million visitors each year, a variety of accommodation, activities, retail and recreation opportunities are all integral to supporting world class visitor experiences.
- 10.2 Tourism is the mainstay of the Lake District National Park's economy and it attracts over half the county's tourism spend (£603 million). The majority of visitors, based on lifestyle categories, are the 'wealthy retired', 'less affluent older' and 'smaller family groups'. The industry is a major employer in the National Park, providing over 13,000 full time equivalent jobs. With the exception of 2001 - the year of foot and mouth – tourism revenue, tourism-related jobs, visitor numbers and visitor days continue to grow.
- 10.3 The area has traditionally had higher visitor numbers and increased tourism revenue from April to October, with winter being a quieter season but this is changing with the tourism season extending as people are increasingly taking short breaks at any time. The benefits of an extended season must be balanced with the needs of local communities and the environment.
- 10.4 Visitors are increasingly looking for different types of holiday and different experiences and we need to consider how we accommodate different leisure pursuits and trends so that everyone has the opportunity to enjoy the Lake District National Park. One of the key changes in visitor expectations is that visitors now expect better quality in every aspect of their visit, including accommodation, attractions and public places.

Analysis

- 10.5 The development plan policies relating to the Lake District National Park are the North West of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021, adopted in September 2008; and Saved and Extended policies contained in the 1998 Lake District National Park Local Plan and the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016.
- 10.6 Policies W6 (Tourism and the Visitor Economy) and W7 (Principles for Tourism development) of the Regional Spatial Strategy set the framework for sustainable tourism activity in the North West including the Lake District National Park. These policies have been adopted since the end of the 2007-8 monitoring period.
- 10.7 The relevant policy of the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 relating to tourism (Policy EM16) has been extended but not replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy. Policy EM16 seeks to direct new tourism facilities to key service centres and to locations where the development will enable the economic and physical regeneration of an area, and be of benefit to the local community. Development in the National Park will only be permitted where the statutory purposes of the area are not contravened. Further, the policy seeks to prevent the conversion of important tourist accommodation or amenities to other

uses, or the conversion of serviced accommodation and touring caravan pitches to other tourist uses.

- 10.8 The policies of the Lake District National Park Local Plan were prepared at a time when the prevailing Structure Plan policy of restraint on the growth of tourism in the National Park. A key element of the policy contained in the Local Plan seeks to address the cumulative impact of small scale incremental developments. Several of the policies of the Local Plan relating to tourism developments have been saved. These are:

- T1 - Hotel Extensions in Larger Settlements
- T2 – Hotel Extensions in the Open Countryside and Villages
- T6 – Hostels and outdoor Centres
- T9 – Static Caravan Sites
- T11 – Site Facilities on Caravan Sites
- T12 – Warden’s Accommodation on Static Caravan Sites
- T13 – Individual Holiday Caravans
- T14 – Holiday Chalet Sites
- T15 – Replacement of Caravans by Chalets
- T16 – Touring Caravan Sites
- T17 – Tented camping sites
- T18 – Touring Caravan/Tented camping sites

- 10.9 In addition, Policy NE5 – Development in Quieter Areas, has also been saved. This policy applies to, but is not restricted to, the consideration of tourism related applications in defined Quieter Areas of the National Park. It sets a presumption against developments which would cause harm to the character of such areas due to an increase in traffic, a material increase in the level of recreational use, or visual intrusion, noise or other forms of disturbance. A companion policy NE6 – Development in Busier Central Valleys, which contained similar restraint for different reasons on development in the already very popular valleys, has not been saved.

- 10.10 Some key policies of the Local Plan relating to tourism have not been saved. These include policy T4 – New Hotels and Guesthouses, which precluded the construction of new build hotels and guesthouses, policies T7 and T8 – Large Scale and Small Scale Tourist Attractions, precluding large scale attractions and setting criteria for the consideration of small scale proposals and policy T10 – Occupancy Periods, which set criteria for considering proposals to extend the season of existing static caravan sites.

- 10.11 In addition policy T2 – Hotel Extensions in Open Countryside and Villages, contains a key criterion which has been much debated and tested at appeal. Criterion (f) seeks to limit such extensions to ‘normally’ no more than 10% of the floorspace of the existing premises. In light of the changed national and Structure Plan policy framework, a trend toward the loss of serviced accommodation to self-catering accommodation and some appeal decisions in favour of significant extensions to some hotels in recent years, strict adherence to this criterion has recently proved to be untenable.

Analysis

- 10.12 There are no Core Output Indicators relating to tourism. However the information contained below provides a baseline of information for trends to be observed into the future.
- 10.13 Information relating to tourist days, tourist numbers, tourist expenditure and bed stock has been taken from STEAM (Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor) analysis of Cumbria carried out annually on behalf of the Lake District National Park, Cumbria Tourism, Cumbria County Council and the constituent District Councils of the County. This analysis covers calendar years. The most recent information available is therefore for the period to the end of 2007.

Figure 16: Tourist Days (000's)

Tourist Days (000's)		2006-7	2007-8	%age change
April	Total	1474.32	1462.32	-1
	Staying tourists	922.41	915.85	1
	Day visitors	551.91	546.47	-1
May	Total	1386.33	1550.44	12
	Staying tourists	841.15	963.82	15
	Day visitors	545.18	586.82	2
June	Total	1417.68	1438.30	1
	Staying tourists	913.47	926.4	1
	Day visitors	504.21	511.90	2
July	Total	1788.47	1750.34	-2
	Staying tourists	1120.48	1084.18	3
	Day visitors	667.99	666.16	-1
August	Total	2090.82	2154.06	3
	Staying tourists	1272.6	1325.33	4
	Day visitors	818.22	828.73	1
September	Total	1505.63	1565.84	4
	Staying tourists	932.02	988.3	6
	Day visitors	573.61	577.54	1
October	Total	1250.66	1347.07	8
	Staying tourists	798.77	865.21	8
	Day visitors	451.89	481.86	7
November	Total	862.93	964.82	12
	Staying tourists	441.85	515.75	17
	Day visitors	421.08	449.07	7
December	Total	714.19	701.79	-2
	Staying tourists	424.74	419.18	0
	Day visitors	289.36	282.61	2
January	Total	531.84	Not available	Not available
	Staying tourists	302.59		
	Day visitors	229.25		
February	Total	774.98	Not available	Not available
	Staying tourists	401.18		
	Day visitors	373.80		
March	Total	970.63	Not available	Not available
	Staying tourists	602.72		
	Day visitors	367.91		
Total	To end December	12491.03	12934.98	4
	To end March	14768.48	Not available	Not available

Figure 17: Tourist Numbers (000's)

Tourist Numbers (000's)		2006-7	2007-8	%age change
April	Total	771.21	764.60	-1
	Staying tourists	219.3	218.13	0
	Day visitors	551.91	546.47	-1
May	Total	758.34	824.34	9
	Staying tourists	213.16	237.72	12
	Day visitors	545.18	586.62	8
June	Total	733.06	742.45	1
	Staying tourists	226.85	230.55	2
	Day visitors	506.21	511.90	2
July	Total	933.39	922.36	-1
	Staying tourists	265.40	256.20	-3
	Day visitors	667.99	666.16	0
August	Total	1105.41	1127.88	2
	Staying tourists	287.19	299.15	4
	Day visitors	818.22	828.73	1
September	Total	803.78	835.97	4
	Staying tourists	230.17	258.43	12
	Day visitors	573.61	577.54	1
October	Total	668.45	713.66	7
	Staying tourists	216.56	231.74	7
	Day visitors	451.89	481.86	7
November	Total	558.92	606.74	9
	Staying tourists	137.84	157.67	14
	Day visitors	421.08	449.07	7
December	Total	422.38	426.91	1
	Staying tourists	139.77	137.55	2
	Day visitors	282.61	289.36	2
January	Total	328.94	Not available	Not available
	Staying tourists	99.69		
	Day visitors	229.25		
February	Total	502.64	Not available	Not available
	Staying tourists	128.84		
	Day visitors	373.80		
March	Total	539.21	Not available	Not available
	Staying tourists	171.3		
	Day visitors	367.91		
Total	To end December	6754.94	6964.91	3
	To end March	8125.73	Not available	Not available

10.14 Over 8 million visitors together spend nearly 15 million days in the National Park. Against a resident population of 42,000 this clearly is a significant feature of the area and its economy.

10.15 One notable feature is the split between staying tourists and day visitors. In terms of visitor numbers the proportion in any one month is always around one third staying tourists to two thirds day visitors. This will obviously have significant implications upon transport and travel within, but particularly into, the National Park, with 93% of visitors arriving by private vehicle (source: Cumbria visitor Survey 2006, Cumbria Tourism).

Figure 18: Bedstock

Bedstock		2006-7	2007-8	
April	Serviced accommodation	15,676	15,737	
	Non-serviced accommodation	41,179	42,252	
	Total	56,855	57,989	
May	Serviced accommodation	15,764	15,735	
	Non-serviced accommodation	41,301	42,384	
	Total	57,065	58,119	
June	Serviced accommodation	15,766	15,815	
	Non-serviced accommodation	41,309	42,387	
	Total	57,075	58,202	
July	Serviced accommodation	15770	15,826	
	Non-serviced accommodation	41,363	42,387	
	Total	57,133	58,213	
August	Serviced accommodation	15,759	15,816	
	Non-serviced accommodation	41,276	42,298	
	Total	57,035	58,114	
September	Serviced accommodation	15,749	15,794	
	Non-serviced accommodation	40,946	42,385	
	Total	57110	58,179	
October	Serviced accommodation	15,739	15,635	
	Non-serviced accommodation	40,946	42,087	
	Total	56,685	57,723	
November	Serviced accommodation	15491	15,459	
	Non-serviced accommodation	40946	33,670	
	Total	48,917	49,129	
December	Serviced accommodation	14,971	14,954	
	Non-serviced accommodation	26,858	27,040	
	Total	41,829	41,994	
January	Serviced accommodation	14,501	Not available	
	Non-serviced accommodation	27,025	Not available	
	Total	41,527	Not available	
February	Serviced accommodation	15,352	Not available	
	Non-serviced accommodation	26,226	Not available	
	Total	41,578	Not available	
March	Serviced accommodation	15,706	Not available	
	Non-serviced accommodation	41,698	Not available	
	Total	57,404	Not available	

10.16 The information for bedstock shows a marked drop in the number of available non-serviced bedspaces available between December and February (inclusive). This may reflect the closure of certain camping and caravan sites and the possible withdrawal of some self catering properties from the holiday market during the winter.

Figure 19: tourist Expenditure (£millions)

Tourist Expenditure (£ millions)		2006-7	2007-8	%age change
April	Total	60.24	59.88	-1
	Direct	45.27	45.05	0
	Indirect	14.97	14.83	-1
May	Total	56.86	63.42	12
	Direct	42.83	47.73	11
	Indirect	14.04	15.69	12
June	Total	58.33	60.44	4
	Direct	43.93	45.54	4
	Indirect	14.40	14.90	3
July	Total	78.59	78.59	0
	Direct	59.15	59.18	0
	Indirect	19.43	19.41	0
August	Total	90.88	95.07	5
	Direct	68.20	71.41	5
	Indirect	22.67	23.66	4
September	Total	63.09	66.22	5
	Direct	47.55	49.94	5
	Indirect	15.54	16.28	5
October	Total	55.00	58.83	7
	Direct	41.45	44.35	7
	Indirect	13.55	14.48	7
November	Total	37.54	42.04	12
	Direct	28.37	31.75	12
	Indirect	9.17	10.29	12
December	Total	33.40	33.58	1
	Direct	25.20	25.38	1
	Indirect	8.20	8.20	0
January	Total	24.25	Not available	Not available
	Direct	18.32		
	Indirect	5.93		
February	Total	34.92	Not available	Not available
	Direct	26.38		
	Indirect	8.54		
March	Total	42.30	Not available	Not available
	Direct	31.99		
	Indirect	10.31		
Total	To end December	500.53	558.07	11
	To end March	602.00	Not available	Not available

10.17 The contribution of tourism to the economy of the Lake District is clear from the figures on expenditure. One notable aspect of the STEAM model is the assessment of indirect expenditure which helps to demonstrate the contribution of the industry outside of the parts of the economy usually associated with tourism: Accommodation, food and drink, recreation, shopping and transport.

Comment on STEAM information

10.18 These figures together demonstrate the scale of tourism in the National Park, together with its economic importance and its seasonality.

10.19 All of the above information helps to demonstrate the seasonal variation in the patterns of tourism in the Lake District National Park. The number of visitors and expenditure recorded for December are a little more than one third of the levels recorded in August.

10.20 In terms of change from 2006-7 to 2007-88, the information shows a general pattern of modest growth in numbers, days and expenditure. Please note when comparing figures that Easter may fall in March or April which has a significant bearing on annual comparisons.

Occupancy rates

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

10.22 Cumbria Tourism has shared this information with the National Park Authority, including for inclusion in this report.

Figure 20: Occupancy rates (percentages)

Occupancy rates (%ages)		2006-7	2007-8	%age change
April	Serviced	58	59	1
	Self catering	63	59	4
	Camping /caravans	53.2	53.5	0.3
May	Serviced	59	63	4
	Self catering	58	63	5
	Camping /caravans	48.1	55.4	7.3
June	Serviced	63	67	4
	Self catering	66	70	4
	Camping /caravans	55.7	51.7	-4
July	Serviced	68	69	1
	Self catering	75	76	1
	Camping /caravans	65.5	59.2	-6.3
August	Serviced	71	75	4
	Self catering	90	90	0
	Camping /caravans	71.8	73.1	1.3
September	Serviced	69	75	6
	Self catering	74	77	3
	Camping /caravans	52.4	53.8	1.4
October	Serviced	61	66	5
	Self catering	65	66	1
	Camping /caravans	35	39.3	4.3
November	Serviced	45	50	5
	Self catering	35	42	7
	Camping /caravans	26.6	34.4	11.8
December	Serviced	41	45	4
	Self catering	40	39	-1
	Camping /caravans	22.6	21.9	-0.7
January	Serviced	33	37	4
	Self catering	27	28	1
	Camping /caravans	16.6	13.9	-2.7
February	Serviced	44	47	3
	Self catering	42	43	1
	Camping /caravans	31.3	46.2	15.1
March	Serviced	49	52	3
	Self catering	41	49	8
	Camping /caravans	30.8	39.2	8.4

10.23 Again the above information, which is specific to the Lake District National Park, serves to demonstrate the seasonality of the tourist economy in the Lake District. The trend from 2006-7 to 2007-8 of modest growth in occupancy levels reflects the trend in numbers and expenditure recorded above.

10.24 Cumbria Tourism has sought to analyse the figures relating to occupancy further. The table below is given for information although it relates to serviced accommodation in the whole of Cumbria rather than the Lake District specifically.

Figure 21: Occupancy rates – Cumbria-wide

Category	Annual Average Room Occupancy %	% Variation from county	Length of Stay
Allerdale	57.8	-1	Longer
Carlisle*	55.1	-6	Shorter
Copeland*	46.4	-21	Shorter
Eden	51.5	-12	Shorter
South Lakeland	63.0	+7	Longer
Inside National Park	61.7	+5	Longer
Outside National Park	54.0	-8	Shorter
Large city/town*	60.4	+3	Shorter
Seaside*	59.3	+1	Longer
Small towns	59.5	+1	Average
Countryside/Village	57.9	-1	Longer
Farm*	53.8	-8	Longer
Not Farm	58.9	-	Average
Bed & Breakfast	48.9	-16	Longer
Guest House	55.1	-6	Longer
Hotel/Inn/Motel	62.9	+7	Average
1-3 rooms	48.2	-18	Longer
4-10 rooms	53.6	-9	Average
11-25 rooms	62.0	+6	Longer
26-50 rooms*	62.1	+6	Longer
50+ rooms*	67.5	+15	Shorter
£20-£29.99	42.3	-28	Longer
£30-£39.99	51.7	-12	Average
£40-£49.99	61.6	+5	Average
£50-£59.99*	59.8	+2	Longer
£60+	67.0	+14	Average
No quality assurance*	48.1	-17	Longer
Local inspection	47.5	-19	Average
Two diamonds*	38.4	-34	Shorter
Three diamonds*	49.5	-15	Shorter
Four diamonds	53.7	-8	Average
Five diamonds*	63.1	+8	Longer
Two star*	57.8	-1	Average
Three star	65.8	+12	Average
Four star	64.6	+10	Average
Silver Award	65.8	+12	Longer
Gold Award*	72.5	+24	Longer

***Sample size below 20**

10.25 This information suggests that generally there is a correlation between the size, quality and price of accommodation and its occupancy levels. Larger hotels, those offering higher priced accommodation and those which have secured quality awards tend to record higher occupancy levels. This information appears to support the approach of encouraging quality improvements to accommodation and potentially other sectors.

11. Output Indicators - Spectacular landscape

Landscape

Context

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

Issues

- 11.5 The landscape continues to evolve with climate change, agriculture, forestry and other land management practices, as well as development, all having an impact on its quality and character. In the Lake District National Park, changes have been varied in scale and impact from reservoirs and road schemes to relatively small-scale development. Even small changes in sensitive locations, such as single telecommunications masts, can easily spoil the scene. Poor design can introduce a suburban element inappropriate in a rural setting. Cumulative impacts can be equally damaging: excessive lighting, for example, can deny us views of the night sky.
- 11.6 Since the Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options consultation, we have undertaken a landscape characterisation assessment that maps and describes different landscape character types such as coastal margins and craggy high fell. These are based on attributes including physical, ecological, cultural and historic character, settlement and building character, visible spatial

components such as scale and colour, and non-visible components such as tranquillity and cultural associations. The research has also identified Areas of Distinctive Character including, for example, Keswick and Derwentwater, the Troutbeck Valley, and Grizedale Forest. These are unique landscapes and places with distinctive aesthetic and experiential characteristics, and a defined local distinctiveness and sense of place.

- 11.7 The landscape characterisation assessment will help guide development design, provide a solid evidence base for the local development framework, inform land management decisions and plans, and target delivery of agri-environment schemes. We will use other data sources, including GIS-based data for example on tree preservation orders and semi-natural woodland, to inform planning policy.

Analysis

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

Tranquillity

Context

11.11 Tranquillity is an important aspect of landscape character. It is an emotional, spiritual quality difficult to assess and monitor by standard methods. Surveys consistently show that many people appreciate the relative solitude and peaceful character found throughout the Lake District National Park. Tranquillity is reflected in the National Park's special qualities, especially opportunities for quiet enjoyment and the open nature of the fells.

Issues

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

Analysis

11.13 Government Circular 12/96 (Environment Act 1995) clearly states that "particular emphasis should be placed on identifying those qualities associated with their (National Parks') wide open spaces and the wildness and tranquillity which are to be found within them". RSS acknowledges the importance of maintaining tranquillity (Policy T4) and refers to 'maintaining and enhancing the tranquillity of open countryside and rural areas' (Policy DP7). The spatial policy for the Lake District (CNL3) says that plans and strategies should give priority to the protection of the landscape and cultural heritage.

11.14 The scale, distribution and intensity of development differs across the National Park. For many years we have adopted a spatially-zoned approach, based on an audit of landscape features, road character and development especially of tourism facilities. The zones have included 'quieter areas' which are served mainly by narrow minor roads, and include relatively remote areas where existing development is generally unobtrusive. The aim has been to maintain the character of such areas and ensure that the recreational experience is not eroded, for example by significantly increased levels of traffic and recreational use, visual intrusion, noise and other forms of disturbance. We have also undertaken a landscape character assessment that maps and describes the different landscape character types and areas of distinctive character within the National Park. One of the attributes assessed in our research has been tranquility. The information on quieter areas and the landscape research will help to inform future policy development

Protecting the Historic Environment

Context

- 11.15 The Lake District National Park has a rich archaeological heritage from prehistory to recent past. Significant remains include Neolithic stone circles and axe factories, Bronze Age settlements and burial cairns, Roman forts and roads, medieval abbeys and post medieval industrial sites. Important deposits such as peat and lake sediments tell us a lot about past environments and climate change.
- 11.16 Historic buildings are a crucial element of the National Park's landscape. Farmhouses and barns reflect the varied geology and the functional requirements of past and present farming practices. The historic character of the villages and towns is often rooted in medieval patterns of settlement. The large villas of wealthy merchants and industrialists which date from the eighteenth century to the early 1900s add to this rich built heritage. Industrial development and the rise of the tourist industry from the nineteenth century have also left their mark.
- 11.17 The Lake District Historic Environment Record holds over 6,000 records of archaeological sites and features. Many sites and buildings are nationally significant, with around 2,000 Listed Buildings and structures, 275 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 9 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, and part of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site. 22 Conservation Areas have been designated to protect the character of historic settlements.
- 11.18 Local culture is reflected through the Lake District's distinct dialect and vocabulary, and local sports and traditions such as rush-bearing. The landscape has inspired generations of artists and authors and was particularly important for the Picturesque and Romantic movements. Key artists and authors include William Wordsworth, John Ruskin, William Turner, John Constable, Arthur Ransom and Beatrix Potter. The cultural associations of the Lake District landscape and its importance in the formation of the early conservation movement, including the National Trust, are of universal significance. They form the basis for the current proposal for World Heritage Site inscription.

Issues

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

Analysis

- 11.20 Conservation and enhancement of landscapes and cultural heritage is enshrined within the Environment Act 1995. Government guidance recognizes that the historic environment is an irreplaceable record, and there should be a

presumption in favour of its physical preservation. Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 allows for designating conservation areas and listing buildings for which historical and archaeological interests are key criteria. There is also advice on the treatment of registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites. Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 stresses the desirability of preserving important archaeological sites, whether scheduled or not, and their settings. It outlines how local planning authorities and developers to identify and mitigate the impact of development on archaeological remains.

- 11.21 The Regional Spatial Strategy makes clear the need for plans, strategies, proposals and schemes to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, supporting conservation-led regeneration in areas rich in historic interest. The RSS refers specifically to Cumbria's rural villages and market towns, and the Lake District Cultural Landscape. The spatial policy for the Lake District (CNL3) says that plans and strategies should give priority to the protection of the landscape and cultural heritage.
- 11.22 The Local Development Framework Core Strategy Preferred Options are informed by the Lake District National Park Historic Environment Strategy. This contains the vision for the National Park's historic environment – an environment that will be well researched, recorded, protected, accessible to local residents and visitors, understood and appreciated, and which underpins initiatives contributing to the economic well-being of the area. Recording and research is carried out in a number of ways:
- 11.23 The Lake District Historic Environment Record, which we maintain, is the record of the historic environment of the Lake District National Park. It originally formed part of the Cumbria County Council Sites and Monuments Record. It currently holds information on 7,000 sites of archaeological and historical significance on a computer and map based system, supported by archival material. The earliest site on the Record dates from the Lower Palaeolithic (before 8,000 BC) and the latest from the twentieth century, for example Greenside Lead Mine, where production ceased in 1962. A whole range of historic environment information such as buildings (listed and unlisted), chance finds, landscape features (such as dry stone walls and sheepfolds) and environmental data is incorporated into the database. We make use of the data for land and development management, and spatial planning. It is also a useful tool for research and education purposes.
- 11.24 The Cumbria and Lake District Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme, which maps elements of the county's historic landscape is another important source of information and will be used, with the landscape characterisation assessment, to inform policy.
- 11.25 In line with historic environment policies, we can designate new conservation areas and review existing conservation areas and boundaries, and we have recently started a programme of Conservation Area Appraisals for a number of existing and proposed settlements.

Biodiversity

Context

- 11.26 The variety of altitude, climate, geology, soils and aquatic environments in the Lake District National Park helps to support one of its special qualities: a wealth of wildlife. Habitats are wide-ranging, from arctic-alpine communities and upland heath, to estuaries and dunes. The forests, woodlands, and trees provide important habitats, and there is more semi-natural woodland than most parts of the UK. There are a number of species of European importance, and the National Park is an important refuge for several species declining in the rest of the UK and Europe. Cumbria as a whole supports approximately 100 species identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan as being of particular conservation priority nationwide. The significance of the National Park's biodiversity and geology is reflected in its designated areas including internationally and nationally important sites.
- 11.27 Not all high quality habitat is designated, and features are often not confined to statutorily designated areas but occur throughout the National Park: small woodland areas and individual specimen or ancient trees, for example. Hedgerows, rivers corridors, trees, orchards and ponds provide important links between habitats and feeding routes. There is a wealth of locally-valued non-statutory 'Local Sites' such as County Wildlife Sites that provide wildlife refuges, complement other habitat networks, or represent local character and distinctiveness.

Issues

- 11.28 The way we use, manage and develop land can have a significant impact on the diversity of wildlife. Because many of these assets lack designated status, they are particularly vulnerable to land use change. The challenge is to make sure that any extension to, or enhancement of, sites and features will add value to the ecological fabric. Positive change can also help to foster community well-being and bring local economic prosperity. Biodiversity underpins 'ecosystem services', in other words the benefits that people obtain from ecosystems such as food, freshwater, timber and erosion control.
- 11.29 New development provides the opportunity to incorporate features that enhance biodiversity, and help offset some of the effects of climate change. Measures can range from minor additions to the fabric of buildings to the provision of major new areas of habitat. Biodiversity can be incorporated into even the smallest development, for example wildlife-friendly landscaping, installation of sustainable drainage schemes, and nesting and roosting spaces. The size and spatial relationships between habitat patches also influences biodiversity and should be a key consideration in land use planning.

Analysis

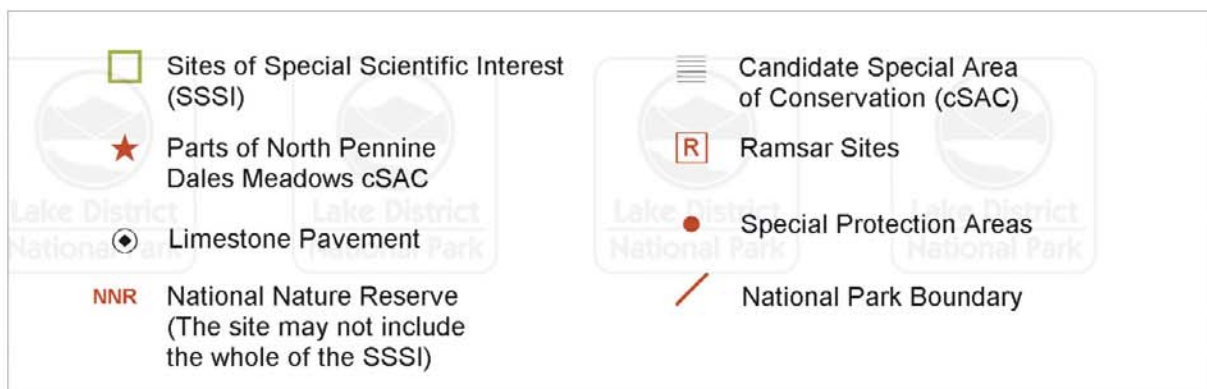
- 11.30 The Government requires, through this core indicator, that areas of biodiversity importance are recognised in the development plan for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional and local significance. There are no specific targets set in core output indicator guidance. However, biodiversity targets for the maintenance, restoration and expansion of UK priority habitats found in the North West (produced in April 2008 and recently revised by Natural England on behalf of the North West

Biodiversity Forum) together with Biodiversity Action Plan indicative targets for the sub regions, will form the basis for future monitoring from 2008/9 up to 2015.

Type of Indicator:	Indicator:
CORE No/Ref:E2	E2 Change in areas of biodiversity importance
Purpose:	To show losses or additions to biodiversity habitats
Actual target (if any):	None
Actual achieved measure:	Not available

- 11.31 There are 26 European sites partially or completely within the LDNP or within 5 km of its boundary. They include RAMSARs, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation. Several of these are composite sites which generally comprise a number of discrete Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) that are either ecologically interdependent or historically contiguous. The number of SSSIs in the National Park exceeds 100 and they cover about one fifth of its total area. There are 9 National Nature Reserves and several hundred sites identified by Cumbria Wildlife Trust as being of local interest.
- 11.32 There is a raft of Government policy to protect wild plant and animal species and habitats, including two principle pieces of UK legislation implementing EC Directives: the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and subsequent amendments, and the Habitats Regulations. Some animals are protected under their own legislation. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 contains provisions to afford greater protection to wildlife and the conservation of biodiversity. National Park purposes include conservation and enhancement of natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage. National Park Authorities are required, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (amended 1985), to produce a 'Section 3 Conservation Map'. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 introduces provisions to enhance biodiversity. Comprehensive guidance on the conservation of species and habitats is contained in Planning Policy Statement 9 (Biodiversity and Geological Conservation), the good practice guide, and accompanying circular. Legislation and guidance not only seeks to ensure the protection of features and sites of international and national importance, but also locally identified areas such as local nature reserves and Local Sites.
- 11.33 The North West Regional Spatial Strategy (Policies DP7, EM1 and EM3) seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of an integrated approach to protection and enhancement of the region's environmental assets. RSS says that plans should secure a step change increase in the region's biodiversity resources by contributing to the delivery of biodiversity objectives and targets. It calls on local

Figure 22: International and National Wildlife Sites



authorities to address habitat fragmentation and species isolation. Saved policies in both National Park Local Plan and Joint Structure Plan have also aimed to conserve and enhance areas, sites and features of nature conservation interest.

- 11.34 The preferred approaches in the Local Development Framework Core Strategy, which are broadly consistent with national and regional guidance, aim to:
- adopt a policy framework that conserves and enhances the distinctive farmland, fell, coast, woodland, trees, water environments and historic environment that contribute to the Lake District National Park's special qualities.
 - conserve the integrity and setting of sites, and continue to conserve and enhance designated sites and protected species.
 - promote the links between protected areas
 - seek, outside designated areas, to improve biodiversity and geological conservation, enhance habitats, and protect features such as ancient trees. In doing so we will contribute to achieving biodiversity targets and take account of locally distinctive landscapes
 - introduce a policy framework that protects species and habitats, and mitigates against harm.
 - encourage increases in species populations, and protect and enhance habitats in accordance with the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
 - ensure no net loss of biodiversity and help to implement Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan targets.
 - maximise opportunities to enhance biodiversity in and around development, taking account of existing and potential habitat networks.
- 11.35 The Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base – based on priority habitats and species, and produced by the Cumbria Biodiversity Network - will help in future monitoring, and in the production of local development framework documents. A summary of Planning Considerations and Enhancement Opportunities taken from the Species and Habitats Statements can be found on www.lakelandwildlife.co.uk
- 11.36 We are exploring, with partner organisations, whether the data could also be used for National Indicator 197 (Improved Local Biodiversity - proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented)
- 11.37 The Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan (Cumbria BAP) guides the conservation and enhancement of a range of species and habitats at the local level, and is based on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, which sets national species population objectives and targets. We are currently preparing a Biodiversity Strategy to identify the priority areas for the LDNPA's work to maintain and enhance biodiversity over the next five years.
- 11.38 The ecological framework for Cumbria will be further developed with the proposed production of a Cumbria Biodiversity Resource and Opportunities map. It will be more detailed than that contained in the RSS, and will highlight areas of opportunity for delivering biodiversity targets within Cumbria.
- 11.39 The emerging Local Development Framework Core Strategy approach will enable us to meet regional and locally derived targets. We are currently exploring whether the Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base data could be used for National

Indicator 197 (Improved Local Biodiversity - proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented)

- 11.40 A sustainability appraisal of the core strategy issues and options, and preferred options, consultation reports has shown that the emerging approaches are meeting the sustainability objectives (as defined in the scoping report for the sustainability appraisal) of:
- protecting and enhancing biodiversity
 - preserving and enhancing landscape quality and character
 - improving the quality of the built environment
 - improving water quality and water resources
 - restoring and protecting land and soil
- 11.41 We have no evidence to suggest that saved Local Plan or Joint Structure Plan policies are not working as intended
- 11.42 Feedback from the LDF Core Strategy Preferred Options suggests that developing policies should better reflect Government guidance especially Planning Policy Statement 9. The Core Strategy and subsequent Development Plan Documents will also include detail contained within former Joint Structure Plan Policies which the LDNPA considers is not covered sufficiently in the adopted RSS (see below)
- 11.43 We will include detail in the Core Strategy Preferred Options or later Development Plan Documents from Joint Structure Plan policies E34 (areas and features of national and international conservation importance) and E40 (Woodlands). These policies have been replaced in part by RSS EM1. However the Joint Structure Plan put stronger emphasis on the need to seek alternative sites and referred to the 'setting' of areas and features. Joint Structure Plan policies also linked woodland planting to landscape character assessment. Diverse landscape character is one of the special qualities of the National Park and woodland contributes to visual and cultural distinctiveness. There is no policy in RSS that safeguards the loss of habitats, archaeological features and historic features from new woodland planting.

12. Output Indicators - Minerals and Waste

Minerals

Context

- 12.1 Government policy states that a steady supply of aggregates is essential to maintain economic growth and quality of life. However, there must be a balance struck with the environmental implications of mining aggregates. Major mineral development proposals in National Parks should not be permitted except in exceptional circumstances. Because of the serious impact that major mineral developments may have on these areas of natural beauty, and taking account of the recreational opportunities that they provide, applications for these developments should be subject to the most rigorous examination.
- 12.2 The Draft RSS states that plans and strategies should make provision for a steady and adequate supply for a range of minerals to meet the region's apportionments of land-won aggregates. It also introduces the need to maximise the role played by secondary and recycled sources of aggregates in meeting the Region's requirements by encouraging the use of secondary materials and reutilising construction and demolition waste. The sub-regional apportionment of aggregates for Cumbria 2001 – 2016 for crushed rock is 66 million tonnes.
- 12.3 The Cumbria and Lake District Structure Plan defines 'major development' as development that has significant environmental effects and is more than local in character. The intention of Policy R48 allows for continued mineral working in the National Park where it can be justified in order to maintain a supply of traditional local building materials, to maintain important buildings or to sustain local employment. In view of the availability of alternative sources elsewhere, the further quarrying of aggregates in the National Park is not required.

Figure 23: The Aggregate land bank at beginning of 2003

Sand and Gravel	15.6 years
General Crushed Rock	42.5 years
High Specification Aggregate	23.9 years

Source: Joint Structure Plan

Issues

- 12.4 As part of the development of the Core Strategy we are currently in the process of compiling a profile of all known current and old mineral working sites. This will help to inform policies on Safeguarding Mineral Sites and establishing preferred areas and areas of search.
- 12.5 Analysis of this indicator is based on assessing total aggregate sales. This information is collected and included in the North West Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report. Because we only have 3 working sites, some of which straddle the National Park boundary, this information is not disaggregated to National Park level for reasons of competitive interest.

Analysis

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

Figure 24 – Working Aggregate Quarries in the LDNP (general crushed rock)

Shap (Blue) Quarry	Igneous & Metamorphic Rock	
Shap (Pink)	Igneous & Metamorphic Rock	31-Dec-15
Shap Beck Quarry	Limestone	21-Feb-42

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

- 12.6 It is not possible to assess how effective our mineral policies are in the context of Indicator M1 and M2, because of the reasons expressed above. We are developing new minerals policies within the core strategy taking into consideration national and regional guidance and the special circumstances attached to National Park designation. We will develop policies which are locally distinctive and deliver appropriate minerals development which supports the Authorities spatial objectives and The Vision.

Waste

Context

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

Issues

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

Analysis

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

Type of Indicator:	Indicator:
CORE No/Ref:W1	Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority
Purpose:	The purpose of this indicator is to show the capacity and operational throughput of new waste management facilities as applicable.

Actual target (if any):	
Actual achieved measure:	Not available

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

Figure 25: Predicted Waste Arisings

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

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

12.15 The current policy framework allows for the provision of civic amenity sites and recycling facilities within or adjacent to larger settlements and villages. It does not allow for landfill within the National Park.

12.16 We will continue to work with the County Council to assess the need for identifying new sites for the provision of new or extended waste collection facilities through the Core Strategy.

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

Appendices

Appendix 1: Summary of Core Output Indicators

	Indicator	Target (if any)	Actual Achieved	Future Actions/Comments	Impact/Action on saved/extended policies/ and LDDs
Business Development and Town Centres					
BD1	Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type	None	2191m2		
BD2	Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type	None	556m2		
BD3	Employment land available by type	3Ha	5.10ha		
BD4	Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre’ uses	None	Not available	Database developed to provide baseline info. Data to be provided from 2009	
Housing					
H1	Plan period and housing targets	None for this monitoring period	N/A		
H2(a)	Net additional dwellings – in previous years		695 (1/4/03-31/3/08)		
H2(b)	Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year		114		
H2(c)	Net additional dwellings – in future years		Annualised housing provision for 9.25 years to March 2011		
H2(d)	Managed delivery target		99 units	On course to deliver Draft RSS target	
H3	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land	50%	64%		
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	None	None		
H5	Gross affordable housing completions	None	40% of completed		

	Indicator	Target (if any)	Actual Achieved	Future Actions/Comments	Impact/Action on saved/extended policies/ and LDDs
			dwellings provide affordable housing		
H6	Housing quality – building for Life Assessments			Not currently monitored	
Environmental Quality					
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	n/a		Data not yet available from environment Agency	
E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance		Not available		
E3	Renewable energy generation			Not currently monitored. To be addressed in 2009	
Minerals					
M1	Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority		Data not available for NP		
M2	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority		Data not available for NP		
Waste					
W1	Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority		Not available		
W2	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and waste planning authority.		Not available		

Appendix 2: 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
SOP2	SOP1.4	Changes in vegetation mosaics
		Changes due to conservation based management practices
SOP2	SOP2.1	Area of woodland managed within the Woodland Grant Scheme
SOP3		Changes due to recreation
SOP4	SOP3.1	Number of fell path erosion scars
		Changes in distinctive, endangered or indicative species and habitats
SOP5	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
SOP6	SOP5.1	Condition of SSSIs
		Changes in water quality
SOP6	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
SOP9	SOP8.2	% farm income from non-farming enterprise and the additional value of produce
		Changes in structure of farming
SOP10	SOP9.1	Number of people living in the National Park
	SOP9.2	Average size of farm and number of farmsteads occupied by farmers
SOP11		Changes in the wealth of historic features
	SOP10.1	Numbers of archaeological/historic environment features
SOP12	SOP10.2	Condition of features
		Changes in the character of settlements
SOP13	SOP11.1	Number of changes inconsistent and consistent with defined settlement character
		Changes in opportunities for outdoor learning
SOP14	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
SOP14	SOP 13.1	Number and type of people attending events, exhibitions or attractions
		Changes in accessibility to information and interpretation
SOP14	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	SOP17.2	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
	SOP20.1	Changes in employment Employment and annual income rates by sector
SOP21	SOP20.2	The variety of job opportunities
	SOP21.1	Changes in housing provision Access to affordable housing (ratio of house prices to income)
SOP22	SOP21.2	Number of second homes and type of housing affected
	SOP22.1	Changes in services available and the vibrancy of communities The types of services available in settlements
	SOP22.2	Travel to work patterns
SOP23	SOP22.3	School profiles
	SOP23.1	Changes in use of road Road traffic levels and car parks at key locations
	SOP23.2	Purpose of journeys
SOP24	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

Appendix 3: Saved Local Plan policies

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

Policy No	Policy Title	Save	
		Yes	No
Chapter 4: Tourism			
T1	Hotel extensions in larger settlements		
T2	Hotel extensions in the open countryside and villages		
T3	Change of use to hotels		
T4	New hotels and guesthouses		
T5	Camping barns		
T6	Hostels and outdoor centres		
T7	Large scale visitor attractions		
T8	Small scale visitor attractions		
T9	Static caravan sites		
T10	Occupancy periods		
T11	Site facilities on caravan sites		
T12	Warden's accommodation on static caravan sites		
T13	Individual holiday caravans		
T14	Holiday chalet sites		
T15	Replacement of caravans by chalets		
T16	Touring caravan sites		
T17	Tented caravan sites		
T18	Touring caravan/tented camping sites		
T19	Use of camp sites by touring caravans		
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		

Policy No	Policy Title	Save	
		Yes	No
	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		
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		

Policy No	Policy Title	Save	
		Yes	No
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		

Appendix 4: Extended Structure Plan policies

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

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

Policy No	Policy title	Outcome	
		Extended	Replaced
	and AONBs	not replaced by RSS	
R46	Safeguarding mineral resources		Replaced by RSS policy EM7
R47	Mineral extraction outside the LDNP and AONBs	Not applicable – relates to area outside LDNP. Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
R48	Mineral extraction in the LDNP and AONBs	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
R49	Waste recovery facilities	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
R50	Thermal treatment and energy recovery from waste plants	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
R51	Residual waste and landfill	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
L52	Town centres		Replaced by RSS policies W5, DP1, DP2, RDF2
L53	Access and town centres		Replaced by RSS policies DP5, RT1, RT3, RT9
L54	Retail, leisure and office development		Replaced by RSS policies DP1, RT2, W3, W5
L55	Local services and facilities		Replaced by RSS policies DP1, RDF2
L56	Health, education and training facilities		Replaced by RSS policies DP1, L1
L57	Leisure and recreation spaces		Replaced by RSS policies DP1, L1, EM1, EM3
L58	Regional Parks		Replaced by RSS policy EM4

Appendix 5: 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 (now known as 4NW)
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

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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