LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
Lake District National Park

Minerals & Waste Core Strategy Preferred Options May 2008
WE WANT YOUR VIEWS

Planning affects everyone. It is important that everyone in the community, businesses, community groups and others are involved in the process and give their views. We are committed to engaging with people as we prepare all our Development Plan Documents. Our ‘Statement of Community Involvement’ sets out how we will aim to achieve this.

This document presents the Preferred Options for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy but is not the final version. To make sure we get a balanced view, we need your comments. We are particularly interested in whether you agree or disagree with any part of the document and whether you feel there are any issues that have not been addressed.

Future decisions on planning applications will be based on the policies which are to be developed in the final Core Strategy – therefore your input at this stage is critical.

The consultation period for this document will run from Friday 30 May to Friday 11 July 2008.

HOW TO GET INVOLVED

If you would like to make any comments on the issues dealt with in this document please fill in the enclosed response form and send it to:

Spatial Planning and Communities Team
Planning and Partnerships
Lake District National Park Authority
Murley Moss
Oxenholme Road
Kendal
LA9 7RL.

The document and response form are also available on our website at www.lake-district.gov.uk.

Please send us your comments by 17.00pm on Friday 11 July 2008.
# Contents

## Section 1
Introduction
- Introduction 1
- The Preferred Options consultation 1
- The LDF – what it is and what we have done so far 2
- What does this mean for LDNP Plans? 3
- Sustainability Appraisal 4
- Appropriate Assessment 4

## Section 2
Where we are now and where we want to be
- The Lake District National Park – A Profile 5
- National Park Purposes 6
- Lake District National Park Special Qualities 6
- National Park Authorities as Planning Authorities 7
- A Vision for the Lake District National Park to 2030 7
- The Vision and Local Development Framework 8
- The Lake District National Park and designated status 9
- Strategic Objectives 9

## Section 3
Spatial Development Framework
- Minerals 12
- Waste 18

## Section 4
Monitoring Implementation and Review
- Monitoring 27

## Section 5
Appendices
- Issues and Options being taken forward in the core Strategy 31
- National Park Profile – a summary 32
- Glossary of Terms 33
- References 38

## Figures
- Figure 1 – Key Diagram 14
- Figure 2 – Geological Map 16
Introduction
Section 1
1. Introduction

The Preferred Options Consultation

1.1 This document sets out our Preferred Options for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy of our Local Development Framework for the Lake District National Park. It is one of the first documents to be developed as part of our Local Development Framework (LDF). A separate document has been prepared which integrates a variety of issues such as housing, employment, transport and the environment. This document should not, therefore, be read in isolation from the Integrated Core Strategy.

1.2 The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy will set out the strategic context and the key elements of the planning framework for the area. It will consist of a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area, a spatial strategy, core policies and a monitoring and implementation framework. This strategy must be founded on a thorough understanding of the needs of the area and the opportunities and constraints which operate within the area through the development of a robust evidence base, and building consensus through involving the community throughout the process.

1.3 The development of the Preferred Options takes forward the findings from the consultation exercise carried out in 2006 which explored issues and options identified through our research and evidence gathering. The document sets out our Preferred Options and approaches and explains the reasons for their selection. It also sets out the alternatives that were considered and explains why we do not intend to take these forward. Appendix 1 explains which of the Options from the earlier consultation are being taken forward through the Core Strategy and which will be taken forward in other Development Plan Documents. The Preferred Options conform with national and regional policies and pay regard to four Community Strategies.

Next Steps

1.4 The next steps for the production of the Core Strategy are as follows:

We will consider all the responses we receive to the consultation and incorporate amendments into the next stage of the process when we will develop the submission draft plan. It is at this stage we will begin to set out specific policies for the Core Strategy. A further consultation period will take place in about 12 months time to give people the opportunity to make comments on the specific policies and supporting text in this subsequent document.
The LDF – What It Is And What We Have Done So Far

1.5 In 2004, the Government made changes to the planning system in England. The old system of Regional Planning Guidance at regional level, Structure Plans at county level and Local Plans at local authority level is gradually being replaced. The new system will comprise Regional Spatial Strategies produced by regional planning bodies, and Local Development Frameworks produced by local planning authorities. At a national level planning policy guidance is being superseded by Planning Policy Statements.

1.6 Local Development Frameworks are intended to streamline the local planning process and promote a proactive, positive approach to managing development.

1.7 The new system will embrace a wider definition of land use planning than before. Through spatial planning it will bring together policies for a wide range of issues such as health, transport and education. Spatial planning is concerned with places, how they function and relate to each other, and how good design can be achieved. It focuses on managing change to secure the best achievable quality of life for all without squandering scarce resources.

1.8 The local development framework comprises process documents:

- *The Local Development Scheme:* sets out the LDF timetable.
- *Annual Monitoring Report:* monitors the LDF timetable, identifies the need for new or revised policies, and monitors policy implementation.
- *The Statement of Community Involvement:* explains how we will engage and consult with partners and the public.

1.9 Together with development plan documents:

- *The Core Strategy (and key diagram):* shows how the vision for the Lake District National Park will be delivered strategically and spatially, and contains core policies which can be criteria-based
- *Generic Development Control Policies:* complement the core strategy and contain more detailed development control policies
- *Site Specific Allocations:* can identify land for specific types of development, such as employment and housing
- *The Proposals Map:* illustrates the spatial extent of policies on a reference map.

In addition, local planning authorities can also produce:

- *Area Action Plans:* to deal with localised geographical areas.
- *Supplementary Planning Documents:* to provide detailed guidance on specific policy areas, such as housing or tourism.
What Does This Mean For Lake District National Park Plans?

1.10 The Lake District National Park Local Plan 1998 and Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 will be replaced by the North West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and the Lake District National Park Local Development Framework (LDF).

1.11 The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 was adopted by the Lake District National Park Authority and Cumbria County Council in April 2006. It sets out strategic policies for development within the county. The 2004 Act provides for Structure Plan policies to be saved for a period of up to three years, until superseded by RSS policies.

1.12 The draft RSS was published for consultation in March to June 2006 and examined in public between November 2006 and February 2007. The Panel's report was produced in May 2007 and the proposed changes in March 2008. We expect the final plan to be adopted mid 2008.

1.13 We have recommended to Government Office North West that some policies in the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan are saved beyond adoption of the RSS. This is because there is no equivalent regional or national guidance that provides the same level of sensitivity to local circumstances. These policies are highlighted within the Core Strategy Preferred Options document. Negotiations are taking place with Government Office for the North West and the NW Regional Assembly as they must agree for us to save Structure Plan policies.

1.14 The Lake District National Park Local Plan was adopted in 1998 and some of its policies are still relevant. These have been 'saved' under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 until they are replaced by policies in the Local Development Framework.

1.15 The LDF has to take account of the latest national and regional policies, and be in general conformity with the emerging RSS, which also includes the Regional Transport Strategy. RSS says that the relationship of the National Park with the wider area needs to be addressed, and this is reflected throughout the Core Strategy. The LDF must also have regard to Community Strategies and all other relevant plans and strategies, produced by the National Park Authority or other bodies.

1.16 National Park Authorities are not required to produce Community Strategies but we have regard to the four strategies prepared by the Local Strategic Partnerships which cover the National Park area. We also publish, and review every five years, National Park Management Plans. These set out the broad direction for management of the National Park in relation to its special qualities and communities. They complement the Development Plan. The Lake District National Park Management Plan was adopted in 2004.
Sustainability Appraisal

1.17 All development plan documents that form part of the Local Development Framework are subject to a sustainability appraisal which incorporates the requirements of the strategic environmental assessment (SEA) 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 effects on environmental interests. We have established a joint approach, with other local authorities in Cumbria, to sustainability appraisals and have:

- Reviewed the relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives which may influence the content of the LDF
- Identified key sustainability issues for the Lake District National Park, for example lack of affordable housing, pressure for telecommunications infrastructure
- Tested the issues against a set of aspirational objectives for sustainable development
- Taken account of the vision for the LDNP
- Developed a set of strategic objectives for the LDF

1.18 This report includes, for each issue, a summary of the sustainability appraisal carried out on the issues and options that were subject to consultation in 2008. The Preferred Options presented in this document have also been appraised and, overall, none of them have been assessed negatively. A non-technical summary and detailed technical reports for the sustainability appraisal are available at the LDNPA office, Murley Moss, Kendal.

Appropriate Assessment (AA)

1.19 The Natura 2000 network provides ecological infrastructure for the protection of sites that are of exceptional importance, or rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European community. These sites consist of special areas of conservation and special protection areas. Local Planning Authorities must make sure that the AA process is carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive 1992 and amending Habitats Regulations 1994.

1.20 The purpose of appropriate assessment of land use plans is to assess the implications of the plan or project in relation to the conservation objectives of the sites. The key principles are to adopt the precautionary approach and preserve the integrity of the sites.

1.21 The Appropriate Assessment report is available at the LDNPA offices, Murley Moss, Kendal.
Where we are now and where do we want to be

Section 2
2. Where we are now and where we want to be

Spatial Portrait

The Lake District National Park – A Profile

2.1 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.

2.2 The National Park has a population of 41,831 and 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.

2.3 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. This connectivity is further explored in the Spatial Development Strategy in Section 3.

2.4 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.

2.5 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

2.6 A summary of the National Park profile is shown in Appendix 2.

National Park Purposes

2.7 Two statutory purposes of National Park designation were set out in Section 5(1) of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. The purposes were amended by the Environment Act 1995 to the following:

- to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage (of the National Parks); and
- to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities (of the National Parks) by the public.

2.8 In pursuing the statutory purposes, National Park Authorities are given a statutory duty to:

- Seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities (within the National Park) by working closely with the agencies and local authorities responsible for these matters

2.9 Relevant authorities and public bodies, such as Councils and the Utilities Companies, are required to take National Park purposes into account when they make decisions or carry out activities which might affect the National Park. These bodies are advised to co-operate across National Park boundaries where activities outside National Parks might have an impact inside them.

2.10 Within the National Park there are many different, and often conflicting, interests to manage. If there is a conflict between the two statutory purposes which can not be resolved, greater weight should be given to the first purpose of National Parks. This is known as the ‘Sandford Principle’. However, it is widely acknowledged that the Lake District National Park is a living, man-made cultural landscape that has evolved over time and needs to continue evolving to sustain its future.

Lake District National Park Special Qualities

2.11 The National Park purposes require that we promote opportunities for the ‘understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities’ of National Parks. The special qualities distinguish the National Parks from each other and from other parts of the country. In the case of the Lake District National Park, special qualities have led to its inclusion on the Government's tentative list of World Heritage Site nominations. It is essential that we are
clear what these special qualities are, so we can continue to give them the 
highest level of protection. Consultation on the Lake District National Park 
Management Plan in 1997 and World Heritage Site proposals in 2002 
identified a number of characteristics that make the Lake District National 
Park unique. These are:

- Complex Geology
- Diverse Landscape
- Concentration of Common Land
- Unique Mosaic of Lakes, Tams and Rivers
- Wealth of Habitats and Wildlife
- Extensive Semi-Natural Woodlands
- History of Tourism and Outdoor Activities
- Opportunities for Quiet Enjoyment
- Open Nature of the Fells
- Rich Archaeology
- Distinctive Settlement Character
- Celebrated Social and Cultural Roots

These are described in detail in Appendix 2

**National Park Authorities as Planning Authorities**

2.12 The National Park Authorities were given planning powers by the 
Environment Act 1995. They must exercise their planning functions to 
further the purposes and duty provided for by the 1949 Act.

2.13 National planning policy is set out in Planning Policy Statement 7, and 
states that:

- National Parks have the highest status of protection in relation to 
  landscape and scenic beauty
- The conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape and 
  countryside should be given great weight in planning policies
- The conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage are important 
  considerations
- Planning policies should also support suitably located and 
  designed development necessary to facilitate the economic and 
  social well-being of these areas, including the provision of 
  adequate housing to meet identified local needs
- Major development should only take place in these designated 
  areas in exceptional circumstances. Major development is defined 
  here as development that has significant environmental effects and 
  is more than local in character

**A Vision for the Lake District National Park to 2030**

2.14 In the Vision for the National Park the Authority has worked jointly with 
communities, partners and stakeholders to agree a Vision which will foster 
the economic and social well-being of local communities and deliver its 
purposes. The National Park Authority will aim to implement the Vision
through the Local Development Framework and the National Park Management Plan.

2.15 The Vision was agreed by the Lake District National Park Partnership in May 2006.

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 widely for future generations.

The Vision and the Local Development Framework

2.16 As part of the Issues and Options consultation, stakeholders were asked whether they agreed with the notion that the Lake District National Park vision should be the vision for the Local Development Framework. Whilst some consultees questioned the ‘ordering’ of the four vision strands, namely prosperous economy, visitor experiences, vibrant communities and spectacular landscape, the majority agreed that the vision should be the spatial vision. In a separate questionnaire, young people were asked ‘What would you like the National Park to look like in 2030’. The two strongest messages were:
A clean, green, safe, litter-free and peaceful environment, with fewer cars and less pollution, more native trees and lots of wildlife; and

More places to meet and have fun, indoors and especially out-of-doors which are family friendly, and accessible on foot, by bike and public transport

The Lake District National Park and designated status

2.17 Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan policies reflect the different approaches adopted for new development across the sub-region. They take account of National Park purposes and special qualities in Policy ST12. Policy ST4 provides guidance on how major development proposals will be assessed. The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) also identifies the Lake District National Park as a sub-area with specific needs. Whilst it refers to the need for economic diversification, better housing balance, and improvements to traffic management and the public realm (Policy CLN3) it does not make specific reference to National Park purposes or special qualities, or provide for their protection. Once the RSS is adopted, Structure Plan policies will be superseded, unless it has been agreed to retain specific policies. This is currently being discussed with Government Office for the North West and the North West Regional Assembly as they must agree to save Structure Plan policies. To ensure continuity we propose to take forward the following option in the Main Core Strategy document.

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| To celebrate the Lake District National Park's special status we will adopt a policy approach that is consistent with National Park purposes and duties and realises the Vision for the National Park. We will also:
| Adopt a criteria-based policy approach that abides by the long-established principle that major development should not take place within the National Park except in exceptional circumstances and which gives consideration to alternative sites outside the National Park, alternative approaches to development, and the impact of development on local environments. |

Strategic Objectives

2.18 The strategic objectives for the main Core Strategy document are set out below and have been revised to take account of:

- Recommendations from the sustainability appraisal.
- The four themes of the LDNP vision.
- Comments received from the Issues and Options consultation.
2.19 The Issues and Options consultation indicated broad support for the proposed objectives. There was a call for better clarity of terms and a better balance of objectives for economic growth and environmental protection. Respondents suggested specific objectives related to improved habitat networks and net gain in biodiversity, reduced greenhouse gases and car-based travel, safeguarded and enhanced spectacular landscape and housing, based on local needs assessment.

2.20 The revised objectives are:

**Spectacular landscapes**

SO1 Ensure development protects and enhances the environment, its wildlife, culture and Heritage
SO2 Recognise that different areas of the LDNP have a different capacity and ability to accommodate change
SO3 Enable development that secures the wealth of traditional skills and materials necessary to maintain the environment
SO4 Support change and development where it strengthens the distinctiveness of an area
SO5 Promote use of natural resources and minimise energy requirements of development to mitigate impact of climate change

**Prosperous economy**

SO6 Encourage development of businesses which trade on a connection with the special qualities of the National Park
SO7 Support of development which transforms the economy of the National Park and Cumbria according to where it is needed
SO8 Provide opportunities and infrastructure for diversification and incubation of new business and future expansion by identifying needs and providing sites

**World-class visitor experiences**

SO9 Enable development which ensures the diverse needs of visitors are met
SO10 Encourage the continued enhancement of the public realm in settlements
SO11 Support development which contributes to the infrastructure necessary to support sustainable tourism
SO12 Ensure accessibility to the spectacular landscape

**Vibrant communities**

SO13 Enable development to meet the needs of the community, its safety and well-being
SO14 Encourage development in sustainable locations to support vibrant, rural Communities
SO15  Ensure high quality design and location within development that enhances the reputation of the area whilst supporting local character and distinctiveness, safety and well-being

SO16  Support regeneration which transforms communities at risk and protects community facilities or services

SO17  Provide new housing to support and maintain our vibrant communities, which is of a type and tenure appropriate to meeting the identified local need, is of a standard which helps to address the issue of climate change and is assessed in the context of other land use demands

A number of these objectives also relate to the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. It is important that these two documents are read together.

Two additional strategic objectives have been presented for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. These are:

MWSO1 Enable development and land use within the mineral industry to help secure the continuation and availability of the traditional skills and materials necessary to maintain the unique Lakeland environment.

MWSO2 To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change by promoting opportunities for the recycling and the recovery of value from waste.
Spatial Development Framework
Section 3

Minerals

Strategic objective:
Enable development and land use within the mineral industry to help secure the continuation and availability of the traditional skills and materials necessary to maintain the unique Lakeland environment.

3.1 Introduction:
The distinctiveness and rarity of the Lake District's geology and geomorphology are among its special features. Its rocks provide a dramatic record of nearly 500 million years of the earth's history. Its rock sequence, which shows a variety of distinct and different climate regimes, makes a significant contribution to our understanding of past climates. This diverse geology is rich in a variety of mineral deposits. Of particular importance is slate quarrying, which has taken place for centuries, originally as underground workings but more recently as surface workings. In addition, underground mining for a range of minerals including lead, copper, graphite and tungsten, began as early as the late sixteenth century. The industry reached a peak in Victorian times and has left its mark in the Lakeland environment, affecting the growth of settlements and railways, and most significantly, through its impact upon the landscape. Many former mineral workings are now of considerable archaeological or nature conservation importance.

3.2 Current Mineral production is concentrated on slate, stone and aggregates. Three large scale slate quarries currently operate at Elterwater, Broughton Moor and Kirkstone (Petts) and other smaller sites work more intermittently, when demand for their particular slate type arises. In addition, there are two granite quarries at Shap and two limestone quarries which straddle the National Park's boundary at Kendal Fell and Shap. The industry employs 185 people¹. In communities such as Langdale and Coniston it remains a significant employer. As a traditional industry it is a valued part of the National Park economy.

3.3 The character and appearance of the Lake District's built environment is a central part of our cultural heritage and sense of national identity. Many areas within the Park have their own distinctive character generally complemented by the local building styles and settlement form. The availability of materials has been fundamental in the creation of this local vernacular, with locally quarried building stone and slate playing an important role. The Authority is keen to ensure these distinctive characteristics are maintained, strengthened and protected and this relies on a ready source of material.

3.4 It is also important that we recognise and appreciate the importance of the complex geology which forms the bedrock of the Lake District National Park. In line with the provisions of the Environment Act 1995, we are required to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of
the special qualities of the National Park. We need to protect our geology from over mining and the loss of accessible educational resource.

3.5 At the heart of sustainable development is the simple idea of ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations, and the Government has established four aims to help achieve this. These are:

- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone
- Effective protection of the environment
- The prudent use of natural resources; and
- The maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

The mineral industry within the National Park can contribute to all of the four aims if managed effectively.

1 CCC provided data

Minerals

3.6 Context:
The mining of mineral deposits within the National Park has had a major impact upon the character and landscape of the area. It is an industry which has evolved using a skilled workforce, is a valued part of the economy and has left a legacy which is still visible in the landscape, contributing significantly to our cultural heritage.

3.7 Issue 14.1: Mineral extraction

3.8 Options:
Should we support the industry and allow future development to meet locally generated need or perhaps in light of the issues surrounding climate change consider it appropriate for new development to meet the wider need at the regional and national level? Or do we acknowledge the industry is in decline and accept that it is time to no longer support the industry by not allowing new permissions or permissions to extend existing mining operations? Should we identify alternative uses for former minerals sites such as restoration, renovation and recreation, and should we promote the historical and cultural importance of these sites through education and interpretation?

3.9 What people told us:
Many people commented on the historical and cultural significance of mineral extraction in the area and felt it important to allow its continued existence. Reference was made to the World Heritage Site inscription as was the fact that mineral workings are important for geological research and education. A number of people expressed the view that they would like to see the Authority support the industry to meet local, regional and national supplies of minerals (50 responses); with 34 people wanting the industry to support only locally generated need. A few comments were made in addition to the last option suggesting it was unrealistic to concentrate solely on local need and that in some instances particular resources may be needed for the County as a whole and sometimes the
Figure 1. Key Diagram
Region. Only 29 people felt we should accept the industry is in decline and not allow new planning permissions or permissions to extend existing mining operations. 57 were in favour of identifying alternative uses for former minerals sites and 76 people would like us to promote the historical and cultural importance of former minerals sites through education and interpretation. The underlying strength of opinion rests with nature conservation interests and the impact on landscape character. Most felt the industry should be supported as long as it did not have an adverse impact on the landscape and restoration work was conducted to a high standard of nature conservation interest.

3.10 What the industry told us:
The minerals planning review has already cut down the area within the LDNP available to the industry, they would like to see the areas left safeguarded from sterilisation by other forms of development.

3.11 Waste minerals are not currently used as a reserve, but there is a developing market for the use of secondary products for things like mulch and general aggregates. Feature stone for gardens, walling stone and paving are also the focus for increased commercial interest. However, local planning restrictions on certain quarries dictate that primary won material is the goal for specific locations on the grounds of economic viability.

3.12 The industry expressed concern over the use of foreign imports instead of locally won material. The industry would not survive in its current form if we were to dictate that slate and stone must meet the locally generated need only. The high value products such as expensive flooring/cladding and worktops meet wider generated need which includes exportation. Roof slate in general does not go abroad, but is used in other areas around the country. London, for example, uses Westmorland slate for refurbishment work on some of their landmark buildings.

3.13 What Government tells us:
Mineral Planning Statement 1 provides advice on mineral development and the scale the Government considers appropriate within National Parks. Minerals are seen as being an essential component of our prosperity and quality of life providing materials for infrastructure such as roads, buildings and other goods which society requires; the supply of which needs to be maintained. However, the Government also recognises the potential conflicts which extraction and transportation can cause, conflicts which are particularly relevant to areas of high landscape value such as ours.

3.14 Major mineral developments are not permitted within National Parks except in exceptional circumstances. Applications for these developments are subject to the most rigorous examination and should demonstrate they are in the public interest before being allowed to proceed. The Lake District National Park Local Plan defines major minerals development as including substantial extensions to, or reworking of, existing mines or quarries which have a significant impact upon the landscape, local
Figure 2. Geological Map

Borrowdale Volcanics
Skiddaw Slates
Silurian Slates
Igneous Intrusions
Carboniferous Series
Sandstones
Coniston Limestone
• Geological Conservation Review Sites
★ Mineral Sites
Proposals not considered to be major mineral developments should be assessed giving due regard and consideration towards the conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape and countryside, the conservation of wildlife and the cultural heritage and the need to avoid adverse impacts on recreational opportunities. Developments can have positive and negative effects on rural communities and these should be considered as part of the assessment.

What the draft Regional Spatial Strategy tells us:
Plans and Strategies should include criteria based policies to indicate the circumstances under which extraction might or might not be permitted. Mineral resources should be safeguarded from other forms of development which could render a mineral site sterile. Of particular relevance, Planning Authorities should identify and protect sources of building stone for use in repairing and maintaining historic buildings and public realm improvements. They should also ensure sensitive environmental restoration and aftercare of sites including improved public access where they are of amenity value.

Sustainability Appraisal:
Overall the minerals industry does have a role to play in the National Park. As a minimum the industry should seek to meet local needs and through restoration can provide opportunities for alternative uses of quarries and promote the historical importance of the industry to the National Park.

Minerals & Waste Core Strategy Preferred Option 1
We want to ensure this industry is supported in recognition of its economic and cultural importance to the area. This can be achieved by ensuring future mineral extraction
- meets an identified need
- is of a scale appropriate to the National Park
- does not have an unacceptable impact upon local communities and the landscape character
- contributes positively to addressing the local impacts of climate change
- makes prudent use of mineral resources through the effective use of secondary won material.

In addition we will:
- encourage the promotion of the historic and cultural importance of the industry and help identify alternative uses for former mineral sites.
- establish a set of criteria to enable us to safeguard important mineral resources from other forms of development which could render a mineral site sterile.

Reasons for choosing this approach:
The purpose of minerals planning is to manage the supply of essential minerals taking into account the economic, social and environmental
considerations. Minerals Development Plans are intended to provide a clear guide to mineral operators and the public where mineral extraction is likely in principle to be acceptable and where not. Mineral extraction by its very nature could be viewed as being a challenge to the ethos of a National Park. Yet this traditional industry is a valued part of the National Park economy, cultural heritage and landscape and needs to be allowed to survive into the future if its presence is to continue to have a positive effect on the National Park. It has had a defining role in creating the traditional Lake District vernacular with buildings constructed using locally quarried stone and slate. The ability to re-open an existing quarry or mine for the extraction of a specific building stone is important for the repair of these historic buildings. In the interests of mitigating against the impacts of climate change, slate is considered the second most sustainable roofing material if sourced locally. We will encourage mineral production to support local needs as a priority, but we appreciate in the interests of financial viability the existing mineral operations may need to support a wider need.

3.19 Mineral production today is primarily focused on the mining of building stone and slate, with two aggregates working mines in operation close to the National Park boundary. The mining of slate and building stone is important in maintaining the integrity of our local vernacular; primarily supports a locally identified need and can therefore be substantiated. The support for new aggregate permissions can not be demonstrated as readily in the context of an identified local need. We need to be confident that the need for new aggregate permissions meets an identified need and justifies its location within the National Park as mineral resource cannot be sourced more appropriately in other areas of the country by more sustainable means. The responses received were in favour of supporting the industry, the promotion of the industry’s legacy and exploring alternative uses for former minerals sites. Criteria will be established in future Development Plan Documents to indicate the circumstances under which mineral extraction might or might not be permitted.

3.20 Reasons for not accepting other options:
Some people felt we should accept the industry is in decline. This is not an option which we would favour as it is not in general conformity with national and regional guidance or with The Vision for the Lake District National Park.

WASTE

3.21 Strategic objective:
To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change by promoting opportunities for the recycling and the recovery of value from waste.

3.22 Introduction:
One of the biggest challenges we face is how to deal with the waste we generate now and in the future. As a nation we cannot continue to have a blasé attitude to waste generation, so it is essential we influence people's
attitudes by encouraging people to produce less and move away from the reliance on landfill sites. The Government’s overall objective on waste is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.\(^1\)

3.23 The waste hierarchy is a guide on how best to manage waste. It introduces an approach which seeks to ultimately reduce the disposal of waste to landfill by prioritising waste management options in accordance with their environmental impacts. Landfill is the least favoured option due in part to the landfill gas which is generated during the decomposition of biodegradable elements of waste which can escape to the atmosphere thus contributing to global warming and climate change. It aims to:

- reduce the overall amount of waste created
- encourage people to re-use items rather than send them for disposal
- recycle items which can then be reprocessed to create new products
- compost organic matter which can be used for resale
- recover energy by burning waste which can produce electricity and/or heating
- generate electricity through the extraction of methane gas from landfill sites

3.24 The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Cumbria reflects the commitment to protect and sustain the environment and provide the County’s residents with a first class waste management service. It is currently in draft form but its intentions are worthy of consideration and have been used to inform our Preferred Options.

3.25 The Lake District National Park Authority is not responsible for either the collection of, or the disposal of, waste which is generated within our area. This falls within the responsibilities of the District Councils and County Council. However, as the local planning authority for the National Park we do have a role to play in identifying sites for future waste collection sites and ensuring new development takes account of the need to provide adequate space for the storage of recyclable waste. We also need to reduce the amount of construction waste generated by encouraging developers to re-use building materials wherever feasible. In order to support and maintain our vibrant communities we need to encourage adequate local services provision and waste collection sites are part of this. The recovery of energy from waste may also help to diversify our local economy and help to reduce fuel costs for some of our local communities. This is something we would like to explore further as the rise in fuel costs over the next 10 – 15 years is likely to seriously affect the quality of life of our local communities.

3.26 Nuclear waste:

The UK has accumulated a substantial legacy of radioactive wastes and more radioactive material will become waste in the future as nuclear facilities are decommissioned and cleaned up and if new nuclear power stations are built as currently proposed by the Government. By far the
largest concentration of nuclear facilities in the UK is located in West Cumbria.

3.27 The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) will be responsible for planning and delivering the management of the radioactive wastes. It is estimated that nearly 500,000 cubic metres of packaged wastes from existing facilities may require geological disposal. The NDA have advised the Government that the footprint of a geological repository is difficult to predict but that the addition of new build waste could increase the size needed by around 50%.

¹ PPS10 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management'

DEALING WITH WASTE

3.28 Context:
We have a resident population of 41650 and 12 million visitors to the area per annum which generates a lot of waste; the question is how do we go about dealing with this waste?

3.29 Issue 15.1: Waste

3.30 Options:
Should we consider the provision of facilities within the National Park to accommodate for all types of waste generated within the National Park (radioactive waste to be dealt with as a separate issue) or should we simply concentrate on facilities to deal with the waste generated by households? Should we consider providing facilities which can accommodate waste generated on the periphery of the National Park if proposed sites are in close proximity to the source of waste generation? Or do we take the view that it is not appropriate for waste management sites to be located within the National Park and as a consequence we should concentrate our efforts on working closely with both the County Council and the District Authorities to provide suitable sites outside the National Park to accommodate the waste generated within it? Is it appropriate for us to recognise the potential the waste sector could offer in diversifying the economy through the recovery of energy and should we promote the sustainable growth of this industry?

NB: We recognise that the framing of this question in the Issue and Option Paper (Issue 15.1) was incorrect. It is not the responsibility of the LDNPA to dispose of waste within the LDNP and neither is it our responsibility for its collection, these fall within the remit of the County Council and the District Councils respectively. However, the Options were presented in a way which allows us to consider them in the context of our role as do the opinions received.

3.31 What people told us:
It is clear from the responses we received that the issue of waste reduction and minimisation is important and consider the LDNPA has a role to play in the promotion and encouragement of methods which seek to reduce waste. It was also recognised that, realistically, waste will
continue to be generated and it will be necessary to provide facilities to deal with this waste in ways which respect the environment. 43 responses suggest that this is best achieved by working closely with the County Council and the District Councils at sites outside the National Park. However, some of the more detailed responses look to address the principle of dealing with waste close to where it was first generated, suggesting any developments should be small scale and strategically located with one commenting on the location of larger scale facilities being near the main generators or the end users. 35 people considered that we should provide facilities within the National Park to accommodate household waste only, with a further 35 wanting these facilities to accommodate all types of waste generated within the Park. Three respondents would like to see the household waste option only extended to accommodate low level, non hazardous industrial waste. 42 responded in favour of the option to explore the potential of promoting the sustainable growth of the waste sector. The least favoured option was the provision of facilities within the National Park to accommodate the waste generated from locations on its periphery. 28 people would like to see other options such as the consequence a reduced collection service has on environmental health, the possibilities offered by biomass heating and how to reduce waste generated specifically by the tourist industry.

3.32 What the industry told us:
Cumbria County Council as the waste disposal authority is responsible for the management of waste disposal in Cumbria. This means they are responsible for waste disposal arrangements, managing closed landfill sites and providing local household waste recycling centres and civic amenity sites. Within their Waste Core Strategy Preferred Options the favoured option would be to identify sufficient sites for an integrated network of a range of waste management facilities across the county and that preference will be given to sites that can accommodate more than one type of facility.

3.33 The District Councils are responsible for waste collection services, including weekly collections of household waste, special collections for bulky household items and the recycling of rubbish.

3.34 What Government tells us:
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. A more effective and efficient way of handling waste which accords with the delivery of sustainable development by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy will require new investment in waste management facilities. The planning system is seen as being pivotal in the delivery of these facilities when needed. This can be achieved by preparing and delivering policies which provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste through the provision of waste management facilities. When assessing the suitability of sites and areas for possible waste management development, consideration must be given to the need to protect landscapes of national importance and the possible effects on
nature conservation and the historic environment and built heritage of international and national significance.

3.35 What the draft Regional Spatial Strategy tells us:
The Regional Waste Strategy for the North West 2004 recommends wholesale changes to the way in which we regard the waste we produce and how it is managed. There is an urgent need to reconsider how we view waste and how new methods of waste management can be put in place, including new collection and treatment regimes, reprocessing infrastructure and in new development proposals. In addition, the draft RSS considers an increase in the on-site recovery of commercial and industrial wastes including construction and demolition waste, should be encouraged when assessing commercial and industrial planning proposals.

3.36 What Parish Plans tell us:
From the copies of Parish Plans we have received to date, the general consensus suggests communities would like to see local recycling facilities improved and extended to accommodate a greater range of items that can be collected and also to get kerbside collection implemented.

3.37 Sustainability Appraisal:
Overall, there is no one option which performs better in comparison with the others. A combination of the options is likely to be the most sustainable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minerals &amp; Waste Core Strategy Preferred Option 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We want to ensure that proposals for the management of waste are of a scale and type appropriate to the National Park, address the needs of local communities, provide opportunities to diversify the economy and prioritise sites which deal with waste material generated primarily within the Park.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.38 Reasons for choosing this approach:
Although the responsibility for the collection and disposal of waste material falls within the remit of other authorities, we do have an important role to play in the wider context of waste management. The Authority acknowledges the importance of addressing the effects of climate change and the types of things we can do to mitigate against this in the longer-term. Effective waste management is just one area in which we can achieve this aim. It is not just about the provision of improved and well-located facilities; it is also about changing attitudes. We can encourage people to pay more consideration to the amount of waste they generate and how that can be reduced and reused by encouraging the reuse and recycling of construction materials and the provision of better storage for recyclables in new development proposals, and through the delivery of effective education. Ultimately we need to make the task of recycling more convenient to existing lifestyles by improving the availability and accessibility of recycling facilities. The priority will be focussed on developing opportunities which will cater for waste generated within the National Park. However, there is the possibility that a strategic site near Kendal located just within the National Park boundary may come forward
by the County Council as a proposal for municipal waste management. It is anticipated that this will be the exception.

3.39 **Reasons for not accepting other options:**
It will be necessary for us to look at providing sites which accommodate a variety of waste streams if we are to contribute towards alleviating the pressure on existing landfill sites. It is not appropriate for us to restrict the provision of these sites within the National Park as they are vital in the mitigation against climate change. We have a duty to seek to foster the social and economic well-being of our communities. A do nothing approach will not conform to this requirement.

**Disposal Of Radioactive Waste**

3.40 **Issue 16.1: Location of sites for the disposal of radioactive waste**

3.41 **Options:**
Should we support a site for the disposal of radioactive waste in Cumbria or work with partners to ensure that the best solution for Cumbria and the rest of the country is achieved? Should we object to any further disposal of radioactive waste in Cumbria or have no view as the sites are unlikely to fall within the National Park (although waste is likely to be transported through the National Park from other parts of the country to the disposal site/s)?

3.42 **What people told us:**
The most favoured response was to work with partners to ensure the best solution for Cumbria and the rest of the country (62 responses). A further 40 respondents supported the option that we should object to any further disposal of radioactive waste in Cumbria. The lowest support was for the options that we should support a site for the disposal of radioactive waste in Cumbria and that we should have no view either way (13 responses each).

3.43 Other comments refer to the dangers of transporting the radioactive waste, geological issues and the effects on the tourist industry.

3.44 **What Government tells us:**
The Government announced in October 2006 that the preferred option for the long term disposal of existing High Level Waste would be in deep underground facilities (geological disposal), preceded by safe and secure interim storage. This followed recommendations made by CoRWM (an independent Committee on Radioactive Waste Management), in their report published in July 2006. The report also voiced the concern that its proposals might be seized upon as providing a green light for new build. That was not meant to be the case. Should a new build programme be introduced, CoRWM recommends that it would require a separate process to test and validate proposals for the management of the new wastes arising.
3.45 The document "Managing Radioactive Waste Safely" published in June 2007 sets out a framework for implementing geological disposal, including a site selection process using a voluntarism/partnership approach. Communities will be invited to participate in discussions about volunteering to host the disposal site. It also proposes that the development of a geological disposal facility would be a major development of national significance which may be covered by the new single consent regime set out in the Planning White Paper.

3.46 The White Paper on Nuclear Power - Meeting the Energy Challenge, published, in January 2008, proposes that new and existing waste should be disposed of in the same geological disposal facilities. It states that waste can be stored in safe and secure interim storage facilities until a geological facility becomes available for periods of at least 100 years and that it is therefore reasonable to proceed with allowing energy companies the option of investing in new nuclear power stations before a geological disposal facility is available.

3.47 A further White Paper will follow in Spring 2008 setting out the details of how the Government expects to see implementation of the procedures to identify a suitable site for geological disposal facility. This may be accompanied by an invitation to open up "without prejudice" discussions to become a volunteer community.

3.48 Circular12/96 (Environment Act 1995 Part 3 National Parks) states that it may sometimes be the case that the activities of certain authorities outside a National Park may have an impact within the National Park and that it will be important to ensure mutual cooperation across boundaries in such cases particularly in planning and highway matters.

3.49 What the draft Regional Spatial Strategy tells us: Policy EM14 of the draft RSS states that national and regional partners should work together to promote an agreed solution to the safe long term management of radioactive waste based on consultation with all relevant interests. This should incorporate a long term commitment to the reduction of radioactive discharges and to radioactive waste minimisation, management and safe storage techniques. The North West should continue to be promoted as a centre of national and international expertise in nuclear fuel fabrication, reprocessing, radioactive waste management and decommissioning.

3.50 Sustainability Appraisal: For the majority of options the sustainability appraisal produced uncertain results as there is considered to be insufficient details to assess the issue in full. It is however considered that a suite of strong environmental policies should control the appropriateness of any future disposal.

**Minerals & Waste Core Strategy Preferred Option 3**

If West Cumbria is identified as one of the parts of the UK suitable for the disposal of radioactive waste, we will work with partners to ensure that the best solution for Cumbria and the rest of the country is achieved. Any solution should not adversely affect the National Park.
3.51 **Reasons for choosing this approach:**
The process for determining a site to host a geological repository for High Level Waste is being taken forward by the government. This recognises the need for a partnership approach in any discussions around the location of proposed sites which should include amongst others, local authorities. The potential impact on the natural environment and landscape (including impacts on National Parks) is one of the criteria in the site selection process.

3.52 **West Cumbria** already stores over 60% of the country’s nuclear waste, concentrated in the Sellafield area. The County Council’s preferred options core strategy document on Minerals and Waste, includes proposed policies on High and Intermediate Level Radioactive Wastes Storage (Policy 14) and on High and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste Geological Disposal (Policy 15). The County Council considers that such policies are needed because of likely proposals for storing wastes that are already within the Sellafield/Windscale complex. The preferred options core strategy document also includes a policy on Low Level Radioactive Waste (Policy 16). A planning application for a new vault to store additional Low Level Waste was approved by the County Council in January 2008, at the Low Level Waste repository near Drigg. This included a community benefits package of £10 million plus £1.5 million extra per year. The Cumbria Economic Plan (2007) includes the objective to identify opportunities arising from the area’s potential for waste management/storage. In addition, Copeland Borough Council has indicated that it would be prepared to talk to Government about the possibility of Copeland hosting facilities for long term geological disposal.

3.53 **The likelihood of West Cumbria being put forward as a potential volunteer community is very high.** We cannot underestimate the importance of us being involved in the decision making process. Any location chosen will be providing a “national” facility and waste will be transported there from other sites elsewhere in the country. This will have implications for the transport network. Storing the nation’s radioactive waste may also have other implications for example, for the tourist industry. On the other side, the host community will potentially receive a community benefits package which could have enormous economic and social advantages for the area, as would the jobs involved with the development/construction and operation of the facility.

3.54 **At this early stage in the process much is still unknown.** The preferred option ensures that the best interests of the National Park are protected, by involving ourselves with partners in the selection procedure, rather than supporting or objecting to a facility at this time. This accords with the views of the majority of respondents and with government policy on the issue.

3.55 **Reasons for not accepting other options:**
It is not appropriate to either support or object to the location of such a site in West Cumbria at this early stage. More information is needed to make an informed decision. The best way to get this, is to be involved in the selection procedure.
3.56 Given the potential implications for Cumbria and the National Park of such a site being located in the area and the recognition in Government guidance of the need for a partnership approach, having no view, is not considered a viable option.
Monitoring Implementation & Review

Section 4
4. Monitoring, Implementation and Review

Monitoring

4.1 The monitoring of the Local Development Framework needs to provide us with information on the performance of our planning policies. It should be based on a positive, future orientated approach, identifying the key challenges, opportunities and possible ways forward for revising and adjusting spatial planning policies.

4.2 Monitoring helps to establish what is happening now, what may happen in the future and compare trends against policies and targets to decide what needs to be done. It helps to assess:
(i) Whether policies are achieving their objectives and delivering sustainable development
(ii) If policies have had unintended consequences
(iii) If the assumptions and objectives behind policies are still relevant, and
(iv) Whether targets are being achieved.

4.3 Monitoring is a key element in the successful development of the evidence base for the LDF. Two key factors that the Core Strategy will be assessed against are whether:
(i) policies are based on robust and credible evidence, and
(ii) there are clear mechanisms in place for implementation and monitoring

4.4 All local planning authorities must prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) containing information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies set out in local development documents are achieving their objectives.

4.5 In addition, as a National Park Authority we prepare a National Park Management Plan. Alongside this we also prepare a 'State of the Park' Report which measures the key elements of the Lake District National Park Management Plan and sets out relevant targets and indicators. This helps us to monitor key changes that may affect the special qualities of the National Park in a positive or negative way.

4.6 The Lake District National Park Partnership agreed the Vision for the Lake District National Park in May 2004 and this is being taken forward in the LDF Core Strategy. The Partnership has agreed to have performance indicators to monitor progress towards achieving the aims of the Vision and these are currently being developed and will be implemented from June 2008.

4.7 A new national set of indicators for local government has been launched which replaces other sets of indicators including Best Value Performance Indicators and Performance Assessment Framework indicators. This will inform the indicators selected for the National Park.
4.8 A new Local Area Agreement for Cumbria is being negotiated with Government Office North West. This includes 35 indicators from the National Indicator set, together with local indicators. These indicators set out the priorities for improvement in Cumbria.

4.9 We also report on indicators to help monitor the performance of policies in the Regional Spatial Strategy.

4.10 We will therefore need to develop a set of consistent and complementary indicators which can be utilised and monitored for each of these purposes. Our monitoring strategy will aim to:

- Meet the requirements for our annual monitoring report
- Report upon a national set of local development framework core output indicators
- Develop local output indicators, contextual indicators and significant effects indicators
- Complement and report on indicators in the State of the Park report
- Report on any relevant additional indicators from the LAA and the national set of indicators
- Establish monitoring frameworks over the short, medium and longer term
- Develop comprehensive 'spatial' monitoring approaches to policy implementation over the medium to long term

4.11 The development of this monitoring framework will be evolutionary as the Core Strategy policies are developed, other development plan documents are prepared, and work is progressed on the other key aspects of monitoring raised above. We have not tried at this stage to set out any additional targets and indicators until this work has been progressed further and the draft policies for the Core Strategy are developed in the next stage of the Core Strategy’s preparation. The following table, therefore, sets out the Core Output Indicators that all local planning authorities are required to monitor, as a starting point in the development of our monitoring strategy. Other targets and indicators will be developed in due course and will be based on the requirements of these future policies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To inform future policy relating to Preferred Option No:</th>
<th>CLG Core Output Indicator Reference Number</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5a</td>
<td>Production of primary land won aggregates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5b</td>
<td>Production of secondary/recycled aggregates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>Capacity of new waste management facilities by type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6b</td>
<td>Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.12 Targets and indicators will be developed to measure the key outcomes sought in the Core Strategy and guide overall progress. Other indicators will also be set in other development plan documents to measure site specific or other detailed proposals. The outcomes from monitoring each DPD will be brought together in the Annual Monitoring Report.

Implementation

4.13 For the Local Development Framework to be capable of being implemented, it will be important to give a clear steer on who is responsible for implementing policies and proposals, by when, and the resources that will be required. This will be set out alongside the proposed monitoring framework in the next stage of the Core Strategy's preparation.

Review

4.14 Local Development Frameworks are intended to be continually reviewed and revised. This is aided by the flexible structure of the LDF which comprises of a folder of separate documents which can be reviewed individually, to enable a quicker and more responsive planning system.
# Appendix 1

Which Issues And Options Are Being Taken Forward In The Core Strategy Or Other Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUE</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>CORE STRATEGY</th>
<th>CORE STRATEGY PREFERRED OPTION NUMBER</th>
<th>OTHER DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS</th>
<th>ALLOCATIONS DPD</th>
<th>AREA ACTION PLAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>Mineral extraction</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>M&amp;W 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>Mineral extraction industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>Disposal of waste</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>M&amp;W 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>Waste disposal in the NP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>Disposal facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>Location of sites for the disposal of radioactive waste</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>M&amp;W 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix 2
### National Park Profile. - A Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFILE</th>
<th>DATA</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (sq km) and administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total National Park Area</td>
<td>2,292</td>
<td>Ordnance survey (OS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Lakeland</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eden</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allerdale</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copeland</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>National Park Authority (NPA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>NPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United utilities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry Commission</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Park Authority</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>People and places</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total resident population</td>
<td>41,831</td>
<td>2001 Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-15 years</td>
<td>6,326</td>
<td>2001 Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-64 years</td>
<td>26,429</td>
<td>2001 Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>9,076</td>
<td>2001 Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household spaces</td>
<td>17,937</td>
<td>2001 Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant, second holiday homes</td>
<td>5,064</td>
<td>2001 Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner occupied households</td>
<td>12,114</td>
<td>2001 Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented households</td>
<td>3,539</td>
<td>2001 Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitors (millions per year)</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>GTS UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key employment sectors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution, hotels, restaurants (%)</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>Atkins 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration, education and</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>Atkins 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking finance and insurance (%)</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>Atkins 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing (%)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>Atkins 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land types</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moorland (hectares)</td>
<td>104,979</td>
<td>Monitoring Landscape Change (MLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland (hectares)</td>
<td>28,931</td>
<td>MLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland (hectares)</td>
<td>76,815</td>
<td>MLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastline (kilometres)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>NPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Designated areas</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites of Scientific Interest (hectares)</td>
<td>41,947</td>
<td>NPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Nature reserves (hectares)</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>NPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protected Areas, RAMSARs (hectares)</td>
<td>36,037</td>
<td>NPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled ancient monuments</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>NPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed buildings</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>NPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Access and recreation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public footpaths (kilometres)</td>
<td>2,133</td>
<td>NPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public bridleways (kilometres)</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>NPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open access land (%)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>NPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3
Glossary of Terms

The Act

Adoption
Final confirmation of a development plan document or other local development
document as having statutory status by a local planning authority. Cumbria and

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)
The annual monitoring report provides an assessment of the implementation of
the local development scheme and the extent to which policies in local
development documents are being successfully implemented. The report is part
of the local development framework and is submitted to the Government at the end
of each calendar year.

Biodiversity
'Biodiversity' is a shortened version of the term 'biological diversity' and simply
means the variety of life on earth. It refers to the rich variety of plant, animal and
other wildlife found on land and in marine and other aquatic environments, and
the natural habitats and ecosystems that support them. It includes all species,
common or rare, from microscopic bacteria to the tallest tree.

Brownfield land
See Previously developed land.

Community Strategy (CS) and Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS)
Under the Local Government Act 2000, local authorities must prepare community
strategies, with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic
wellbeing of their areas. Community strategies aim to co-ordinate the actions of
local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. Following the 2006 Local
Government White Paper, community strategies have been reshaped into
'sustainable community strategies' (SCS), which set out ways to address difficult
cross-cutting issues such as the economic future of an area, social exclusion and
climate change. A SCS should establish long-term goals and set short-term priorities for action through the Local area agreements. For the purposes of the
2000 Act, the Lake District National Park Authority is not a local authority, so
does not prepare a community strategy for the National Park. However, the
Authority is a member of the local strategic partnerships that produce the district
and borough-wide community strategies. The Authority is also a member of the
Cumbria Strategic Partnership that produces the Community Strategy for
Cumbria.

Core Strategy
A core strategy sets out the key elements of the planning framework for a local
planning area. It should be comprised of:

- A spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area;
- A spatial strategy;
Lake District National Park LDF Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Preferred Options
May 2008

- A monitoring and implementation framework with clear objectives for delivery.

A core strategy must be kept up to date and, once adopted, all other development plan documents must be in conformity with it.

Lake District National Park Management Plan
This is the strategic plan for the National Park, required under Section 66 of the Environment Act 1995. It formulates the policy and guides management and decision making over a five year period. It is a plan for the National Park as a whole and not just the National Park Authority. The current plan was adopted in 2004.

Development
The legal definition of development is: 'the carrying out of building, mining, engineering or other operations in, on, under or over land, and the making of any material change in the use of buildings or other land' (Section 55 of the 1990 Act). This covers most construction activities and changes of use. See also: General Permitted Development Order (GPDO).

Development plan document (DPD)
Development plan documents are spatial planning documents that are independently examined, and, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), they form the statutory development plan for the local planning area. Individual development plan documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently from other DPDs. The programme for preparing DPDs is set out in the local development scheme. DPDs must be in conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy.

General Permitted Development Order (GPDO)
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 grants rights (known as permitted development rights) to carry out certain limited forms of development without the need to make an application for planning permission.

Greenhouse gases
Greenhouse gases are those that contribute to the 'greenhouse effect', trapping heat from the sun in the earth's atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is the main greenhouse gas, but there are a number of others including methane, nitrous oxide and water vapour.

Key Diagram
This is a diagrammatic representation of a local planning authority's spatial strategy as set out in a core strategy.

Local development documents (LDDs)
This is the collective term in the Act for development plan documents, supplementary planning documents, the statement of community involvement and the annual monitoring report. Together, these documents deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority.
Local development framework (LDF)
This is the name for the portfolio of local development documents set out in the local development scheme. It includes development plan documents, supplementary planning documents, statement of community involvement, and annual monitoring report.

Local development scheme (LDS)
This is a public statement of the local planning authority's programme for producing local development documents. Progress against the milestones set out in the LDS is reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.

Planning policy guidance (PPG)
These are notes issued by central Government setting out national land use policies for England on a range of planning topics. These documents are gradually being replaced by Planning Policy Statements.

Planning policy statement (PPS)
In England, documents produced and published by the Government setting out national policy objectives for the planning system. National policies must be reflected in the more detailed policies prepared at regional and local levels. These documents are gradually replacing earlier documents known as Planning Policy Guidance.

Previously developed (brownfield) land (PDL)
Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the cartilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure.

The definition includes defence buildings, but excludes:

- Land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings.
- Land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures.
- Land in built-up areas such as parks, recreation grounds and allotments, which, although it may feature paths, pavilions and other buildings, has not been previously developed.
- Land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time (to the extent that it can reasonably be considered as part of the natural surroundings).

There is no presumption that previously developed land is suitable for housing development.

Regional Planning Body (RPB)
The body that prepares the Regional Spatial Strategy for a region. The North West Regional Assembly is the Regional Planning Body for the North West region.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)
This is a plan that provides the broad development strategy for a region for 15 to 20 years. It sets out a framework to address the spatial planning implications.
concerning social, economic, environmental and resource issues in the region. The RSS, including a Regional Transport Strategy, provides a spatial framework to help prepare local development documents, local transport plans and regional and sub-regional strategies and programmes.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
An area that has been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. These sites represent the country’s very best wildlife and geological sites and form part of a strategic national network. Within the Lake District, many of these sites are also internationally important for their wildlife, and are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are strictly protected, high quality conservation sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive covering many habitats and species that are rare or threatened in Europe. There are 18 candidate SACs within the Lake District National Park.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
This is an environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those relating to spatial planning, required under European Directive 2001/42/EC. Article 1 of the Directive states that the objective of SEA is “to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.” Sustainability appraisal of local development documents is undertaken in such a way as to comply with the SEA Directive.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
This is an overview of flood risk from all sources within a local planning area. It provides general guidance to all those who have an interest in the use and development of land and can assist in the appraisal and determination of planning applications and other land use proposals. It assesses the risks of all forms of flooding to and from development, taking climate change into account, and informs the application of the sequential approach.

Spatial planning
Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together policies for developing and using land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they can function. It covers policies that can affect land use but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through granting planning permission and which may be put into practice in other ways. However, only those policies that can be put into practice by granting planning permission can form the basis for decisions taken under the Act.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)
These documents provide supplementary information for the policies in development plan documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not independently examined.
Sustainability appraisal (SA)
A form of assessment that considers the social, economic and environmental effects of policies and proposals and which fully incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Sustainable development
Development that aims to ensure a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come. A widely used definition (Brundtland Report, 1987) is: “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

In 2005, the Government defined five principles for sustainable development:

- Living within environmental limits
- Achieving a sustainable economy
- Promoting good governance
- Using sound science responsibly
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society.
Appendix 4
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Lake District
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