



# South Lakeland Local Development Framework

## Annual Monitoring Report



December 2006

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[www.southlakeland.gov.uk/ldf](http://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/ldf)



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## Foreword

### Foreword

Welcome to the second Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) of the emerging Local Development Framework for South Lakeland.

The AMR is important because it tells you of our progress in preparing the Local Development Framework (LDF) for South Lakeland (outside the National Parks), which will replace the current South Lakeland Local Plan.

It also paints a picture of the 'state of the district', drawing on the latest information on the area's social, environmental and economic circumstances. It is important that the new LDF is based on a sound understanding of South Lakeland and has policies that seek to improve all aspects of the quality of life for residents and visitors.

For the next couple of years, the AMR will focus on monitoring the current policies of the South Lakeland Local Plan. This will give us valuable

information to help draw up policies in the new planning documents.

I hope that you find the document interesting and informative.



**Cllr Brenda Gray**  
**Housing and Development Portfolio Holder**  
 South Lakeland District Council

December 2006

### Comments Welcome!

We welcome any comments you may have on this document, its implications, or whether you hold any useful information or data. Although this document will not go out for public consultation, any comments or information we receive will contribute to improving the AMR. Please send your comments to the Development Plans Team, South Lakeland District Council, South Lakeland House, Lowther Street, Kendal LA9 4DL, or telephone 01539 717359 or email any member of the Team on [developmentplans@southlakeland.gov.uk](mailto:developmentplans@southlakeland.gov.uk)

This AMR is posted on the Council's website [www.southlakeland.gov.uk/ldf](http://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/ldf). Early in 2007 we will send a copy of the document to all District and County Councillors in South Lakeland and send a copy of the Executive Summary to all Parish and Town Councils, noting that it is available on our website and that paper copies can be provided. We will also issue a press release to make sure we keep the wider community informed.



**Alternative formats of the document are available by calling 01539 717490**

Foreword

Figure 1 - Sub Regional Map



## Executive Summary

### Executive Summary

This is the second Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the emerging Local Development Framework (LDF) for South Lakeland. This Executive Summary provides you with a brief overview of the conclusions and proposals in this report.

The AMR is important because it:

- Paints a picture of the district's key social, environmental and economic characteristics and issues. This helps provide a sound basis for developing new policies for the LDF and help monitor their impact over the longer term;
- Tells you of our progress in preparing the LDF for South Lakeland (outside the National Parks) to replace the current South Lakeland Local Plan;
- Sets out a framework for monitoring the current policies of the South Lakeland Local Plan, and those of future LDF Documents, to tell us whether they are working and what difference they are making to South Lakeland in terms of the goal of sustainable development.

### Key Characteristics and Issues in South Lakeland

Section 2 provides a summary of some of the main characteristics and issues affecting South Lakeland, based around a set of 'contextual' indicators (see Appendix A) and other relevant data.

Key findings include:

- *Quality of Life* - Indicators point to a generally high quality of life for the district's residents, taking into account factors such as life expectancy and crime rates. The district's population has a notably lower proportion of young people and a higher proportion of older people compared to the North West as a whole.
- *Housing* - The district's continued popularity as a place in which to live and retire to has contributed to house price increases greater than the regional average and also to a growing and

significant problem of affordable housing, particularly for younger local people on low wages.

- *Employment* - A low unemployment rate (0.85% compared to 5.5% in the North West) masks workplace wage levels 17% below the national average. The district also shares in the poor performance of the Cumbrian economy; the county's output value per capita (known as 'Gross Value Added') fell from 97% of the UK average in 1995 to 80% in 2001. A key challenge for the LDF will be to identify sufficient land to meet the district's employment needs.
- *Environment and Conservation* - The statistics tell us what most residents and visitors already know, that South Lakeland has an outstandingly diverse and important environment in terms of nature conservation, landscape and historic built heritage. These contribute greatly to residents' quality of life and the local economy through tourism, but present a particular challenge to the LDF in guiding the location, design and impact of sustainable new development.
- *Transport* - While much of the district has good road and rail links, those with no car (17% of the population) or living in remoter rural areas can experience problems accessing work and services easily.

### Progress towards a new Local Development Framework

Section 3 sets out our progress toward creating a Local Development Framework (LDF) for South Lakeland (outside the national parks) in comparison to the timetable set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). The relevant LDS was approved in March 2005. This was revised in 2006.

The expansion of the Development Plans Team has allowed progress to be made, however staff turnover and additional workload has contributed to slippage.

## Executive Summary

A summary of progress on each LDF document is set out below:

- The Statement of Community Involvement was submitted to the Secretary of State in November 2005 and was formally adopted in September this year (2006) in accordance with the LDS timetable.
- The Core Strategy has slipped even in relation to the revised timetable in the 2006 LDS. A new timetable proposes that consultation on the preferred options is undertaken in January 2008 and submission of draft Core Strategy in January 2009. It is expected that the Core Strategy will be adopted early in 2010.
- Neither the Development Control Generic Policies nor the Allocations of Land DPDs have commenced, contrary to the timetables in both the 2005 LDS and the 2006 LDS. It is proposed that the adoption of these documents will be later in 2010, following the adoption of the Core Strategy. This is reflected in the new timetables proposed for their preparation.
- In terms of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), preliminary work has been undertaken on the Conservation SPD through Conservation Area Appraisals. The AMR indicates that there is a need to consider the merits of adopting the Conservation Area Action Plans as an SPD further. It is considered that there is no merit in preparing the Community Plan SPD and it is therefore recommended that this be deleted from the LDS. It is proposed to combine the Design, Amenity and Public Realm SPDs into one Design SPD. It is further proposed to give consideration to the preparation of an SPD on Affordable Housing and Open Space. The preparation for all SPDs will follow the preparation of the three main DPDs.
- Good progress has been made on the Wind Energy SPD being jointly produced between Cumbria County Council and Cumbrian district councils. This document went out for public consultation on 30th October 2006.

## A Framework for Monitoring Policies

The AMR sets out a comprehensive framework for monitoring both the current Local Plan policies and thereafter the new LDF policies, which will replace them. The framework includes:

- The **Contextual Indicators**, describing the general characteristics of the district explained at the start of this Summary (Section 2 of this Report).
- The use of data from **Core Output Indicators**, which we are obliged to monitor by Government. These will help us monitor whether policies are working effectively. Section 4 suggests where these indicators can help us monitor current Local Plan policies. We will use the same indicators to monitor future LDF policies, and may also use other regional or local indicators where appropriate (Section 4 of this Report).
- A **Housing Trajectory** showing how the number of houses built each year compares with the numbers expected by the County Structure Plan.
- A set of **Sustainability Indicators** to help measure the wider social, economic and environmental impact of future LDF policies to check that they are contributing to the wider goal of sustainable development. This set of indicators was finalised in early 2006 but will continue to evolve as different issues become apparent and as new data becomes available.

We have endeavoured to develop and improve our monitoring systems and to collect the majority of data needed in time for this, the second AMR. While some information is readily available, new approaches are required to gather other information regularly and accurately, working jointly with the South Lakeland Local Strategic Partnership, Cumbria County Council and the North West Regional Assembly (NWRA). This will contribute to improving the AMR in future years.

## Executive Summary

Key messages arising from the analysis of Local Plan policies this year include:

- The reduced housing requirement in the Cumbria Structure Plan since 2002 has contributed to a significant reduction in the numbers of houses built each year. However, an increase this year should help to balance out the shortfall of recent years. An average of about 265 new dwellings will be needed each year to meet the Structure Plan requirement over the Plan period.
- About 58% of new houses were built on brownfield sites in 2005/6 - this is well above the regional target of 50% but slightly below the national target of 60%
- There was a significant improvement since last year on the number of affordable dwellings provided. However, the percentage of new dwellings provided as affordable still falls well short of the target of 50%
- The forthcoming LDF will need to ensure that additional land for employment is readily available and meets Structure Plan requirements.
- The forthcoming LDF will need to ensure that any further out of town developments do not detract from the vitality of town centres.

## Introduction

### 1. Introduction

#### Purpose of Document

1.1 An AMR is a statutory requirement of Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (the Act), as detailed in Regulation 48 of the Local Development Regulations 2004. The Act requires each local planning authority to submit an AMR to the Secretary of State each year by 31st of December.

This is the second Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) of the emerging Local Development Framework (LDF) for the area of South Lakeland District outside the two national parks. It covers the year from April 2005 to the end of March 2006. In producing the AMR we have taken account of the ODPM's Good Practise Guide on Local Development Framework Monitoring (March 2005), the subsequent ODPM advice issued in September 2005 and comments made by the Government Office in relation to the first AMR.

The focus of the first AMR was to set out a framework for the long-term monitoring of the LDF. We have sought to develop an improved monitoring system over the past year to provide increasingly comprehensive data in this and subsequent AMRs. This work is ongoing. Nonetheless, this AMR includes information on more Core Output Indicators than last year. We have also endeavoured to improve the readability of the document.

1.2 The AMR will, as it develops, become an increasingly useful resource for the Council, setting out an accurate picture of how policies are performing in addressing key issues of the district and also what policy changes might take place to improve this performance. As a resource for South Lakeland, the AMR will:

- Assist colleagues across the Council in identifying particular areas to which resources should be directed
  - Demonstrate to all the success of Council policies in helping to achieve the aims of the Community Strategy
  - Put the district in context, clarifying trends in real terms
  - Set out evidence on which policy decisions are made
  - Show that action is taken where needed to remedy failing policies and address key issues in the district
- 1.3 The **purpose** of this AMR is to:
- Review progress in preparing the LDF for South Lakeland, according to the timetable in the approved Local Development Scheme (LDS) - and proposing changes to the programme, if necessary;
  - Assess current planning policies (particularly on housing provision) of the South Lakeland Local Plan including
    - the extent to which they are being implemented and
    - their significant effects (or impacts) on the social, environmental and economic conditions of the district to assist in developing new policies for the LDF;
  - Monitor the key characteristics of the district as a wider context for monitoring the LDF;
  - Set out an improved framework for the monitoring of the LDF;
  - Provide an analysis of the information in relation to identified issues and
  - Provide an overview of the main conclusions of the data and monitoring in an Executive Summary.

#### Methodology and Monitoring Framework

1.4 The remainder of this section explains our approach to monitoring the LDF (and the South Lakeland Local Plan in the short term), the principles we will seek to adhere to, and how we will gather and use information to achieve the purposes of the AMR described above.

1.5 Gathering and analysing data is vital but time-consuming work. To ensure an efficient approach to monitoring we will:



## Introduction

- Develop a common approach with the **South Lakeland Community Strategy** - the LDF will share the vision and priorities of the Community Strategy to a large extent, and should form the 'spatial expression' of this key document;
- Continue to work jointly with planning authorities and agencies in the **Cumbria sub-region** to share data collection where there are clear benefits. A County-wide monitoring Group commenced in January 2006;
- Liaise with the **North West Regional Assembly** to assist in the development of suitable indicators and the collection of data, as well as coordinate work with monitoring for the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS);
- Make use of existing information and indicators, as far as possible - from national, regional and local sources

1.6 We will also seek to apply the following principles, as advised in the ODPM Good Practise Guide:

- *Transparency* - clearly stated objectives, targets, indicators, and methods of monitoring
- *Flexibility* - thematic and cross cutting across different scales
- *Continuity* - agreed, clear methodology and routine data collection
- *Simplicity* - succinct and simple formats of analysis
- *Relevance* - reliable and relevant information
- *Time series* - appropriate time frames for updating and reporting

1.7 The methodology set out below will form the monitoring framework for the LDF, including current Local Plan policies in the short term and policies in the subsequent Development Plan Documents (DPDs). It seeks to follow a sequential approach, based on setting 'objectives, policies, targets and indicators'. In last years AMR, there were a number of gaps in the data for some

indicators. We have sought to fill as many of these gaps as possible for this second AMR.

We acknowledge that there is still more work to be done in relation to the monitoring framework and in particular, integration with the Community Strategy.

### South Lakeland in Context (Section 2)

1.8 The AMR begins with a set of proposed 'contextual indicators' to help describe and understand the main social, economic and environmental characteristics of the district. These are listed in Appendix A with a commentary set out in Section 2. This provides a backdrop against which the more detailed assessment of policy performance and impact is considered in the remainder of the document. The contextual indicators provide a baseline position, which can be updated on a regular basis, as data becomes available. The indicators have been drawn from a variety of existing sources.

### Local Development Scheme (Section 3)

1.9 The timetable and milestones for preparing South Lakeland's LDF are set out in the approved Local Development Scheme (LDS). Section 3 of this document records progress towards achieving these milestones and notes any revisions considered necessary to the LDF timetable and related resource issues.

### Policy Monitoring - South Lakeland Local Plan and LDF (Section 4)

#### Status of South Lakeland Local Plan

1.10 The existing development plan comprises the South Lakeland Local Plan (SLLP) adopted in 1997 and covering the period to 2006 and the Cumbria and the Lake District Joint Structure Plan adopted in April 2006. An alteration to the SLLP was adopted in March 2006. This AMR relates to the policies in the SLLP and it's alteration. However, reference to structure plan policies is made where appropriate.

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1.11 On commencement of The Act in September 2004, policies and proposals in the SLLP were saved for 3 years. The policies and proposals of the Local Plan Alteration were saved for three years from their adoption. The Council will consider the need to save indefinitely some or all of the Local Plan policies that have not been superseded by the alteration and will apply to government accordingly by April 2007.

1.12 The AMR will monitor, where practicable, the saved policies of the South Lakeland Local Plan, including the alterations, until these have been replaced by new LDF policies. Monitoring both the 'implementation' and 'impact' of current policies (see below) will provide useful information in framing the new policies of the LDF. Our analysis of policies is based on the topic chapters in the Local Plan, grouped by the Community Strategy's priority themes. Data gaps and other deficiencies mean that it is not currently possible to assess whether all policies are being successfully implemented. Building the evidence base over time to enable meaningful assessment of policies remains an important part of the monitoring framework.

### Monitoring the 'Implementation' of Policies

1.13 Section 4 sets out the framework for monitoring the implementation (or 'effectiveness') of current Local Plan policies, grouped by topic as set out in the SLLP. A similar framework will be used to monitor the policies of forthcoming Development Plan Documents as set out in Section 3, based on the 'objectives-policies-targets-indicators' approach. The existing Local Plan does not include indicators for the monitoring of policies. Currently the monitoring of policies is based on the Core Output Indicators.

- **Core Output Indicators** - These were set by the former Department of the Deputy Prime Minister in October 2005 and each local authority must use these to measure policy performance annually. Section 4 shows how we propose to use these to help monitor a number of current Local Plan policies. In particular, a 'housing trajectory' compares past and projected housing completions with the annual Structure Plan housing requirement.

- **Local Indicators** - Will be developed for the future monitoring of LDF policies. These will include the Core Output Indicators and may also use Regional Indicators.
- **Regional Indicators** - the North West Regional Assembly (NWRA) has established a range of indicators to monitor policies in the Regional Spatial Strategy. We may use regional indicators to help monitor forthcoming LDF policies.

We do not propose to develop local indicators to measure current Local Plan policies not covered by Core Output Indicators, as these will be replaced by LDF policies.

### Monitoring the 'Impact' of Policies

1.14 A set of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) indicators (listed in Appendix B) has been developed as part of the SA process to help take account of the potential social, economic and environmental impact of emerging policies and proposals in LDF documents. The list was finalised early in 2006 but will continue to develop and change as new data becomes available and as different sustainability issues become apparent in the district. Some of the indicators have been used in section 4 to assess the impact of current Local Plan policies.

1.15 In demonstrating the success, effects and direction of progress of policies, the use of indicators is instrumental in assessing whether policies should be retained as they are, are in need of alteration to improve their performance, should be replaced with a different policy on the same topic or whether they should be omitted altogether.

Indicators and their associated data not only demonstrate the position of the district over a given period, but also over time will illustrate the effects and direction of progress of policies and will help to identify the key issues in the district.

For example, indicators and data showing consistent year on year increases in the number of affordable houses provided would suggest that policies aimed at minimising the problems of housing affordability in the district were working successfully.

## Introduction

Similarly, if data were to show that, for example, the amount of installed renewable energy capacity remained the same over several years, it might suggest that policies relating to increasing the amount of energy derived from renewable sources were not performing as desired.

# South Lakeland in Context

## 2. South Lakeland in Context

### Introduction

2.1 South Lakeland's key characteristics are described by a set of contextual indicators. These set out the current state of the district and set a baseline from which monitoring and policy making can take place. This document relates to South Lakeland District outside the two national parks. Whilst some data relates to this part of South Lakeland (for which the District Council is the planning authority), other data relates to the whole of the district, including the national park areas. A composite

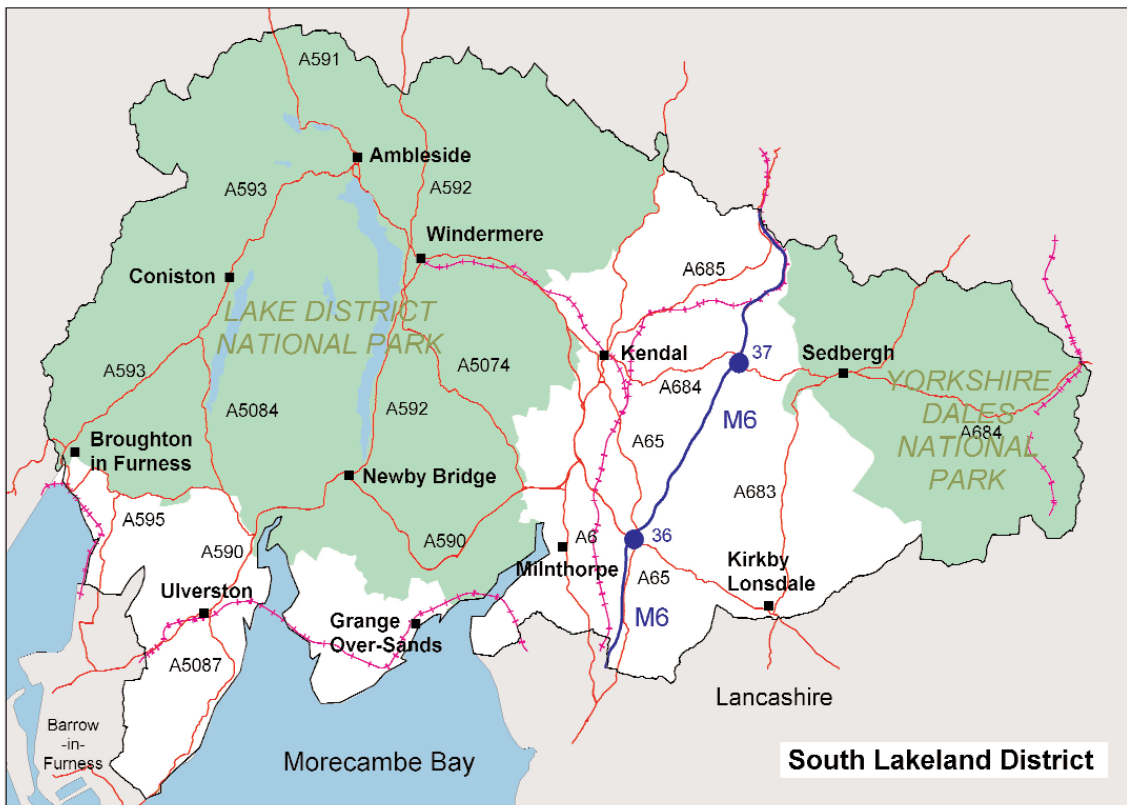
list of the contextual indicators is provided at Appendix A.

### Location and Defining Characteristics

2.2 The district of South Lakeland is in the southernmost part of Cumbria, a sub-region of the North West region of England. South Lakeland borders districts of Lancashire and North Yorkshire to the South and East and the Cumbrian districts of Eden, Barrow-in-Furness, Copeland and Allerdale to the North, Southwest and West.

**Figure 2 - South Lakeland District Map**

White area to which this document applies



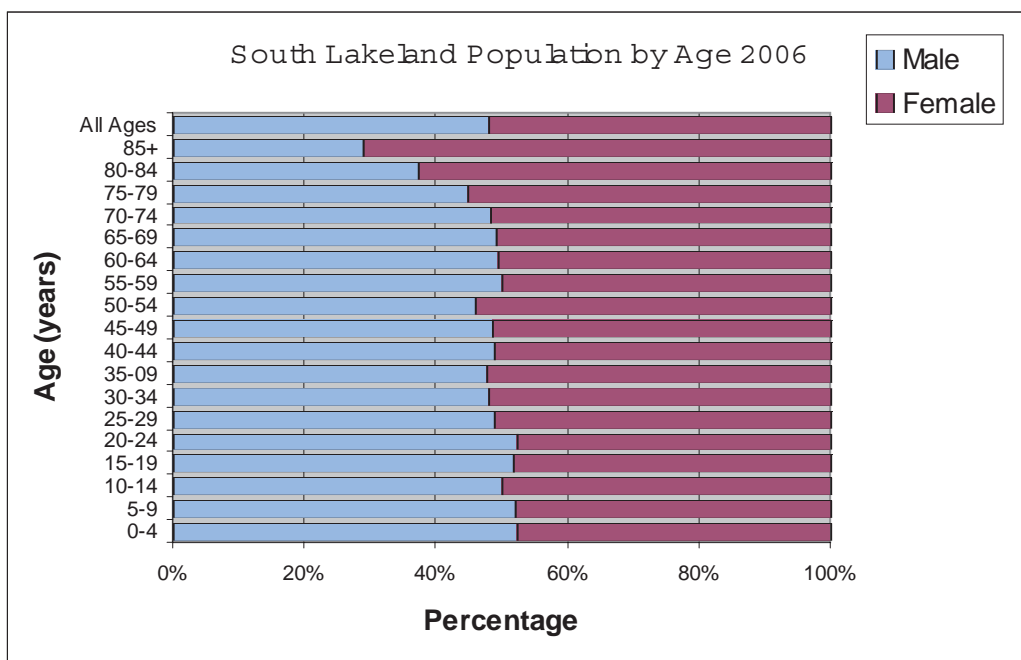
South Lakeland is the second largest district in the county of Cumbria covering an area of 1,545km<sup>2</sup> (SLDC Website, 2005). This, coupled with a population of 102,900 in 2004, means that the district has a population density of 67 people per km<sup>2</sup>, the second lowest in the county (ONS, 2005). The district is largely rural with a comparatively high 38%

of the population living in villages, hamlets and isolated settlements compared to 17% in England as a whole (Audit Commission, 2003). The population has shown slight decline in the Furness area and a modest increase in the east of the district since 2001. The population within the Lake District National Park area has also grown in the same period.



## South Lakeland in Context

Contextual Indicator (for South Lakeland District unless otherwise stated)	Date	Data	Comparator or Commentary
<b>Population Structure</b>			
1. Current Population & Trends			
• Census	2001	102,301	1991: 98,948
• Mid Year Estimate	2004	102,900	2001: 102,300
2. Population by Sub Area			
• Furness	2003	18,388	2001: 18,575
• East	2003	57,842	2001: 57,232
• Lake District National Park	2003	21,643	2001: 21,194
• Yorkshire Dales National Park	2003	3,567	2001: 3,582
3. Population Forecast			
	2011	103,000	Cumbria: 495,800
	2016	103,800	Cumbria: 500,100
4. Age Structure			
• 0-14	2006 (proj)	15.2%	SL 2004 16.1% North West 2003: 20%
• 60+	2006 (proj)	30.6%	SL 2004 28.7% North West 2003: 18.8%
5. Density (person per ha.)	2004	67	North West: 480
<i>Sources: ONS; <a href="http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures">www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures</a></i>			



## South Lakeland in Context

Kendal and Ulverston are the major towns in the district, with populations of 27,545 and 11,124 respectively. Together with a number of smaller service centres and traditional market towns, these urban areas and town fringe settlements are home to 62% of the district's population (Cumbria CC website). The countryside of South Lakeland is diverse, ranging from inter-tidal salt marsh, through rolling drumlin fields to high fells. The district is most fortunate to accommodate a section of the coastline of Morecambe Bay, a European Marine Site, as well as areas of the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks and part of the Arncliffe and Silverdale AONB.

### Community

2.3 An overall good quality of life in South Lakeland may have contributed to higher than average life expectancies. The life expectancy at birth for males in the district in 2003 was 78.1 compared to a regional average for the

North West of 75.1. For females, the figure stood at 82.1 compared to 79.7 for the North West. The split between numbers of males and females in the district is roughly even. About 29% of the population are over 60, compared to 18.8% in the North West. This reflects an increasing trend, resulting in lower proportions of young people and people of working age; only 16.1% of South Lakeland's population is 15 or under, compared to 20% for the North West. (Cumbria CC Facts and Figures, ONS, 2004).

South Lakeland has low levels of crime and is a comparably safe district to live in. In the period 2004/5 there was a rate of 59.13 incidents of recorded crime per 1000 of the population in the district, compared to a rate of 85.6 in Cumbria as a whole (SLDC BVPI Return Data) and a rate of 115 in the North West as a region. South Lakeland has a predominantly white population, with only 0.8% being of black or ethnic minority origin.

Contextual Indicator (for South Lakeland District unless otherwise stated)	Date	Data	Comparator or Commentary
<b>Community Characteristics</b>			
1. Life Expectancy			
• Male	2003	78.1	North West 2003 75.1 National 76.6
• Female	2003	82.1	North West 2003 79.7 National 80.91
2. Index of Multiple Deprivation	2004	258 (Rank of Average Scores)	South Lakeland Ranks 258 from total of 354 Local Authorities (where 1=worst)
3. Incidents of recorded crime	2005/06	5913	SL 2004/05 6084
• Annual rate per 1000 population	2004/05	59.13	SL 2002/03 47 Cumbria 2004/05 85.6 NW 04/05 115 England and Wales 04/05 105.1
4. Ethnic Groups			
• White	2001	99.2%	North West 94.4%
• Other/Non White	2001	0.8%	North West 5.6%
5. Working Population with NVQ4 or higher	2005	30.2%	North West 24.2%
Sources: ONS; <a href="http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures">www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures</a> , DCLG website, NOMIS website			



## South Lakeland in Context

### Housing

2.4 The provision of affordable housing and housing that meets the needs of the local residents and workforce is a top priority in South Lakeland. The Housing Needs Survey 2006 estimated that there were 3425 households in need of affordable housing that

would not be provided for by the annual provision of housing over the next 5 years. The report detailing the results of the survey can be viewed at <http://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/Default.aspx?page=2033>

### Comparing the housing market situation in 2002 and 2006

Comparator	2002	2006	Comment
Total occupied households	48,514	49,244	730 increase (1.5%)
Household income (av. 02 and median 06)	£17,017	£19,500	14.6% increase
% of households where someone left in preceding 5 years	3.0	6.1	Proportion has doubled
No. and % of Households in housing need	4,500 (9%)	4,877 (9.9%)	Marginal increase
Concealed households (newly forming 2006) on housing register	9%	22.5%	Large increase
District average house price	£105,083	£191,065	81.9% increase (much higher than the increase in income levels of 14.6%)
% newly forming households unable to access market	90%	Virtually All	Open market has become practically unaffordable
Affordable housing shortfall	544 pa shortfall to 2006/07 (2,722)	685 pa shortfall to 2010/11 (3,425)	25.8% increase due to changing market dynamics
<i>Source: South Lakeland Housing Needs and Market Assessment June 2006</i>			

The popularity of South Lakeland as a retirement and second home location has been a causal factor in pushing average house prices in the district to well above the Cumbrian and North West averages at £219,230, well beyond the financial reach of a large proportion of local people. The problem has been exacerbated by heavy local reliance

on jobs in the low paid tourism, hospitality and other service sectors. The district has a house price to income ratio of 5.79 when based on household incomes, which is unfavourable in comparison to neighbouring districts and Cumbria as a whole (3.43). Housing issues have knock-on effects and have contributed to other problems such as an exodus of the young from the district and increasing homelessness.

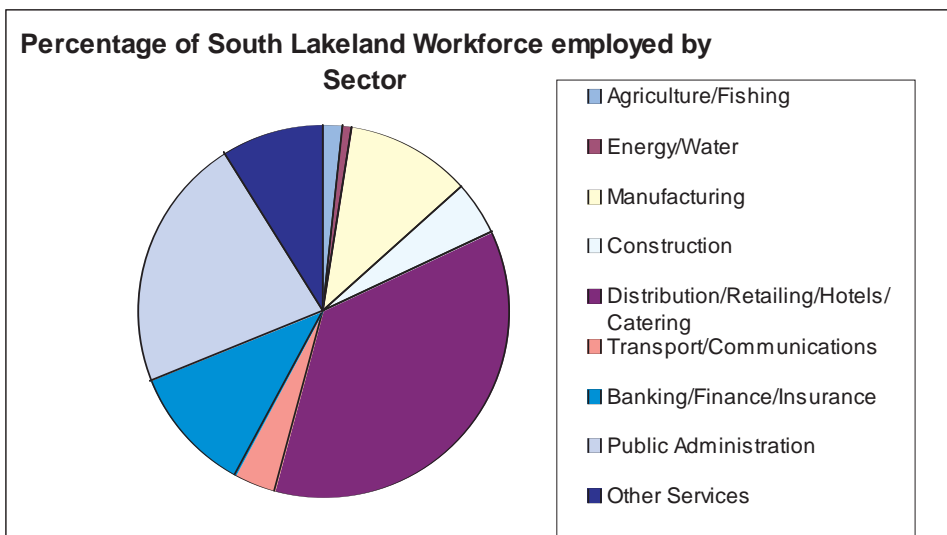
## South Lakeland in Context

Contextual Indicator (for South Lakeland District unless otherwise stated)	Date	Data	Comparator or Commentary
<b>Housing</b>			
1. Number of Households	2005	47,319	SL 2001 44,129
2. Average Household Size	2001	2.4	1991 2.49
3. Housing Tenure			
• Owned (%)	2001	75.2%	NW 2001 69%
• Rented (%)	2001	24.8%	NW 2001 31%
4. Housing Stock			
• Total	2005	50,591	
• % Vacant	2003/04	2.5%	NW 03/04 4.2%
• % Household spaces unoccupied and used as a second home	2001	7.7% (3,500)	Cumbria 3.3%UK 0.96%
5. Average House Price	2006	£219,230	SL 2003 £162,867 North West 2005 £146,600
6. House Price: Income Ratio (based on average gross household income, not individual average income)	2003	5.79	Cumbria: 3.43UK: 4.13
Sources: <a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk">www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</a> , <a href="http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures">www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures</a> , Land Registry, Invest in Cumbria			

### Employment

2.5 South Lakeland benefits from a low unemployment rate of 0.85%. 77.8% of the working age population are in employment. South Lakeland's economic activity rate stood at 80% 2005 compared to a national average of 78.2%.

77% of those in employment work in the low waged service sector, such as the 36% who work in distribution, retail hotels and restaurants.



## South Lakeland in Context

This dependence on low paid jobs is reflected in the 2003 Gross Value Added (GVA) figure for East Cumbria (into which South Lakeland falls), which is comparatively low against the national average of £16,485 at £12,933 per head. It is also evidenced in the fact that Cumbria's GVA was 93% of the UK average in 1995 but fell to 80% by 2003. GVA is the technical measure of wealth creation and is the value that the economy collectively adds to goods and services that it buys in. Despite the district's rural setting, only 1.7% of those in employment

work in agriculture, forestry or fishing (Cumbria CC website).

Finding suitable sites for new employment development to meet demand and the requirements of the County Structure Plan is a particular problem in the district due to a general lack of available land, pressure to use existing employment land for housing development and the high quality of the landscape.

<b>Contextual Indicator (for South Lakeland District unless otherwise stated)</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Comparator or Commentary</b>
<b>Economy &amp; Employment</b>			
1. Unemployment (Sub Sectors Allowance Claimants)			
• Total	March 2005	470	March 2004 North West 169,565
• %	March 2005	0.85%	March 2004 North West 5.5%
2. Gross Value Added - East Cumbria	2003	£12,933	UK 2003 £16,485
• As % of UK average	2003	80%	1995 97%NW 2003 88%
3. % People of Working Age in Employment	2005	77.8%	North West 72.2
4. Economic Activity Rate	2005	84.5%	North West 76.6% National Average 78.4%
5. Employees by Sector Total Workforce	2004	48428	2003 45675
• Agriculture/Fishing	2004	1.7%	2003 1.7% UK 0.9%
• Finance/Banking/Insurance	2004	11.1%	2003 9.8% UK 20%
• Distribution/Hotels/Restaurants	2004	35.9%	2003 37% UK 24.7%
• Manufacturing	2004	10.9%	2003 13% UK 11.9%
6. Income			
• Average Weekly Income (based on mean weekly resident earnings)	2005	£422.80	NW 2005 £398.80 National 2005 £423.20 SL 2004 £419.80
• Average Weekly Income (based on mean weekly workplace earnings)	2005	£352.50	NW 2005 £394.70 National 2005 £423.20 SL 2004 £345.19
Sources: <a href="http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures">www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures</a> , <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a> , ONS Annual Survey Hours and Earnings ASHE, ONS Annual Business Enquiry ( <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">www.statistics.gov.uk</a> )			

## South Lakeland in Context

### Retail

2.6 Changes in shopping habits in the district and greater mobility mean that residents are increasingly shopping at edge of town retail sites and going out of the district to shop and thus increasing competition between centres such as Kendal, Barrow, Carlisle and Lancaster. This requires greater focus on retaining the vitality and viability of town centres through improvements, regeneration and sensitive management.

In addition, the needs of smaller shopping centres and facilities such as market towns and village shops must be considered to ensure that their valuable contributions to the district are supported and that they are protected from threats of decline or closure.

Finding suitable sites for new retail development is difficult in the district due to a

general lack of available land and pressure to use land for housing development.

A retail study of South Lakeland has recently been undertaken, assessing the current retail provision. This gives a detailed picture of retail in the district, identifying gaps or over provision and recognising which retail needs are satisfactorily provided for. This document will be available shortly.

### Tourism

2.7 Tourism is a major driver of the district's economy, with many local people employed in related services and supporting industries. South Lakeland (outside the National Park areas) attracted 1.2 million visitors and £161 million in visitor expenditure in 2005. High visitor numbers put increased pressure on the services provided by SLDC and also increases traffic and wear and tear on the environment.

Contextual Indicator (for South Lakeland District unless otherwise stated)	Date	Data	Comparator or Commentary
Tourism			
1. Number of Visitors to LDF area (million)	2005	1.2m	Cumbria 2005 10.3m
2. Visitor Expenditure per Annum LDF area	2005	£161m	Cumbria 2005 £1.13bn
<i>Sources: www.cumbriatourism.info, Cumbria Tourist Board Tourism Volume and Value Report 2005</i>			

In catering for visitors, the district must balance the sustenance of the economy and allowing visitors to enjoy the area with ensuring that the natural and cultural heritage of the area is not compromised by or for the visitors themselves.

### Environment and Conservation

2.8 South Lakeland is fortunate to contain 34,579.64 hectares of land designated as SSSI, 83% of which is in a favourable or recovering position as well as areas of two national parks, an AONB and all or part of 5 Natura 2000 sites of international importance. These are:

- Morecambe Bay
- Morecambe Bay Pavements
- The Duddon Estuary
- Duddon Mosses and
- The River Kent and its tributaries

Indeed, much of the natural landscape of South Lakeland is aesthetically impressive and rich in wildlife. This is an asset that has made the district particularly attractive to visitors. A number of main rivers flow through the district, 90.9% of the river length has been assessed as 'Good' on chemical terms and 88.14% is classed as 'Good' biologically.

## South Lakeland in Context

There are also a number of geologically important sites in the district, such as limestone pavements.

The built environment of South Lakeland is also distinctive and important. There are currently 10 Conservation Areas in South Lakeland outside of the National Parks, two of these have recently been reviewed and a further three are under review. Consideration

is also being given to the possible the creation of a new Conservation Area in Great Urswick. There are around 1700 listed buildings and 69 Scheduled Ancient Monuments including early industrial sites such as watermills, iron furnaces and limekilns. These contribute greatly towards the character and economic vitality of the area and therefore require protection, sympathetic maintenance, enhancement and management.

Contextual Indicator (for South Lakeland District unless otherwise stated)	Date	Data	Comparator or Commentary
Environment			
1. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)			
• Area (ha)	2005	34,580	
• % In recovering or favourable condition	2005	83%	
2. Completed Conservation Area Reviews	2005	2	2004 0
3. Per Capita (daily consumption of water (L))	2003	148	
4. % Household Waste Recycled or Composted	2005/06	26.7	2004/05 22.63% Cumbria 2005/06 29.93%
<i>Sources: www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk, SLDC BVPI Return, SLDC Conservation Officer, Cumbria County Council Minerals and Waste Team</i>			

### Leisure and Recreation

2.9 The District has a diverse range of good quality cultural, leisure and recreational facilities. SLDC will shortly be undertaking a study to assess the level of provision, quality and accessibility of open space, sport and recreation facilities in the district (PPG 17 Open Space and Sport Assessment). This exercise will identify any shortfalls in provision, setting a baseline for action to improve and add to the current stock of facilities for sport and recreation.

Currently, 46.6% of the population live within 20 minutes travel time (urban-walking, rural-by car) of a range of three different sports facility types, at least one of which has achieved a quality mark, and at least 50% of the

population are satisfied with each of the following; local authority sports and leisure facilities, libraries, museums and arts activities and venues. 79% are satisfied with local authority parks and open spaces.

### Transport

2.10 The East of the district in particular benefits from good accessibility to main national transport links, making larger regional centres such as Manchester and Liverpool within easy driving and rail distance of Kendal. The A590 and Furness rail line provide access for communities in the west of the district, but these are considered to be in need of improvement. Several transport improvement possibilities are currently under consideration to help improve this situation whilst the High

## South Lakeland in Context

and Low Newton bypass is under construction. Transport links mean that major ports and airports such as Liverpool and Manchester, Newcastle and Hull are not more than 3½ hours drive from South Lakeland's main centres. The west coast mainline runs through the east of the district, providing direct access to cities in the North West such as Preston and Manchester as well as Manchester Airport and also to the South of England.

Reasonable levels of bus service are provided for (parts of) towns and larger villages, but there is significantly less provision in rural areas making access to jobs, services and education difficult, particularly for the elderly and the young in these areas. There is little or no evening public transport, particularly in rural areas.

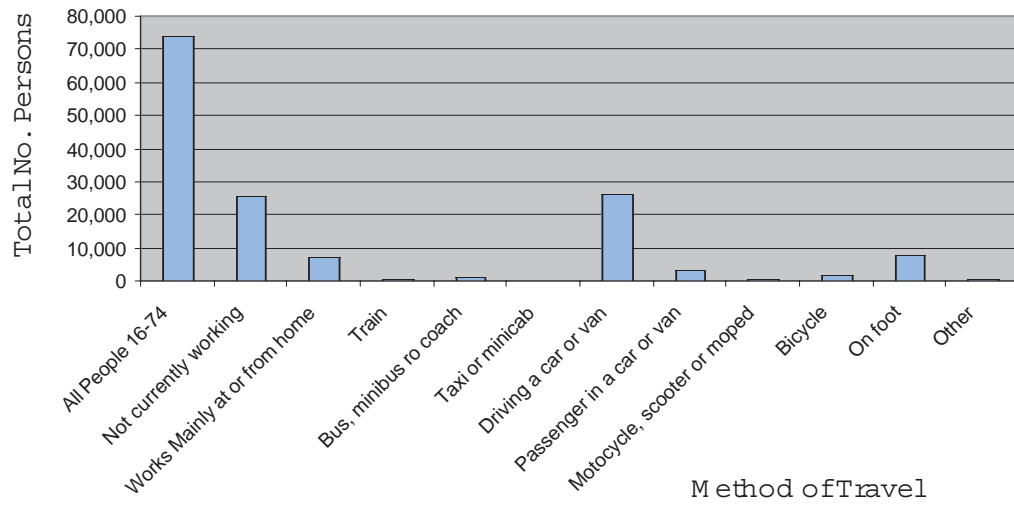
Contextual Indicator (for South Lakeland District unless otherwise stated)	Date	Data	Comparator or Commentary
<b>Transport</b>			
1. Car Ownership (households)			
• % 2 or more cars	2001	34%	NW 26.3% UK 29.5%
• % 1 car	2001	49%	NW 43.5% UK 43.7%
• % 0 car	2001	17%	NW 30.2% UK 27%
2. Working Population who travel to work by:			
• Foot or cycle	2001	19.2%	
• Car, van or taxi (inc. as passenger)	2001	61%	
• Public Transport	2001	2.9%	
3. Employed Residents who work outside Cumbria			
• %	2004	9%	Cumbria
<i>Sources: <a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk">www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</a>, <a href="http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures">www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures</a>, ONS website</i>			

17% of households in the district do not have access to a car yet 34% have two or more cars. 61% of those who work travel to work by car and 19% do so on foot or by cycle. The largest proportion of workers (29.4%) travel less than 2km to work and 15.1% work mainly at or from home. 13.4% of workers travel over 20km to

work. 4,459 of the district's residents work outside Cumbria - about 10% of total employed residents (Audit Commission and Cumbria CC website).

## South Lakeland in Context

### Method of Travel to Work



## Local Development Scheme - Progress Check

### 3. Local Development Scheme - Progress Check

#### Introduction

3.1 A key requirement of the AMR is to review progress on the delivery of the LDF against the timetable and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS includes a timetable for the preparation of each individual document identified in the LDF.

3.2 This chapter of the AMR reviews progress in the preparation of the LDF for the period 1 April 2005 - 31 March 2006 against the timetable in the 2005 LDS<sup>1</sup> and 2006 LDS. The AMR also looks at progress between April 2006 and December 2006 and indicates a revised timetable where appropriate.

3.3 The South Lakeland LDS was submitted to the Government Office for the North West (GONW) in March 2005 and was approved by the Secretary of State in April 2005. In June 2005, the Council's Cabinet agreed that the LDS should become operative and has given agreement to the establishment of a Service Level Agreement with the Planning Inspectorate (PINS). The 2005 AMR indicated that the timetable required revision and in 2006 a revised LDS was submitted to the secretary of State and approved.

3.4 The South Lakeland LDS is the project plan for the preparation of the South Lakeland LDF, (outside the national parks). It sets out the Local Development Documents, (LDDs) which the Council is proposing to produce with a timetable for the preparation of each document. Copies of the 2005 LDS and the revised 2006 LDS can be obtained from the Development Plans team at South Lakeland House.

#### Performance for the period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006

3.5 For the period 1 April 2005 to end March 2006 the 2005 LDS indicates work in relation to the following LDDs:

- SCI
- Core Strategy DPD
- Generic Development Control Policies DPD
- Site Specific Allocations DPD
- Allocations and Proposal Maps DPD

3.6 The LDS also indicates that preparatory work would commence in relation to a number of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) covering: Design, Amenity, Public Realm, Conservation, Community Plans and Section 106 & Investment.

3.7 It is evidenced in the tables below that preparation of the SCI has proceeded in accordance with the timetable. The SCI was adopted in September 2006. In terms of the DPDs, there has been slippage. Against some milestones, this extends to several months. Progress on DPDs also fails to meet milestones in relation to the revised timetable in the 2006 LDS.

3.8 Work has progressed in relation to the Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was prepared in consultation with the four Consultee Bodies<sup>2</sup> and was finalised in April 2006. An initial SA of options set out in the Core Strategy - Issues and Options Report was undertaken during Summer 2006.

3.9 The tables below detail the milestones set out for the individual LDDs in the Council's 2005 LDS and give an update on progress. The tables also make reference to the revised 2006 LDS.

<sup>1</sup> The 2005 LDS is the relevant version for the monitoring period. A revised LDS was approved by Government and came into effect in July 2006.

<sup>2</sup> The four Consultee Bodies for the purpose of the sustainability process are: English Nature, English Heritage, Countryside Agency and Environment Agency. In October 2006 English Nature and the Countryside Agency were merged to form Natural England.

## Local Development Scheme - Progress Check

## 1. Statement of Community Involvement

<b>LDS Progress Table 1 Statement of Community Involvement</b>				
<b>Milestones</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Proposed New Timetable</b>
Preparation of Draft SCI		April 2004	April 2004	n/a
Public Participation on draft statement (Reg 25)	July 2004	July 2004	n/a	n/a
Public Participation on draft statement (Reg 26)	July 2005	July 2005	n/a	n/a
Submission to SoS (Reg 28)	November 2005	November 2005	n/a	n/a
Pre Examination meeting	February 2006	A meeting was not required	n/a	n/a
Commencement of Examination	May 2006	July 2006	n/a	n/a
Receipt of Inspectors Report	July 2006	n/a	n/a	n/a
Adoption and Publication	September 2006	September 2006	September 2006	n/a

*Shaded parts indicate relevant milestones within the monitoring period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006.*

## 2. Core Strategy

<b>LDS Progress Table 2 Core Strategy</b>				
<b>Milestones (key milestones)</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Proposed New Timetable</b>
Commencement	May 2005	May 2005		
SA Scoping Report		April 2006		
Public Participation on Issues and Options	August - October 2005	November 2005		
Public Participation on Preferred Options (Reg 25)	March 2006	Not yet undertaken	June 2006	January 2008
Submission to SoS and public consultation (Reg 28)	November 2006		January 2007	January 2009
Pre Examination meeting	April 2007		August 2007	May 2009
Commencement of Examination	July 2007		November 2007	July 2009
Receipt of Inspectors Report				January 2010
Adoption and Publication	December 2007		June 2008	February 2010

*Shaded parts indicate relevant milestones within the monitoring period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006.*

## Local Development Scheme - Progress Check

3.10 As evidenced in the table above slippage has occurred in relation to the 2005 LDS but also in relation to the revised 2006 timetable. The reasons behind the slippage are the unanticipated impact of SA/SEA on the workload of the Development Plans Team (DPT) as well as internal staffing issues including the vacant position of the Development Plans Manager for several months. It is accepted that the timetable set in the 2005 and 2006 LDS was too ambitious.

3.11 In addition it was considered necessary to introduce an interim policy to deal with the growing issue of affordable housing in the district and to implement policies of the recently adopted Joint Cumbria Structure Plan. The DPT prepared the Interim Planning Approach to Housing Development (IPATH), which was adopted by South Lakeland District Council in November 2005. Public consultation was undertaken early in 2006, which resulted in some proposed amendments to the policy. Further consultation is planned for late 2006 / early 2007, which has implications for the workload of the team.

3.12 The 2005 AMR highlighted the inadequate staff resources in the DPT. Since then the Council has appointed an additional

full time planning officer within the DPT and a full time planning technician in June 2006. Half a planning officer's post remains vacant.

3.13 In Autumn 2006 a review of resources and baseline work for the LDF as well as decision making arrangements was undertaken. The revised timetable indicates an overall delay in the adoption of the Core Strategy of over two years. However it is considered a more realistic timetable, which can be achieved taking into account available resources, experience to date in implementing the requirements of the new system and revised Council decision making arrangements for the LDF. It takes over two months to accommodate the Council's decision-making arrangements. Furthermore a key study in the evidence base has yet to be undertaken; it is considered necessary that the preferred options are informed by at least the preliminary results from a PPG17 open space audit.<sup>3</sup>

3.14 Although the adoption of the other two main DPDs - Generic Development Control Policies DPD and Allocations of Land DPD will follow the adoption of the Core Strategy, work on these documents will run concurrently with work on the Core Strategy.

### 3. Generic Development Control Policies

<b>LDS Progress Table 3 Generic Development Control Policies</b>				
<b>Milestones (key milestones)</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Proposed New Timetable</b>
Commencement	October 2005	November 2006		
Public consultation Issues and Options (Reg 25)	April 2006	Not yet undertaken	August 2006	January 2008
Public Participation on Preferred Options (Reg 26)	September 2006		February 2007	January 2009
Submission to SoS and public consultation (Reg 28)	April 2007		October 2007	October 2009
Pre Examination meeting	Nov 2007		April 2008	February 2010
Commencement of Examination	February 2008		July 2008	April 2010
Receipt of Inspectors Report				October 2010
Adoption and Publication	August 2008		January 2009	November 2010
<i>Shaded parts indicate milestones within the monitoring period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006.</i>				

<sup>3</sup> Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17) contains national policy on the provision of open space. It requires local planning authorities to undertake an audit of open space and set standards of provision.

## Local Development Scheme - Progress Check

3.15 Although work on this DPD has commenced it is evidenced that the timetable needs to be amended to reflect current slippage even against the revised 2006 timetable. Although the 2005 LDS and the revised 2006 LDS identified the DPT undertaking the preparation of the Generic Development Control Policies DPD, this is no longer considered feasible. It is proposed to appoint consultants to assist in the preparation of this DPD. However recruitment of DC staff in 2005/06 provided by PDG has increases the capacity of the team to also contribute towards the preparation this DPD in 2007.

3.16 As indicated above, the timetable of the Core Strategy influences that of this DPD. Examination will need to follow the examination for the Core Strategy and submission is further influenced by workload considerations. It is considered impractical for the DPT to prepare for submission and public consultation for this DPD whilst also preparing for the examination of the Core Strategy.

3.17 Commencement and evidence gathering has commenced with the monitoring of the performance of existing policies.

### 4. Site Specific Allocations of Land

<b>LDS Progress Table 4 Site Specific Allocations of Land</b>				
<b>Milestones (key milestones)</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Proposed New Timetable</b>
Commencement	January 2006	No started	September 2006	April 2007
Public consultation Issues and Options (Reg 25)	June 2006		April 2007	January 2008
Public Participation on Preferred Options (Reg 26)	January 2007		October 2007	January 2009
Submission to SoS and public consultation (Reg 28)	July 2007		June 2008	October 2009
Pre Examination meeting	Nov 2007		December 2008	February 2010
Commencement of Examination	February 2008		March 2009	April 2010
Receipt of Inspectors Report				October 2010
Adoption and Publication	August 2008		October 2009	November 2010
<i>Shaded parts indicate milestones within the monitoring period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006.</i>				

3.18 Work has not started on this DPD, although public consultation and research in relation to the Core Strategy will contribute to the preparation of the Allocations of Land DPD. Work will commence in 2007 with the appointment of consultants to carry out detailed assessment of development options for both housing and employment and assist in the preparation of the DPD.

3.19 As with the Generic Development Control Policies DPD above, the timetable for this DPD is influenced by that of the Core Strategy and examination will need to follow the examination for the Core Strategy. Similarly submission seeks to avoid the period preparing for the Core Strategy Examination.

3.20 As indicated in tables 3 and 4 above, it is proposed to align the preparation and examination of this DPD with the Generic Development Control Policies DPD. Both documents will be needed as soon as the Core Strategy is adopted. With a small team it is not possible to stagger the preparation of documents. Aligning the preparation of these documents will assist in making a more efficient and effective use of staff resources in the team. Although most of the policies in the adopted Local Plan are still relevant and in the main reflect current national and regional polices, it is considered that in many instances they need strengthening. The Allocations of Land DPD will be needed urgently to deal with shortage of land for both economic and housing development.

## Local Development Scheme - Progress Check

## 5. Proposals Map

<b>LDS Progress Table 5 Proposals Map</b>				
<b>Milestones (key milestones)</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Proposed New Timetable</b>
Comencement	January 2006	May 2005	September 2006	
Public Participation on Preferred Options (Reg 26)	January 2007		October 2007	January 2008
Submission to SoS and public consultation (Reg 28)	July 2007		June 2008	January 2009
Pre Examination meeting	November 2007		December 2008	July 2009
Commencement of Examination	February 2008		March 2009	October 2009
Receipt of Inspectors Report				May 2010
Adoption and Publication	August 2008		October 2009	June 2010
<i>Shaded parts indicate milestones within the monitoring period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006.</i>				

3.21 The current LDS shows this document being prepared in tandem with the Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD due to the Proposals Map DPD being an expression of its proposals. This is still the intention and the preparation programme remains consistent with the Site Allocations document.

3.22 However, it is considered that the preparation of this document might be brought forward to accompany the Core Strategy to assist in the consultation and subsequent use of the Core Strategy. The Proposals Map will then be revised at the time of preparing the Allocations of Land DPD. Therefore the table above indicates commencement as May 2005, which is the start of the Core Strategy DPD.

### Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

3.23 The 2005 LDS identifies a series of SPDs including Design, Amenity, Public Realm, Conservation, Community Plans and S106 & Investment SPDs. The purpose of these documents is to give a more detailed expression of planning policy contained in the new DPDs, therefore their preparation will follow that of the above DPDs. The 2005 LDS shows a start date for all SPDs within the monitoring period except for the latter two - Community Plans and s106 & Investment SPDs. None has formally commenced although work in relation to Conservation Area

Appraisal will feed into a number of the above SPDs.

3.24 Notwithstanding the above, following a review of what SPDs are needed, it is no longer considered necessary or appropriate to prepare the Community Plans SPD whilst further consideration needs to be given as to the need for the Conservation SPD. The Conservation SPD will incorporate Action Plans for the ten Conservation Areas. The issue that needs to be determined is whether there is any added benefit from adopting the Conservation Area Action Plans as an SPD. It is also proposed that the Design SPD should encompass the previously proposed Amenity and Public Realm SPD. In addition, it is regarded as necessary to consider preparing SPDs on Affordable Housing and Open Space.

3.25 Work on the two Joint SPDs being prepared with other Cumbrian Authorities on Wind Energy and Landscape has progressed. A detailed timetable for each SPD has been included within the revised 2006 LDS. There has been a slight slippage in that public participation on the Wind Energy SPD was undertaken between 30th October and 8th December rather in September/October as indicated in the 2006 LDS.

3.26 The tables overleaf detail the progress against milestones in the 2005 LDS for the Design, Amenity, Public Realm and Conservation SPDs.

3

## Local Development Scheme - Progress Check

## 6. Design and Amenity SPDs

<b>LDS Progress Table 6 Design &amp; Amenity SPDs</b>				
<b>Milestones (key milestones)</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Proposed New Timetable for Design SPD</b>
Preparation of draft SPD	Jan 2006 -June 2007	Not started	May 2007 - October 2008	January 2011
Public Participation on draft SPD (Reg 17)	July 2007		November 2008	
Adoption and Publication	December 2007		May 2009	

## 7. Public Realm SPD

<b>LDS Progress Table 7 Public Realm</b>				
<b>Milestones (key milestones)</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Proposed New Timetable</b>
Preparation of draft SPD	October 2005	Not Started	January 2009	Proposed to be subsumed within the Design SPD.
Public Participation on draft SPD (Reg 17)	-		-	
Adoption and Publication	-		-	

## 8. Conservation SPD

<b>LDS Progress Table 8 Conservation SPD</b>				
<b>Milestones (key milestones)</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>2006 LDS timetable</b>	<b>Proposed New Timetable</b>
Preparation of draft SPD	Sept 2004 - June 2008	Work for started on Conservation Area Appraisal - Sept 2004		Further consideration on the future of the SPD
Public Participation on draft SPD (Reg 17)	August 2008	August 2008	November 2008	
Adoption and Publication	January 2009	January 2009	May 2009	

## Local Development Scheme - Progress Check

3.27 Work has continued on the character appraisal of individual conservation areas. A 'Place Detectives' public participation event is being held in each settlement at the beginning of the process, and a follow up consultation meeting is organised to consider the draft appraisal document and any boundary change proposals later in the process. To date Character Appraisals have been completed for Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands. Place Detectives events have been undertaken in Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale and Beetham.

### Research

3.28 The Council's 2005 LDS identifies a number of research studies on 6 separate topics, which will form part of the Council's evidence base for all DPD preparation.

3.29 The following studies have now been completed:

- South Lakeland Urban Capacity Study - May 2005
- Employment Land and Premises Study - December 2005
- South Lakeland Housing Needs and Market Assessment - June 2006
- Joint South Lakeland & Lancaster Retail Study - November 2006

3.30 Consultants have been appointed jointly with Cumbria County Council, the Lake District National Park Authority, Eden District Council, Copeland District Council and the Environment Agency to undertake a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, (SFRA). The study is due to be completed early in 2007.

3.31 Consultants will also be appointed in 2007 to undertake a PPG17 Open Space Study in the District. Currently Friends of The Lake District are undertaking the 'Open Spaces, Green Places' Project which will feed into the PPG17 study.

### Summary of Progress

3.32 The Council has completed work on the SCI in line with the submitted 2005 LDS. Slippage has occurred in relation to the Core Strategy DPD, Development Control Policies

DPD and Site Specific Allocations DPD against the timetable in both the 2005 and 2006 LDSs. The timetable for the above DPDs will need to be revised in accordance with the milestones indicated on the tables above. These take a more realistic view of the anticipated workload and set out an achievable timetable. The Council has allocated a substantial LDF budget within its overall revenue budget, which will be used to outsource part of the work. A revised LDS will be submitted to the Government Office for the North West early in 2007.

3.33 Good progress has been made in relation to evidence gathering and a number of studies have been completed. Additional studies are either in progress or planned to commence in 2007.

3.34 A revised LDS will be submitted to Government Office for approval in February.

### Existing South Lakeland Local Plan

3.35 The South Lakeland Local Plan was adopted in September 1997. On commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchased Act 2004 the policies contained in the local plan were automatically saved for three years until September 2007. It is the intention to ask the Secretary of State to save some of the policies beyond the three-year period.

3.36 An alteration to the Local Plan was adopted in March 2006. The policies contained within the South Lakeland Alteration are saved until March 2009.

## Local Development Scheme - Progress Check

3

## Policy Analysis - South Lakeland Local Plan and LDF

### 4. Policy Analysis - South Lakeland Local Plan and LDF

#### Introduction

4.1 This section provides an analysis of the implementation of current policies in the South Lakeland Local Plan, including the alteration (adopted March 2006) set out in tabular form. The Housing Trajectory is also included in this section.

The analysis of policies is based on two sets of indicators; nationally set compulsory **Core Output Indicators** and locally set **Sustainability Indicators**. The Core Output indicators are highlighted in red.

4.2 The table presents this analysis of policies set out in the following way:

- We have grouped policies by Local Plan topic chapter under the relevant priority themes of the South Lakeland Community Strategy and have also noted the associated Community Strategy vision as the overall 'Aim' for policies in that section. These are highlighted in blue. Although in some cases indicators may be relevant to more than one policy area, the indicators and the resulting data are displayed only against the policy areas to which they are most applicable to avoid repetition.
- Comparator data is presented to give a picture of how South Lakeland is doing in the contrast with other areas. This includes data for a neighbouring district, for Cumbria, for the North West and for the UK as a whole where available.
- Targets are identified where applicable, though these do not exist for the majority of indicators. The performance column identifies, by way of a 'traffic light' system, a trend discerned from the data or how SLDC performs compared to national, regional or local data. Green denotes that a positive performance is present and that the situation in the district in relation to that indicator is improving whilst red identifies a negative performance and that further action is required. Where data for recent years shows fluctuation, or where the situation is neither particularly positive nor

particularly negative, amber appears. This column is left blank where there are no targets or comparable data available to judge performance.

- The column to the far right of the table provides commentary on the data given and also gives an indication of the policy assessment, based on the data and information presently available. It should be noted however, that the indicators do not monitor all of the policies individually. We do not propose to develop indicators specifically for policies not currently covered by indicators as existing policies will be replaced relatively soon by new LDF policies.

4.3 The Annual Monitoring Report is required to identify the extent to which policies in the LDF are being implemented. As LDF policies have not yet been developed, the 2006 AMR focuses on the implementation of existing 'saved' policies in the South Lakeland Local Plan, including:

- Local Plan policies adopted in September 1997. These are saved under the 2004 Act to September 2007. The Council will submit a list of those it wishes to save beyond that date to the Secretary of State by 1 April 2007.
- Local Plan Alteration policies. These were adopted in March 2006 and are saved until March 2009. The Council will submit a list of those it wishes to save beyond that date to the Secretary of State by end of October 2008.

4.4 Appendix D lists the Local Plan policies in full, indicating the Council's current intention either to retain policies (in some form) in the LDF, or to delete them if not used or no longer relevant.

It should be assumed that policies are being implemented unless indicated otherwise. A more detailed assessment of policies will be undertaken before requesting of the Secretary of State by 1st of April 2007 that policies are saved beyond September 2007. This assessment will further feed into the preparation of the LDF.

The AMR does not monitor Structure Plan policies. However, reference is made to these where relevant.





## 4.5 Indicator Table


## Monitoring Local Plan Policies


## Key

 = Community Strategy Theme and Vision

 = COI (Core Output Indicator)



 = Positive Performance

 = Neither negative/Positive




 = Negative Performance

## Affordable Housing

**Aim: All residents should be able to access and/or retain good quality affordable homes suited to their needs. Recognising the high incidence of low incomes against high house prices, the priority must be the provision of affordable housing to rent although affordable homes ownership initiatives will also be pursued.**

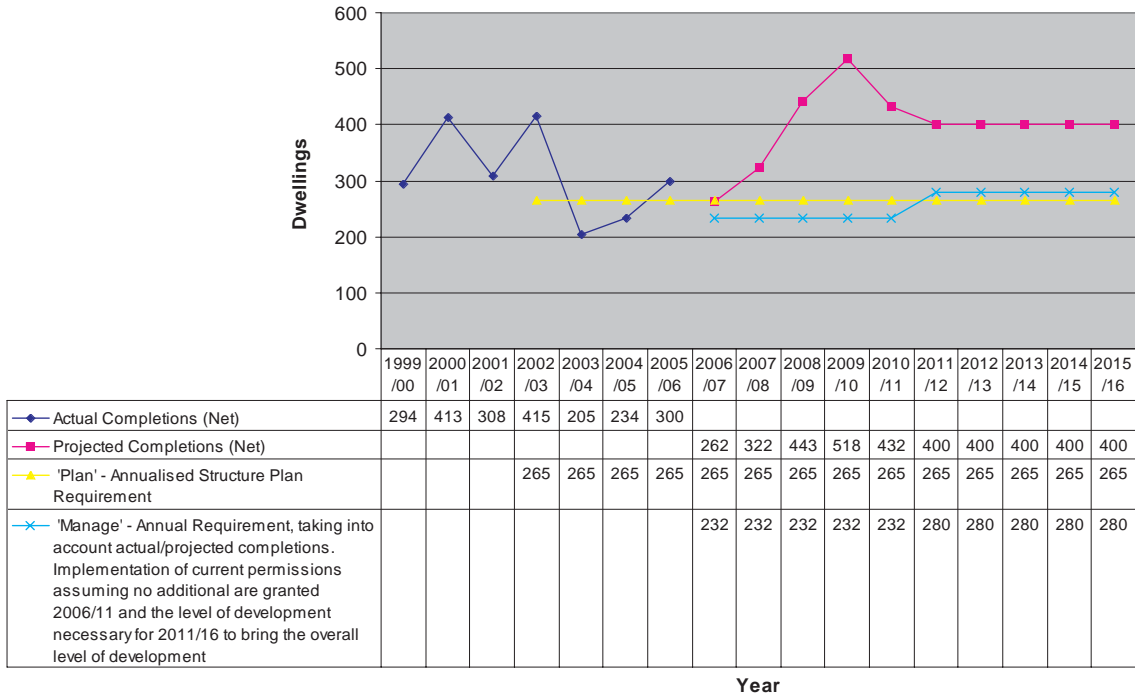
Housing						
Local Plan Policy	Relevant Indicators	Data & Source	Comparator/Target & Source	Performance	Comments	
<b>H1: Provision of Housing Land</b>	Net additional dwellings over the previous 5 year period or since the start of the relevant development plan whichever is the longer (2ai)(COI)	99/00	NET 294	GROSS 308		The number of net additional dwellings for South Lakeland has varied over the past 5 years and has fallen below 1999-2003 levels due to the impact of latest Structure Plan policy (H17). The effects of the Interim Planning Approach to Housing Development adopted by the Council in 2005 to implement Structure Plan Policies H9, H17 and ST11 are yet to be assessed.
<b>H2: Sites allocated for Residential Development</b>		00/01	413	398		
<b>H3: Priorities for Site Location</b>		01/02	308	317		
<b>H4: Small-scale Residential Development in Kendal &amp; Ulverston</b>		02/03	415	419		
<b>H5: Settlements Suitable for Growth Affordable &amp; Local Housing Needs</b>		03/04	205	214		
<b>H7: Housing for Local Needs</b>	Projected additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer (2aiii)(COI)	04/05	234	247		Although below Structure Plan policy H17 requirement of 265 in 04/05, the figure for 05/06 is well above requirement, which will begin to balance out the shortfall of recent years. This indicates positive policy performance.
<b>H8a: Construction &amp; Adaptation of Dwellings for People with Special Needs</b>		Source: SLDC Monitoring				
<b>H9: Agricultural &amp; Forestry Dwellings in the Countryside</b>		05/06	300	320		
		Source: SLDC Monitoring				
		06/07	262			
	07/0	322				
	08/09	403				
	09/10	558				
	10/11	432				
	11/12-15/16	400/year				
	Source: SLDC Monitoring					

<sup>4</sup> Figures relate to completions though the Structure Plan Requirement of 265 dwellings relates to permissions

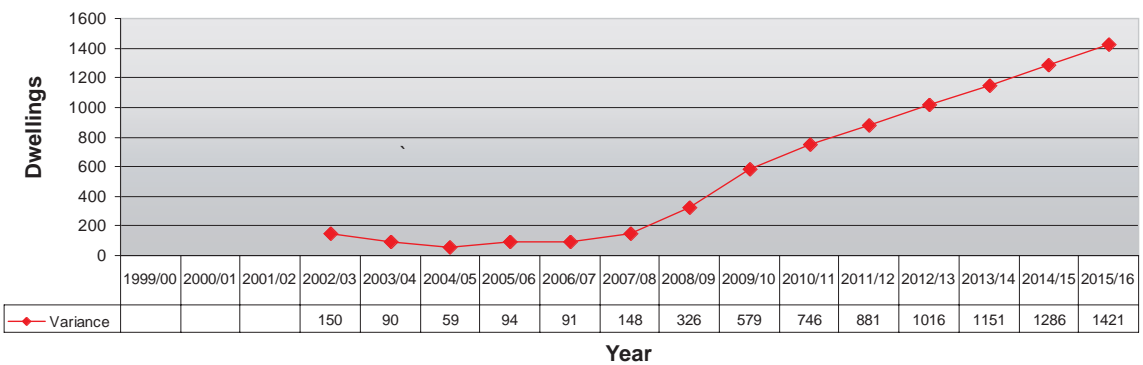
Housing					
Local Plan Policy	Relevant Indicators	Data & Source	Comparator/ Target & Source	Performance	Comments
<b>H10: Removal of Occupancy Conditions</b> <b>Conversions</b> <b>H11: Conversion of Buildings Within Development Boundaries</b> <b>H12: Conversion of Buildings Outside Development Boundaries</b> <b>H13: Conversion of Rural Facilities</b> <b>Dwellings Constructed from Temporary Materials</b> <b>H14: Dwellings Constructed from Temporary Materials</b>	Annual net additional dwelling requirement (2aiv)(COI)	265			Dwelling permissions of 265 per year will be needed to ensure that the Structure Plan requirement (for permissions) (policy H17), over the period of the plan to 2016 is met.
	Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performances (2av)(COI)	06/07-10/11 232 11/12-15/16 280 Source: SLDC Monitoring			
	% new dwellings provided on PDL or through conversion of existing buildings (2b) (COI)	SLDC 2005/06 57.62% Source: SLDC Monitoring	SLDC 04/05 58.18% Eden 05/06 28.9% Target 60% Nationally Target 50% Cumbria Source: Eden DC		South Lakeland has exceeded the target of 50% set for Cumbria by the NWRA (Structure Plan Policy H18) and falls just under the national target of 60%. Although the 05/06 figure is slightly less than the 04/05 figure, a positive picture in terms of policy fulfilment is suggested. However, SL has a limited supply of PDL and it is likely that future levels will decrease.
	Proportion of housing provision built at a) <30 dwellings per ha. (net) b) 30 and 50 dwellings per ha. (net) c) >50 dwellings per ha. (net) (2ci-iii) (COI)	a) 36.1% b) 15.6% c) 48.3% Source: SLDC Monitoring	Eden 05/06a) 48.43% b) 17.18% c) 34.37% NW 04/05a) 21.3% b) 31.2% c) 46.6% Source: Eden DC, NWRA AMR 2006		Even though a largely rural district, South Lakeland has attained a comparably high % of new dwellings built at over 50 per hectare, surpassing both the % achieved by a neighbouring district and the average for the NW for 04/ 05. This relates positively to national goals of achieving higher levels of housing density and economy in land and building use.
	Number of affordable homes completed (Gross and Net) (2d)(COI)	05/06 99 gross and net 31% of total net housing completions Source: SLDC Monitoring	SLDC 2004/05 14 Gross and Net 6% of total net annual housing completions Target 50% Eden 05/06 1 0.8% of all net dwellings Source: Eden District Council		The recently adopted Structure Plan requires that 50% of all new dwellings are affordable in the south and east of the district (Policy ST11) and that a proportion of residential development in the Furness area is affordable (Policy H19). The rate of 6% achieved in 2004/5 indicates that significant progress is required. The 05/06 figure shows improvement but still falls well short of the target. The District Council adopted an Interim Planning Approach to Housing Development in November 2005 (in line with Structure Plan proposed modifications), which will require 50% of new dwellings on sites over 4 units to be affordable in the east area of the district.

## Policy Analysis - South Lakeland Local Plan and LDF

### Housing Trajectory





### Variance Between the Cumulative Dwelling Completions (actual to 2005/6 and projected to 2016) and the cumulative Structure Plan Requirement





**Key**

 = Community Strategy Theme and Vision

 = COI (Core Output Indicator)


 = Positive Performance




 = Neither negative/Positive

 = Negative Performance

## Jobs, Skills and Regeneration

**Aim: A healthy and diverse economy which promotes enterprise and innovation, builds on its environmental strengths, maintains a highly-skilled and educated workforce and contributes to the high quality of life of the area**

Employment					
Local Plan Policy	Relevant Indicators	Data & Source	Comparator/Target & Source	Performance	Comments
<b>E1: Land Allocated for Business Parks</b> <b>E2: Land Allocated for Strategic Employment Uses</b> <b>E3: Land Allocated for Local Employment Uses</b>	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (1a) (COI)	B1a 2630 m <sup>sq</sup> B1b 0 m <sup>sq</sup> B1c 0 m <sup>sq</sup> B2 200 m <sup>sq</sup> B8 0 m <sup>sq</sup> Total: 2830 m <sup>sq</sup> Source: <i>Cumbria County Council</i>			Very little floor space has been developed for employment in this monitoring period. This may reflect the lack of readily available employment land in the district (see COI 1d below).The majority of available land is constrained.As there is no data presented for the previous monitoring period, it is not possible to indicate performance.
<b>E4: New Development and Extensions to Premises</b> <b>E5: Redevelopment</b> <b>E6: Loss of Employment Sites and Premises</b> <b>E7: New Employment Development in Rural Areas</b>	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type which is in employment/regeneration areas defined by the LA/LDF (1b)(COI)	0m <sup>sq</sup> Source: <i>Cumbria County Council</i>			There has been no floor space developed for employment in designated development or regeneration areas during this monitoring period.Further phases of the site at Low Mill Tannery, part of which has been developed in previous years, are currently being serviced for development.As there is no data presented for the previous monitoring period, it is not possible to indicate performance.
<b>E8: Conversion and Re-use of Buildings</b> <b>E9: Homeworking</b> <b>E10: Farm Diversification</b>	Amount of floorspace for employment by type which is on PDL(1c)(COI)	B1a 2150 m <sup>sq</sup> B1b/c 0 m <sup>sq</sup> B2/B8 0 m <sup>sq</sup> Source: <i>Cumbria County Council</i>			The majority (76%) of floor space developed for employment in the district was developed on PDL. Only 680msq (24%) of the total 2830 msq developed was on land other than PDL. However, all the floor space developed for Use Class B2 was on land other than PDL.



Employment (cont.)					
Local Plan Policy	Relevant Indicators	Data & Source	Comparator/ Target & Source	Performance	Comments
	Employment land available by type (1d)(COI)	Business Park 2.20 ha Local Employment 16.26 ha Own Use 0.13 ha Strategic 5.05 ha Total: 23.64 ha <i>Source: Cumbria County Council</i>	Structure Plan Requirement BP 6ha LE 8ha Strat. 5ha Total: 19ha <i>Source: Cumbria County Council</i>		SLDC commissioned a study assessing the demand and supply of employment land in the LDF area. The report on this study, 'South Lakeland District Council Employment Land and Premises Study' (December 2005) highlights the particular problems in the district relating to employment land availability and supply. Although these figures suggest that the overall quantity of land available for employment meets the Structure Plan Requirements for most market sectors (policy EM13) for the period 2001-2006, this does mask the fact that quality issues on many sites restrict their actual availability as many available sites are constrained.
	Losses of employment land in (i) regeneration/development areas and (ii) Local Authority Area (1e) (COI)	05/06 (i) 0ha (ii) 0ha <i>Source: Cumbria County Council; SLDC Monitoring</i>			No employment land was lost to other uses in Regeneration or Special Development areas in this monitoring period. This is in line with Structure Plan Policy EM14.SLDC monitoring suggested a figure of 0.45 ha for part (ii) of this indicator, however, this would account for land where the previous use was employment, which may not necessarily be available employment land.
	Amount of employment land lost to residential development. (1f)(COI)	05/06 0 ha <i>Source: Cumbria County Council</i>			No employment land has been lost to residential development in the period 05/06 indicating that the relevant policy (E6) is operating successfully. This is in line with Structure plan policy EM14.SLDC monitoring suggested a figure of 0.45 ha for this indicator, however, this would account for land where the previous use was employment, which may not necessarily be available employment land.

Tourism					
Local Plan Policy	Relevant Indicators	Data & Source	Comparator/ Target & Source	Performance	Comments
<p><b>T1: Hotel Development Within Development Boundaries</b></p> <p><b>T2a: Retention of Holiday Accommodation in Grange-over-Sands Self-catering Accommodation (excluding Caravans &amp; Chalets)</b></p> <p><b>T3: Self-Catering Accommodation Within Development Boundaries</b></p> <p><b>T4: Self-Catering Accommodation Outside Development Boundaries Caravan and Chalet Development</b></p> <p><b>T5: Caravan Site Development Within the Arnside-Silverdale AONB</b></p> <p><b>T6: Caravan Site Development Outside the Arnside-Silverdale AONB</b></p> <p><b>T7: Extensions to Caravan Park Developments' Open Season Camping Sites</b></p> <p><b>T8: Tented Camping Sites</b></p> <p><b>T9: Camping Barns</b></p> <p><b>T10: Visitor Facilities and Attractions</b></p>	<p>Ongoing research into possible indicators</p>				





## A Quality Environment

**Aim: The rich natural, built and heritage environment of South Lakeland is sustained and wherever possible enhanced for its own sake and for the residents and visitors to the area. People will have a greater understanding of the relevant issues and will benefit from opportunities for increased contact with nature and find a sense of place and belonging.**

### Environment & Conservation



Local Plan Policy	Relevant Indicators	Data & Source	Comparator/ Target & Source	Performance	Comments
<b>C1: Arnside-Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</b> <b>C2: "Green Gaps"</b> <b>C3: Agricultural Land</b> <b>C4: Farm Holdings</b> <b>C5: External Lighting</b> <b>C6: Sites of International Nature Conservation Importance</b> <b>C7: National Sites</b>	Change in priority species & habitats (by type) (8i) (COI)	Barn Owls Bats Song Thrush Great crested newt			It was agreed by all Cumbrian planning authorities at a meeting involving a GONW Planning Officer on 18/10/06 that the data required to fully meet the requirements of Core Output Indicator 8i would not be available for districts in time for inclusion in 2006 submission AMRs. Work to obtain this data is ongoing with Cumbria County Council and Cumbria Biodiversity data Network and SLDC is confident that data which meets the full requirements of this indicator will be in place in time for 2007's AMR submission. As an interim measure, steps have been taken to begin identifying indicator species for the district, to be monitored in future AMRs.
<b>C8: Sites of Regional or Local Nature Conservation Importance</b> <b>C9: Landscape features of major Nature Conservation Importance</b> <b>C10: Protected Species</b> <b>C11: Tree Preservation Orders</b> <b>C12: Coastal Development</b>	Net change in ha of areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value, including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance (8ii) (COI)	2004 SSSIs: +1718.22ha 05/06 No change <i>Source: Natural England</i>	Cumbria +33,602ha 2004 No change Cumbria 05/06 <i>Source: Natural England</i>		Positive net change in hectares during 2004. Though this was the least of all Cumbrian districts, represents a positive contribution to Cumbria's overall increase, which was the greatest increase of all NW sub-regions. In 2005/06 there has been no change in SSSI, RAMSAR, SAC or SPA. According to English Nature, the designation of sites is now complete and further sites are unlikely to be designated except in rare cases. There has therefore been no change in the area of SSSIs, RAMSAR or SPA sites.
<b>C13: Buildings of Historic Interest</b> <b>C14: "Heritage" Properties Visited by the Public</b>	Populations of wild birds (Breeding woodland bird indicator spp. (mean per 10km <sup>2</sup> ) (SA)	25.7 2004 RSPB have been contacted, have replied and are striving to get some up to date data on this or a similar indicator asap <i>Source: DEFRA report www.defra.gov.uk</i>	National Average 22.9 2004 <i>Source: DEFRA report www.defra.gov.uk</i>		Favourable position in comparison to the national average. This indicator links to a number of policies such as C2 and C6-C10 and suggests that these policies are having a positive effect. However, it may be beneficial to obtain data on further species, particularly as part of COI 8i

Environment & Conservation (cont.)					
Local Plan Policy	Relevant Indicators	Data & Source	Comparator/ Target & Source	Performance	Comments
<b>C15: Listed Buildings and their settings</b> <b>C16: Control of Development Affecting Conservation Areas</b> <b>C18: Satellite dishes</b>	% SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition (ha) (SA)	88.8% 2004 83% 2005 <i>Source: Audit Commission</i>	Cumbria 71.4% 2004 NW 74.5% 2004 Eden 12% 2005 <i>Source: Audit Commission</i>		Slight decline indicating that related policies might be able to achieve more. However, South Lakeland remains in a highly favourable position in terms of SSSI condition in comparison to neighbouring areas, the county and region and national average
<b>C19: Sites of Archaeological Interest</b> <b>C20: Historic Landscapes</b> <b>C21: Derelict Land</b> <b>C22: Flood Risk</b> <b>C23: Tidal and River Defences</b>	Total area designated SSSI (ha) (SA)	34,483.23ha 2003 34,579.64ha 2005 <i>Source: Audit Commission</i>	Cumbria 139,087.58ha 2004 Eden 40,277.53ha 2005 <i>Source: Audit Commission</i>		There has been an increase in the total area designated as SSSI, suggesting that policies aiming to protect wildlife and the landscape, such as C6-C10 are operating successfully. However, according to English Nature, the designation of sites is now complete and further sites are unlikely to be designated except in rare cases.
<b>C24: Watercourses and Coastal Margins</b> <b>C25: Renewable Energy</b> <b>C26: Wind Energy</b> <b>C28: Hydro-Electricity</b>	Planning permissions refused on the basis of design (SA)	Not currently available			
<b>C29: Slurries</b> <b>C30: Solar Power</b>	Number of tree preservation orders made (SA)	7 - 1/4/05-31/3/06 2 - 31/3/06-present <i>Source: SLDC TPO database</i>	1/4/04-31/3/05 5 <i>Source: SLDC TPO database</i>		The data shows an increase on last year's figures regarding the number of tree preservation orders implemented, suggesting that policy C11 is working effectively.
	% river length considered good (Chem. and Bio.) (SA)	2005 90.9% Chem. 88.14% Bio. SLDC 2004 91.10 % Chem. 88.15% Bio <i>Source: EA North West GQA</i>	NW 2005 62.6% Chem. 55.02% Bio. <i>Source: EA North West GQA</i>		This data shows that South Lakeland rivers continue to be of well above the average quality for the region. There has been a very slight reduction in the district's river quality, which highlights the need to continue monitoring using this indicator, however, quality remains high. It is important to ensure that the levels of river quality in the district do not fall in future years.
	% listed buildings at risk (SA)	2006 5 Listed buildings at risk 0.18% of 2835 listed buildings <i>Source: SLDC records</i>	Eden 2006 5 Listed buildings at risk 0.25% of 1962 listed buildings <i>Source: Eden District Council</i>		Both South Lakeland and the comparator district have a very low percentage of listed buildings at risk. This is a favourable position, suggesting successful application of policies C13 and C15.

Environment & Conservation (cont.)					
Local Plan Policy	Relevant Indicators	Data & Source	Comparator/ Target & Source	Performance	Comments
	% grade 1 and 2 and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) at risk (SA)	2006 9 SAMs at risk 15% of 60 SAMs <i>Source: SLDC/ English Heritage</i>	Eden 2006 9 SAMs at risk 3% of 298 SAMs <i>Source: Eden DC/ English Heritage</i>		The district has a fairly low percentage of SAMs at risk although the figures fare poorly in comparison to the neighbouring comparator district, suggesting that policies such as C19 and C20 could be achieving more
	No. conservation area appraisals undertaken (SA)	2006 2 recently reviewed 3 currently under review. One new area is being considered for designation <i>Source: SLDC Conservation Officer</i>	Eden 2006 One currently under review, 2 new areas designated in the past 2 years <i>Source: Eden Conservation Officer</i>		Favourable position, linked to policies C13, C15, C16, suggesting a positive impact on aspects of the historic environment The appointment of a dedicated Conservation Officer is allowing the District Council to progress the review of Conservation Areas and to review the number of listed buildings at risk
	Number of planning applications permitted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency (EA) where the objection was made on flood defence grounds (7) (COI)	2006 4 <i>Source: Environment Agency</i>	2004 - 10 SLDC 2004 - Eden 8 2005 - 0 SLDC 2005 - Eden 0 <i>Source: Environment Agency</i>		A decrease in the number of planning applications permitted contrary to the advice of the EA between 2004 and 2005 was positive, indicating that relevant policies (C22, C23) are having a positive effect on reducing flood risk. However, the figure has risen again in the last year, possibly reflecting the shortage of suitable sites for development in the district.
	Renewable energy capacity installed by type (9) (COI)	Small-scale hydro: 0.408 MW operational. Potential for a further 1.45 MW to gain end user/network connection Onshore wind:13.3 MW operational Awaiting updated and more accurate data. <i>Source: Cumbria Joint Structure Plan, Technical Paper 6, January 2003</i>	Cumbria Total 46.9 MW (64.2 MW with outstanding planning permission) Cumbria 2004: Wind 42.5 MW Hydro 1.5 MW LFG 4.4 MW North West 2003: Total: 186.9 MW Wind & Wave 57.8 MW Hydro 3.3 LFG 100.8 MW Other bio fuels 25 MW Awaiting updated and more accurate data <i>Source: Cumbria Joint Structure Plan, Technical Paper 6, January 2003</i>		Comment to add when data available


## Accessible Transport

**Aim: South Lakeland's communities will have access to work, services and leisure by safer, more sustainable and affordable transport options, particularly through the development of public and community transport.**

Transport					
Local Plan Policy	Relevant Indicators	Data & Source	Comparator/ Target & Source	Performance	Comments
<b>Tr1: Development likely to impact on trunk roads</b> <b>Tr2: Safeguarding land for transport infrastructure improvements</b> <b>Tr3: Traffic Management</b> <b>Tr4: Traffic Calming</b> <b>Tr5: Town Centre Parking</b> <b>Tr6: Car Park, Kirkby Lonsdale</b>	Amount of new residential development within 30 mins. public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centre(s) (3b)(COI)	2005/06 GP - 89% Hospital - 76% Primary Sch. - 95% Secondary Sch. - 94% Employment - 93% Retail Centre - 94% <i>Source: CAPITA/Cumbria County Council</i>	Cumbria Average 2005/06 (does not include Barrow or YDNPA area) GP - 86% Hospital - 63% Primary - 90% Secondary - 89% Employment - 83% Retail - 85% <i>Source: CAPITA/Cumbria County Council</i>		South Lakeland has a greater percentage of new residential development within 30 mins. public transport time of all the identified facilities or services than the Cumbrian average. The district fares particularly favourably in respect of hospitals (13% above the average for Cumbria) and areas of employment (10% above the Cumbrian average).
<b>Tr6a: Disabled Access and Parking Arrangements</b> <b>Tr8: Opportunities for Cyclists</b> <b>Tr9: Better Ways to School</b> <b>Tr10: Travel Plans</b>	% Resident population travelling over 20km to work (SA)	13.5% 2001 <i>Source: Audit Commission</i>	Eden 16.6% 2001 National Average 14.16% 2001 <i>Source: Audit Commission</i>		Figures show a positive situation in comparison to neighbouring district and the National Average. More up to date data would help establish a trend, the aspiration being that this figure is reduced.


## Health & Wellbeing




**Aim: All individuals and communities in South Lakeland will be enabled and encouraged to achieve optimal health and well-being. Priority will be given to improving equity of access to the resources needed by rural residents to develop and sustain good health, and key health improvement issues for older people, children and young people.**

Retail					
Local Plan Policy	Relevant Indicators	Data & Source	Comparator/ Target & Source	Performance	Comments
<b>R1: Retail Development, Kendal Town Centre</b> <b>R1a: Retail Allocation, Kendal Town Centre</b> <b>R2: Retail Development Outside Kendal Town Centre</b> <b>R3: New Retail Development, Ulverston Town Centre</b> <b>R4: Conversion or Extension of Existing Retail Premises, Ulverston Town Centre</b> <b>R5: Retail Development Outside Ulverston Town Centre</b> <b>R6: Retail Development in Minor Shopping Centres</b> <b>R7: Retail Development Outside Shopping Centres</b> <b>R8: Protection of Retail Frontages in the Primary Shopping Areas of Kendal &amp; Ulverston Town Centres</b> <b>R9: Non-Retail Uses in Minor Shopping Areas</b> <b>R10: Hot Food Takeaways in Primary Shopping Areas</b> <b>R11: Hot Food Takeaways in Secondary Shopping Areas</b> <b>R12: Hot Food Takeaways in Residential Areas</b> <b>R13: Amusement Centres</b>	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development (whole area) (4a)(COI)	A1 Retail 4781 m <sup>2</sup> (GIF) <sup>3</sup> 33926.49 m <sup>2</sup> (GITF) <sup>4</sup> A2 Finance and Professional 0 m <sup>2</sup> B1a Office 764 m <sup>2</sup> (GIF) <sup>3</sup> Total (GIF) 35545 m <sup>2</sup> <i>Source: SLDC Monitoring</i>			As figures for this indicator were not provided in last year's AMR, it is not possible to establish a trend. However, it is apparent that no floorspace was developed for Finance and Professional uses and only a small amount for general office use, reflecting the continued heavy reliance on low-paid service sector jobs in the district.
	Amount of completed office, retail and leisure development. (town centres) (4b) (COI)	A1 Retail 304 m <sup>2</sup> (GIF) <sup>3</sup> 149.25 m <sup>2</sup> (GITF) <sup>4</sup> A2 Finance and Professional 0 m <sup>2</sup> B1a Office 135 m <sup>2</sup> (GIF) <sup>3</sup> Total (GIF) 439 m <sup>2</sup> <i>Source: SLDC Monitoring</i>			Comparing 4a and 4b indicators, it is evident that the majority of retail, office and leisure development floorspace completions have taken place outside of town centres. This may reflect the lack of available sites within town centres and does not suggest that policies related to sustaining the role of town centres are achieving maximum success

<sup>3</sup> Gross Internal Floorspace

<sup>4</sup> Gross Internal Trading Floorspace

Leisure & Recreation					
Local Plan Policy	Relevant Indicators	Data & Source	Comparator/ Target & Source	Performance	Comments
<b>L1: Playing Fields and Recreational Facilities</b> <b>L2: Allotments</b> <b>L3: Provision of new facilities</b> <b>L4: New leisure schemes</b> <b>L5: Village Halls</b> <b>L6: Golf Courses and Driving Ranges Within the AONB</b> <b>L7: Gold Courses and Driving Ranges Elsewhere</b> <b>L8: Provision of Club Houses and Car Parking</b> <b>L9: Equestrian Developments</b> <b>L10: Rights of Way</b> <b>L11: Disused Railway Lines</b> <b>L12: Lancaster Canal</b>	% population within 20 mins travel time of 3 different types of sports facility at least one of which has achieved a quality mark (SA)	46.6% 2005 <i>Source: Audit Commission</i>	Eden 2.1% 2005 <i>Source: Audit Commission</i>		Data indicates a very positive position in comparison to a neighbouring district and suggests that policies such as L1, L3 and L4 are functioning successfully.
	Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard (4c) (COI)	13 ha. in the area out with the National Parks. This is 5.7% of the total ha. of public open space sites owned and managed by SLDC <i>Source: SLDC Parks</i>			An Open Space and Recreation Facility Audit under PPG17 has not yet been undertaken for SL and therefore the data for this indicator is not fully available. As an interim measure, the data given relates to the 480 public open space sites owned and managed by SLDC. These sites amount to 230ha. including sites within the two national park areas. The area of sites managed to Green Flag standard outside the National Parks is 13ha. This is 5.7% of the total hectareage of public open space sites owned and managed by SLDC (within and out with the national parks).

Standards for New Development					
Local Plan Policy	Relevant Indicators	Data & Source	Comparator/ Target & Source	Performance	Comments
<b>S1: Planning Obligations and Planning Briefs</b> <b>S2: South Lakeland Design Code</b> <b>S3: Landscaping</b> <b>S4: Important Open Space for Amenity</b> <b>S5: Opportunities for Pedestrians</b> <b>S6: Children's Play Space</b> <b>S7: Road Provision and Design</b>	% New non residential development on sites complying with regulation parking standards as set in RTS (3a)(COI)	UCO A* 87.5% UCO B* 85.7% UCO D* No completed developments <i>Source: SLDC Monitoring</i>			*UCOs include A1, A2, B1a/b/c, B2, B8, D2. Data is not available for A3, A4, A5 or D1. The data shows that a high percentage of new non-residential development is in compliance with parking standards, suggesting that policy S10 is working well. However, there is opportunity for improvement.
	Measure of green space created on schemes of over X houses (SA)	Not currently available			
	Planning permissions refused on the basis of design (SA)	Not currently available			
<b>S8: Footpath Provision and Design</b> <b>S9: Cycleways</b> <b>S10: Parking Provision in New Development</b> <b>S11: Provision for Disabled People</b> <b>S12: Crime and Design</b>	Vol. household waste collected per person per year (SA)	466.0kg 2003/04 506.4kg 2004/05 493.9kg 2005/06 <i>Source: SLDC Waste and Recycling Team</i>	Eden 496kg 2003/04 485kg 2005/06 Cumbria 635.88kg 2005/06 National Average 438.84kg 2003/04 <i>Source: Cumbria County Council Minerals and Waste Team, Eden DC</i>		Data indicates that South Lakeland produces more household waste per head than a neighbouring district and more than the national average, showing that although policy S29 may be operating successfully (below), residents are not significant reducing the waste they generate overall.
<b>S13: Security Measures in Town Centres</b> <b>S14: Shop Fronts</b> <b>S15: External Blinds</b> <b>S16: External Cashpoint Machines</b> <b>S17: Energy Conservation</b> <b>S18: Trees Close to Buildings</b> <b>S19: Percent for Art</b> <b>S20: Control over Advertisements</b>	% Household waste which is recycled or composted (SA)	2003/04 11.59% Recycled 3.29% Composted 2004/05 13.02% Recycled 9.61% Composted 2005/06 14.50% Recycled 12.20% Composted <i>Source: SLDC Waste and Recycling Team</i>	2004/05 Eden 18.93% Recycled 14% Composted 2005/06 Eden 21.08% Recycled 15.88% Composted 2005/06 Cumbria 16.12% Recycled 13.81% Composted <i>Source: Cumbria County Council Minerals and Waste &amp; Eden District Council</i>		South Lakeland figures show a positive trend suggesting that policy S29 is operating successfully but show recycling and composting rates lower than a neighbouring district and Cumbria as a whole.

Standards for New Development					
Local Plan Policy	Relevant Indicators	Data & Source	Comparator/ Target & Source	Performance	Comments
<b>S21: Areas of Special Control of Advertisements</b> <b>S22: Advance Directional Signs</b> <b>S23: Agricultural Buildings</b> <b>S24: Temporary Buildings</b> <b>S25: Kirkbie Kendal Lower School</b> <b>S26: Opportunities for Pedestrians</b> <b>S27: Overhead Lines</b> <b>S28: Telecommunication</b> <b>S29: Waste Recycling facilities</b>					

## Issues and Future Monitoring Requirements

### 5. Issues and Future Monitoring Requirements

#### Introduction

5.1 South Lakeland's Core Strategy Issues and Options report, part of the first Development Plan Document for South Lakeland's Local Development Framework (LDF), identifies ten main planning issues to be resolved in the district. Some of these issues reflect the priority issues and cross cutting themes identified in the Community Strategy (2004 -2024).

5.2 In this section, each of the planning issues is assessed in the light of the Core, Contextual and SA data presented in this document. This assessment will help to determine:

- whether or not these are still the main issues in the district for the LDF;
- the level of progress achieved towards resolving them;
- whether there are other issues in the district that should be addressed in the LDF and
- what future monitoring requirements need to be met in order to track progress in addressing the key issues more successfully.

5.3 The ten key planning issues for the district identified in the Core Strategy Issues and Options document are:

- Increasing the amount and availability of employment land and space
- Providing new opportunities for training, skills development and employment
- Meeting the need for housing for local people
- Accommodating visitors in ways that are sustainable
- Protecting areas of conservation importance

- Incorporating quality design into developments
- Sustaining the role of town centres
- Sustaining local services, open spaces and facilities
- Reducing energy use and waste production
- Accommodating improvements to the transport infrastructure

It is acknowledged that the establishment of trends in the AMR for the analysis of issues remains in its infancy.

#### Issues

##### **Increasing the amount and availability of employment land and space**

5.4 The Community Strategy identifies the creation of jobs, the promotion of enterprise and the regeneration of the local economy as a priority. The contextual indicators show a low value economy in South Lakeland, reflected in low wages. Average weekly workplace earnings in South Lakeland are below that for the North West and the UK as a whole.

5.5 The provision of adequate land is important in ensuring that businesses can expand within South Lakeland. It is also important in stimulating new enterprises.

The data indicates that there is a total of 23.64 hectares of employment land available in the district. The characteristics of the district dictate that requirement for adequate land is split into two, the Furness area and the East of the District. 9.21 hectares of land are in the Furness area, which are adequate to meet the requirement for local employment in Structure Plan Policy EM13. However there are no sites readily available for Strategic<sup>5</sup> and Business Park/Science Park use. In the east of the District there is also a shortage of land for Business Park/Science Park use.

In addition to quantity issues in terms of the requirement in the Structure Plan, there is a quality issue, as a large amount of the 23.64

<sup>5</sup> The Structure Plan lists a number of criteria for strategic sites, which include a size of over 5 hectares and good access onto the primary route network.

## Issues and Future Monitoring Requirements

hectares apparently available is actually constrained. The 2005 Employment Land and Premises Study concluded that there is just 8.03 hectares of readily available land in the LDF period.

5.6 A key issue for the LDF will be the need to ensure sites of sufficient quantity and quality are allocated that will be readily available over the plan period. Building on the findings of the Employment and Premises Study, further work is required to consider those existing allocated sites that are constrained to see if the constraints can be feasibly overcome. Some additional land may need to be allocated which may necessitate greenfield development.

### **Providing new opportunities for training, skills development and employment**

5.7 This is linked to the issue above and the priority issues in the Community Strategy. The Contextual indicators confirm that there remains to be a need to broaden the range of employment opportunities to help reduce the currently heavy reliance on low paid service industries and to increase GVA per head. The establishment of new enterprises in South Lakeland will need to draw on a workforce with appropriate skills. In addressing the issues of the local economy the LDF will need to make a link with the education sector in order to help facilitate training opportunities and the development of a wider skills base.

5.8 Ensuring a provision of land and facilities in which to provide such opportunities by attracting new businesses and training establishments and enabling existing businesses to expand will be a key issue for the LDF to address

### **Meeting the need for housing for local people**

5.9 The provision of affordable housing is one of the priority issues in the Community Strategy.

The results of the 2006 South Lakeland Housing Needs and Market Assessment Study<sup>6</sup> indicate a 25.8% increase in the affordable housing need in the district since 2002. The study identified a shortfall of 416 dwellings per annum in the LDF area for the period up to

2010/2011. The contextual indicators show that average house prices in the district have increased disproportionately to average incomes; this supports the need for affordable housing.

5.10 In 2005 the Council adopted the Interim Approach to Housing Development (IPATH), in response to the growing need for affordable housing and housing to meet local needs. It is too soon to assess the effects of IPATH to a full extent. However, the housing data for this monitoring period indicates progress towards tackling housing affordability in South Lakeland with 31% of new dwellings being affordable in 2005/06 compared to 6% in the previous year. Nonetheless meeting the need for housing for local people remains an important issue for the LDF.

5.11 Linked to the delivery of affordable housing is the provision of adequate and available development land. Currently the data in the report shows that the requirement identified in the Structure Plan is being met. However the draft RSS indicates an increase in the requirement for South Lakeland from 265 dwellings to 400 dwellings. This may have implications for the extension of settlement boundaries and the need to develop greenfield land. Consequently whereas currently the data shows a high level of residential development on previously developed land this may not be the case in the future.

### **Accommodating visitors in ways that are sustainable**

5.12 Tourism remains an important element of the local economy and provides opportunities to support rural diversifications. This is supported by the data set out in Section 2. The Cumbria Tourist Board's Tourism Volume and Value report 2005 highlights South Lakeland as having significant increases in tourism revenue and total visitors since 2000.

5.13 Balancing the economic benefits of tourism with environmental considerations will also continue to be an issue and this will need to be addressed by the LDF. The district's distinct built, cultural and natural environment provides the basis for the tourism industry.

<sup>6</sup> The Study covers the areas of the two national parks.

## Issues and Future Monitoring Requirements

### **Protecting areas of conservation importance**

5.14 Environmental issues are identified in the Community Strategy as a priority. Section 2 of this report shows the importance and diversity of the natural and historic heritage of South Lakeland. As indicated with regard to tourism, the natural and built environment is an important resource for the district and it is imperative that the LDF continues to protect and enhance it's qualities.

5.15 Work is ongoing in appraising conservation areas and investigations are taking place into new designations. This work will enable the wider implementation of existing conservation policies and will inform the development of policies in the LDF. It is envisaged this work will be complete by 2008/09. The conservation of architecturally, historically and culturally important buildings and areas is important particularly in view of development pressures in South Lakeland.

The information available is not comprehensive enough to establish any trends relating to the natural and built environment.

### **Incorporating quality design into developments**

5.16 The data available for this issue topic is not sufficient to provide an accurate assessment of the relevant policies. High quality design is an integral part of achieving local regeneration and sustainability and enhancing local distinctiveness and character. The LDF will need to address design standards issues both in the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies DPDs.

### **Sustaining the role of town centres**

5.17 439m<sup>2</sup> of retail, office and leisure development has been completed in town centres during this monitoring period whilst 5545m<sup>2</sup> took place in the LPA area as a whole. Evidently there is more out of centre development and the effect of this on the vitality and viability of town centres will need to be monitored. The draft retail study report indicates that town centres in the district are healthy. The LDF will need to ensure that this position is sustained.

5.18 There is just a single indicator relating specifically to town centres and there are no comparators or targets so it is difficult to assess success of policies. In monitoring the key LDF issue of town centre health, it may be necessary to develop further indicators.

### **Sustaining local services, open spaces and facilities and Accommodating improvements to the transport infrastructure**

5.19 These issues are interrelated.

Due to it's rural nature and the multiplicity of settlements of varying sizes across the district, sustaining local services, open spaces and facilities remains an issue. This is linked to sustainability and accessibility especially for those without access to a private car and in particular, the elderly and the young. Core indicator 3b shows that most new residential development is being located where key services are readily accessible by public transport. This is a positive step towards helping to sustain local services and towards encouraging people to use more sustainable modes of transport than the private car. However, continued efforts are still required to ensure that this positive position is sustained and that residents of existing as well as new dwellings have a high level of access to key services and facilities.

Accessible services in rural areas through public transport are a priority issue in the Community Strategy.

5.20 Core Indicator 4c and the SA indicator relating to access to quality sports facilities show good levels of accessibility to open space and sports facilities.

### **Reducing energy use and waste production awaiting updated renewable energy data**

5.21 This issue is linked to the wider issue of Climate change, which is identified in the Community Strategy as a priority issue.

Recycling and composting rates in the district do suggest that policies regarding the provision and siting of recycling facilities are successful. However, this success masks the fact that the total amount of household waste collected per head is still significantly higher than the

## Issues and Future Monitoring Requirements

national average, despite a reduction on the figures of the previous monitoring period. Reducing waste production is therefore still a key issue in the district.

5.22 There are no indicators regarding energy use in the district. However, energy use is an increasingly important issue on the national and local agenda, linking to resource management and climate change. Effective renewable energy and energy minimisation policies will need to be developed in the LDF.

Although the data collected shows a small level of new renewable energy capacity installed, it is evident that more robust policies need to be put in place.

### **New issues emerging from the data**

5.23 The data available and presented for the monitoring year 2005 - 2006 largely indicates that the issues identified in the 2005 Core Strategy - Issues and Options Report are still relevant. Although some progress is evident from the data presented for this monitoring year, it remains clear that significant improvements can still be made in addressing the issues.

5.24 As detailed in the introduction to this report, monitoring is still in its infancy and consequently there are still some gaps in data and a lack of an established trend and comparator data for some subjects. More comprehensive data gathered over a period of time would help to highlight key issues.

5.25 It is apparent from the Contextual indicators that South Lakeland's population is ageing.

This will have varied implications for the district including impacts on workforce, housing needs and accessibility to services and facilities. At the same time, the LDF will need to address the issue of a falling young population, seeking to meet their particular needs in order to help retain young local people in the district. This is also highlighted as an issue in the Community Strategy.

### **Future Monitoring Requirements**

5.26 This, the second AMR for South Lakeland develops the framework set out by the first AMR for the long term monitoring of the

forthcoming LDF - and the South Lakeland Local Plan in the short term. Work has progressed in developing our in-house monitoring practices which has enabled us to gather more information and data than was possible last year. South Lakeland District Council is continuing the work started to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of monitoring systems and to develop a robust evidence base for the LDF. Already the district works with Cumbria County Council and the other Cumbrian districts to improve monitoring. Further linkages will need to be developed with the LSP and the monitoring of the Community Strategy.

5.27 South Lakeland District Council feels that this AMR is a significant improvement on last year's submission, particularly with regard to data. The monitoring framework now presents data for the majority of indicators enabling us to make a wider and more accurate policy assessment.

Although significant progress has been made on last year's AMR, this AMR has identified that there are still areas where a lack of readily accessible, accurate up-to-date data is a problem.

Particular areas that require action to ensure they can be effectively monitored in future AMRs include:

- The Interim Approach to Housing Development (IPATH) - in addition to monitoring the provision of housing overall and of affordable housing, it will be necessary to monitor the percentage of residential permissions in the period that are subject to the Local Occupancy Clause set out in the IPATH. Local occupancy is an issue particular to South Lakeland because of the popularity of the area especially for retirement and second home ownership. Monitoring the effects of IPATH will contribute to understanding the dynamics of the local housing market and will help in the development housing policies for the LDF.
- Tourism - there are no Core Output Indicators in relation to tourism and only two Contextual tourism indicators have been included in the AMR to date. As tourism is an important element of South

## Issues and Future Monitoring Requirements

Lakeland's economy, the development of further indicators will be valuable in assessing tourism policies.

- Standards for new development - there is a distinct lack of indicators of direct relevance to this topic area. Design standards can be instrumental in helping to achieve sustainability (e.g. in energy generation, energy and water conservation and the use of local construction materials) and regeneration as well as in protecting the local characteristics of settlements and wider areas. The development of further indicators to monitor relevant policies should be considered.
- Renewable energy - there is a need to establish an effective method of obtaining data on installed renewable energy capacity in the district. This can be achieved through in-house monitoring of planning permissions, which can then accompany data that is available from other sources in relation to larger renewable energy schemes outside the LPA remit.

## Appendix A : Contextual Indicators

## Appendix A : Contextual Indicators

INDICATOR (for South Lakeland Districts unless otherwise stated)	DATE	DATA	COMPARATOR OR COMMENTARY
<b>Population Structure</b>			
1. Current Population & Trends			
• Census	2001	102,301	1991: 98,948
• Mid Year Estimate	2004	102,900	2001: 102,300
2. Population by Sub Area			
• Furness	2003	18,388	2001: 18,575
• East	2003	57,842	2001: 57,232
• Lake District National Park	2003	21,643	2001: 21,194
• Yorkshire Dales National Park	2003	3,567	2001: 3,582
3. Population Forecast			
	2011	103,000	Cumbria: 495,800
	2016	103,800	Cumbria: 500,100
4. Age Structure			
• 0-14	2006 (proj)	15.2%	SL 2004 16.1% North West 2003 20%
• 60+	2006 (proj)	30.6%	SL 2004 28.7% North West 2003 18.8%
5. Density (person per ha.)			
	2004	67	North West: 480
<b>Sources:</b> ONS; <a href="http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures">www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures</a>			
<b>Community Characteristics</b>			
1. Life Expectancy			
• Male	2003	78.1	North West 2003:75.1 National: 76.55
• Female	2003	82.1	North West 2003: 79.7 National: 80.91
2. Index of Multiple Deprivation			
	2004	258 (Rank of Average Scores)	South Lakeland Ranks 258 from total of 354 Local Authorities (where 1=worst)
3. Incidents of recorded crime			
• Annual rate per 1000 population	2005/06	5913	SL 2004/05 6084
	2004/05	59.13	SL 2002/03: 47 Cumbria 2004/05: 85.6 NW 04/05 115 England and Wales 04/05 105.1
4. Ethnic Groups			
• White	2001	99.2%	North West: 94.4%
• Other/Non White	2001	0.8%	North West: 5.6%
5. Working Population with NVQ4 or higher			
	2005	30.2%	North West: 24.2%
<b>Sources:</b> ONS; <a href="http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures">www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures</a> , DCLG website, NOMIS website			
<b>Economy &amp; Employment</b>			
1. Unemployment (Sub Sectors Allowance Claimants)			
• Total	March 2005	470	North West 169,565
• %	March 2005	0.85%	North West 5.5%
2. Gross Value Added – East Cumbria as % of UK average			
	2003	£12,933	UK 2003 £16,485
	2003	80%	1995 97% NW 2003 88%
3. % People of Working Age in Employment			
	2005	77.8%	North West 2005 72.6%
4. Economic Activity Rate			
	2005	84.5%	North West 2005 76.6% National Average 78.4%
5. Employees by Sector Total workforce			
• Agriculture/Fishing	2004	48428	2003 45675
• Finance/Banking/Insurance	2004	1.7%	2003 1.7% UK 0.9%
• Distribution/Hotels/Restaurants	2004	11.1%	2003 9.8% UK 20%
• Manufacturing	2004	35.9%	2003 37% UK 24.7%
• Manufacturing	2004	10.9%	2003 13% UK 11.9%
6. Income			



## Appendix A : Contextual Indicators

6. Income			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average Weekly Income (based on mean weekly resident earnings)</li> </ul>	2005	£422.80	NW 2005 £398.80 National 2005 £423.20 SL 2004 419.80
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average Weekly Income (based on mean weekly workplace earnings)</li> </ul>	2005	£352.50	NW 2005 £394.70 National 2005 £423.20 SL 2004 £345.19
<b>Sources:</b> <a href="http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures">www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures</a> , <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a> , Annual Survey Hours and Earnings ASHE ( <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">www.statistics.gov.uk</a> ), <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">ONS website</a>			
<b>Housing</b>			
1. Number of Households	2005	47,319	SL 2001 44,129
2. Average Household Size	2001	2.24	1991 2.49
3. Housing Tenure			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Owned (%)</li> </ul>	2001	75.2%	NW 2001 69%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rented (%)</li> </ul>	2001	24.8%	NW 2001 31%
4. Housing Stock			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total</li> </ul>	2005	50,591	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% Vacant</li> </ul>	2003/04	2.5%	NW 03/04 4.2%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% Household spaces unoccupied and used as a second home</li> </ul>	2001	7.7% (3500)	Cumbria 3.3% UK 0.96%
5. Average House Price	2006	£219,230	SL 2003 £162,867 North West 2005: £146,600
6. House Price: Income Ratio (based on average gross household income, not individual average income)	2003	5.79	Cumbria 3.43 UK 4.13
<b>Sources:</b> <a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk">www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</a> , <a href="http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures">www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures</a> , <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">ONS website</a> , Land Registry, Invest in Cumbria			
<b>Tourism</b>			
1. Number of Visitors to LDF area (million)	2005	1.2m	Cumbria 2005 10.2m
2. Visitor Expenditure per Annum in LDF area	2005	£161m	Cumbria 2005 £1.13bn
<b>Sources:</b> <a href="http://www.cumbriatourism.info">www.cumbriatourism.info</a> , Cumbria Tourist Board Volume and Value Report 2005			
<b>Environment</b>			
1. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area (ha)</li> </ul>	2005	34,580	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% In recovering or favourable condition</li> </ul>	2005	83%	
2. Completed Conservation Area Reviews	2005	2	2004: '0'
3. Per Capita (daily consumption of water (L))	2003	148	
4. % Household Waste Recycled or Composted	2005/06	26.7	2004/05 22.63% Cumbria 2005/06 29.93%
<b>Sources:</b> <a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk">www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</a> , SLDC BVPI Return, SLDC Conservation Officer, Cumbria County Council Minerals and Waste Team			
<b>Transport</b>			
1. Car Ownership (households)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% 2 or more cars</li> </ul>	2001	34%	NW 26.3% UK 29.5%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% 1 car</li> </ul>	2001	49%	NW 43.5% UK 43.7%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% 0 car</li> </ul>	2001	17%	NW 30.2% UK 27%
2. % Working Population who travel to work by:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foot or cycle</li> </ul>	2001	19.2%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Car, van or taxi (inc. as passenger)</li> </ul>	2001	61%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Transport</li> </ul>	2001	2.9%	
3. Employed Residents who work outside Cumbria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>%</li> </ul>	2004	9%	Cumbria
<b>Sources:</b> <a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk">www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</a> , <a href="http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures">www.cumbria.gov.uk/factsandfigures</a> , <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">ONS website</a>			



## Appendix B : Sustainability (SA) Indicators

### Appendix B : Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Indicators

(To assess the 'impact' or 'significant effect' when undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal of policies and proposals)

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Indicator
Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone	
<b>SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes</b>	% Community groups responding to SLDC LDF document Election turn-out
<b>SP2: To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces</b>	The % of households within 30 minutes of key service centres by public transport % of rural households within set distances (either 4km or 2km) of key services The % of the population within 20 minutes travel time (urban - walking, rural by car) of different sports facility types
<b>SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home</b>	Number of affordable homes completed (both by registered social land lords and planning obligation) House price/earnings ratio based on household income % residents that think that for their area over the last 3 years affordable, decent housing has got better/stayed same
<b>SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training</b>	The % of 15 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local authority achieving five or more GCSE's at grades A* - C or equivalent
<b>SP5: To improve the health and sense of well-being of people</b>	Incidences of crime per 1000 popn per year Life expectancy at Birth (male & female in years) % Households with 1 or more person with a limiting long term illness % Residents feeling 'safe' or 'fairly safe' outside in the local area after dark
<b>SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history</b>	The number (No.Per/100,000 population) or racial incidents reported to SLDC and subsequently recorded % residents who think that for their area over the last 3 years race relations have got better/stayed the same % residents who think that for their area over the past 3 years community activities have got better/stayed same Children's play spaces
Effective protection of the environment	
<b>EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity</b>	% SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition (ha) Total area designated as SSSIs (ha) Habitats and species - progress in achieving priority BAP targets (NW specific) Population of Breeding Woodland Birds
<b>EN2: To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character</b>	% Dwellings built on Greenfield land Number of Tree Preservation Orders made Number of Stewardship Schemes Number of woodland grant shemes
<b>EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment and promote energy efficiency</b>	% Listed buildings at risk (all grades) % grade I, II* and statutory ancient monuments at risk Number of Conservation Areas reviewed or under review Number of Conservation Area Environmental improvement schemes per annum (financial year) Number of planning permissions refused on the basis of design as a % of all planning applications Measure of Green Space created on schemes over x houses

## Appendix B : Sustainability (SA) Indicators

Sustainable use and management of natural resources	
<b>NR1: To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and reduce the need to travel</b>	Nitrogen Dioxide NO2 (the annual average concentration levels (ug/m3) for both Kendal & Ulverston) CO2 Emissions (excluding aviation) Renewable Energy Capacity Installed by type (MW) Number of businesses gaining energy efficiency standards awards Number of businesses working towards bronze, silver or gold of the CBEN awards scheme
<b>NR2: To improve water quality and water resources</b>	Number of planning applications permitted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency where the objection was made on flood defence and water quality grounds % of main river water quality classified as good (chemical & biological) Daily Domestic Water Use (per capita consumption) Number and % of homes and/or businesses with water saving measures
<b>NR3: To restore and protect land and soil</b>	% new and converted dwellings on previously developed land (PDL) Net density of dwellings completed on major sites by size
<b>NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling</b>	Volume of Household waste collected per person per year (kg per head) % Household waste collected which is recycled or composted
Building a sustainable economy in which all can prosper	
<b>EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities</b>	Amount of Land (hectares) Supply Available for Employment Use Classes B1, B2 & B8 (of the Town & Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987), by Market Sectors Amount of employment land Use Classes B1, B2 & B8 (Town & Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987) hectares lost to residential development per financial year (12 months ending 31st March)
<b>EC2: To improve access to jobs</b>	Unemployment rate % of the working age population that are JSA claimants The % of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work Number and % of employed residents that work outside Cumbria
<b>EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy</b>	Economic Activity rate % (male & female) based on working age population 16 to 59/64 years, expressed as a % of all working age people Amount of land (hectares) developed for employment, (Use Classes B1, B2 & B8 - of the (Town & County Planning Use Classes Order 1987) by market sectors Amount of floorspace developed (m <sup>2</sup> ) for employment by type Number of Rural Diversification Schemes GVA £ per head

B

## Appendix C : Housing Trajectory Figures

## Appendix C - Housing Trajectory Figures

South Lakeland Projected Dwellings 2006/7 - 2015/16											
	Total Dwellings	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
The average no. of dwelling units expected to be completed over the next 5 years for <40 units (for application site)	949	190	190	190	190	190					
The average no. of dwelling units expected to be completed over the next 5 years for sites of 40 or more units (for application site)	212	42	42	42	42	42					
Expected No. of dwellings to be completed on allocated sites in the Local Plan with no planning permission to date											
Kendal - Roundhill School	(33)	0	0	0	0						
Old Hutton, Middleshaw Bridge	(8)	0	0	0	0						
Ulverston - Winton House Phase 2	12	0	0	6	6						
Ulverston - Union Lane	30	0	0	15	15						
Kendal - Union Street	(6)	0	0	0	0						
Stainton Hall Farm	(13)	0	0	0	0						
Remainder of Tram Lane allocation (SW Kirkby Lonsdale)	15	0	0	10	5						
Expected windfall allowance - planning applications pending											
Sandylands (NE)	90	0	20	30	30	10					
K Shoes Site	120	0	0	40	80						
Additional Windfall Allowance	2550	30	70	110	150	190	400	400	400	400	400
Total Projected Completions	3977	262	322	443	518	432	400	400	400	400	400
Managed Requirement	232	232	232	232	232	280	280	280	280	280	

Figures in brackets (13) are not counted as they relate to allocated sites that are thought unlikely to come forward in the short term.



## Appendix D : Local Plan Policy Assessment

## Appendix D : Local Plan Policy Assessment

## Implementation of Saved Local Plan and Alteration Policies

Policy No. (Alt = Alteration)	Policy Title	Proposed Future Action	Consider for Deletion?
<b>Chapter 1 : Housing</b>			
H1	Provision of Housing Land	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy, with enhanced criteria to guide the sustainable location of development	
Alt. H2	Sites Allocated for Residential Development	Propose to incorporate for retained and new allocations in the Site Allocations DPD	
Alt. H3	Priorities for Site Location	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy with appropriate improvements	
H4	Small-Scale Residential Development in Kendal and Ulverston	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy with appropriate improvements	
H5	Settlements Suitable for Growth	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy with appropriate improvements	
H6	Development Outside Settlements Suitable for Growth	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy	
H7	Housing for Local Needs	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy	
Alt. H8	Affordable Housing	Now replaced by non-statutory Interim Planning Approach to Housing Development (IPATH) which implements policies of adopted Joint Structure Plan. Propose to replace with comprehensive policy on affordable housing in Core Strategy and accompanying SPD. Consider for deletion.	✓?
Alt. H8a	Construction and Adaptation of Dwellings for People with Special Needs	Not used. Now covered by Building Regulations. Consider for deletion or inclusion on Development Control DPD.	✓?
H9	Agricultural and Forestry Dwellings in the Countryside	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy	
H10	Removal of Occupancy Conditions	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
H11	Conversion of Buildings within Development Boundaries	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	

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## Appendix D : Local Plan Policy Assessment

<b>Policy No.</b> (Alt = Alteration)	<b>Policy Title</b>	<b>Proposed Future Action</b>	<b>Consider for Deletion?</b>
Alt. H12	Conversion of Buildings Outside Development Boundaries	Not now used as does not conform with PPG3. Propose to delete and replace in Development Control Policies DPD	✓
Alt. H13	Conversion of Rural Facilities	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD, with appropriate changes	
H14	Dwellings Constructed from Temporary Materials	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
<b>Chapter 2 : Employment</b>			
E1	Land Allocated for Business Parks	Propose to incorporate for retained and new allocations in Site Allocations DPD	
E2	Land Allocated for Strategic Employment Uses	Propose to incorporate for retained and new allocations in Site Allocations DPD	
Alt. E3	Land Allocated for Local Employment Uses	Propose to incorporate for retained and new allocations in Site Allocations DPD	
E4	New Development and Extensions to Premises	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD with any relevant additions	
E5	Redevelopment	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD with any relevant additions	
E6	Loss of Employment Sites & Premises	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy, with changes to improve effectiveness to prevent loss of employment land	
E7	New Employment Development in Rural Areas	Propose to retain in Development Control Policies DPD, with any relevant additional criteria	
E8	Conversion and Re-Use Of Buildings	Propose to retain in Development Control Policies DPD, with any relevant additional criteria	
E9	Homeworking	Propose to retain in Development Control Policies DPD, with any relevant additional criteria	
E10	Farm Diversification	Propose to retain in Core Strategy and/or Development Control Policies DPD, with any relevant additional criteria	
<b>Chapter 3 : Retailing</b>			
R1	Retail Development, Kendal Town Cent	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy, with changes	
Alt. R1a	Retail Allocation Kendal Town Centre	Propose to delete as site allocation is now developed	✓
R2	Retail Development Outside Kendal Town Centre	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy	



## Appendix D : Local Plan Policy Assessment

<b>Policy No.</b> (Alt = Alteration)	<b>Policy Title</b>	<b>Proposed Future Action</b>	<b>Consider for Deletion?</b>
R3	New Retail Development, Ulverston Town Centre	Propose to combine with R4 and incorporate in Core Strategy	
R4	Conversion or Extension of Existing Retail Premises, Ulverston Town Centre	Propose to incorporate with R3 and incorporate in Core Strategy	
Alt. R5	Retail Development Outside Ulverston Town Centre	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy	
R6	Retail Development in Minor Shopping Centres	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy	
R7	Retail Development Outside Shopping Centres	Limited use, but propose to retain in Core Strategy	
R8	Protection of Retail Frontages in the Primary Shopping Areas of Kendal and Ulverston Town Centres	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD, with appropriate modifications (e.g. references to use-classes)	
R9	Non-Retail Uses in Minor Shopping Areas	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
R10	Hot Food Takeaways in Primary Shopping Areas	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
R11	Hot Food Takeaways in Secondary Shopping Areas	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
R12	Hot Food Takeaways in Residential Areas	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
R13	Amusement Centres	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
<b>Chapter 4 : Tourism</b>			
T1	Hotel Development Within Development Boundaries	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
T2	Conversion of Buildings to Hotels and Serviced Accommodation	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
Alt. T2a	Retention of Holiday Accommodation in Grange-Over-Sands	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	

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## Appendix D : Local Plan Policy Assessment

<b>Policy No.</b> (Alt = Alteration)	<b>Policy Title</b>	<b>Proposed Future Action</b>	<b>Consider for Deletion?</b>
T3	Self-Catering Accommodation Within Development Boundaries	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
T4	Self-Catering Accommodation Outside Development Boundaries	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD, subject to improved criteria (e.g. that conversions should be part of group of buildings; and relate only to traditional buildings)	
T5	Caravan Site Development Within the Arnside- Silverdale AONB	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD, with improvements (e.g. that development should be associated with existing landscaping)	
T6	Caravan Site Development Outside the Arnside- Silverdale AONB	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD, with improvements (e.g. that development should be associated with existing landscaping)	
T7	Extensions to Caravan Park Developments' Open Season	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
T8	Tented Camping Sites	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
T9	Camping Barns	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
T10	Visitor Facilities and Attractions	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD	
<b>Chapter 5 : Environment</b>			
C1	Arnside-Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C2	"Green Gaps"	Propose to incorporate in Site Allocations and Development Control Policies DPD	
C3	Agricultural Land	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C4	Farm Holdings	Not used to date. Consider for deletion	✓
C5	External Lighting	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C6	Sites of International Nature Conservation Importance	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy	
C7	National Sites	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy	
C8	Sites of Regional or Local Nature Conservation Importance	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy	

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## Appendix D : Local Plan Policy Assessment

<b>Policy No.</b> (Alt = Alteration)	<b>Policy Title</b>	<b>Proposed Future Action</b>	<b>Consider for Deletion?</b>
C9	Landscape Features of Major Nature Conservation Importance	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C10	Protected Species	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C11	Tree Preservation Orders	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C12	Coastal Development	Limited use but of continuing relevance. Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C13	Buildings of Historic Interest	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C14	"Heritage" Properties Visited by the Public	Limited use but of continuing relevance. Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C15	Listed Buildings and Their Settings	Used extensively. Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C16	Control of Development Affecting Conservation Areas	Used extensively. Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C17	Article 4 Directions	Consider for deletion, as does not relate to control of development	✓
C18	Satellite Dishes	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C19	Sites of Archaeological Interest	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C20	Historic Landscapes	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C21	Derelict Land	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C22	Flood Risk	Propose to modify in light of draft PPS25 and retain in Development Control Policies DPD, combined with policy C23	
C23	Tidal and River Defences	Propose to modify in light of draft PPS25 and retain in Development Control Policies DPD, combined with policy C22	
C24	Watercourses and Coastal Margins	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C25	Renewable Energy	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy	
C26	Wind Energy	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	

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## Appendix D : Local Plan Policy Assessment

<b>Policy No.</b> (Alt = Alteration)	<b>Policy Title</b>	<b>Proposed Future Action</b>	<b>Consider for Deletion?</b>
C28	Hydro-Electricity	Limited use, but propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C29	Slurries	Limited use, but propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C30	Solar Power	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
C31	Cumulative Impact of Renewable Energy Projects	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
<b>Chapter 6 : Leisure &amp; Tourism</b>			
L1	Playing Fields and Recreational Facilities	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy with modification to note that replacement facilities should be of a similar standard	
L2	Allotments	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy	
L3	Provision Of New Facilities	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy and/or Development Control Policies DPD	
L4	New Leisure Schemes	Propose to include in Site Allocations DPD, in relation to extant or proposed allocations for sport and recreation.	
L5	Village Halls	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
L6	Golf Courses and Driving Ranges Within the AONB	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
L7	Golf Courses and Driving Ranges Elsewhere	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
L8	Provision of Club Houses and Car Parking	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
L9	Equestrian Developments	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
L10	Rights of Way	Consider for deletion as public rights of way are protected by separate legislation	✓
L11	Disused Railway Lines	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
L12	Lancaster Canal	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy	
<b>Chapter 7 : Transport</b>			
Alt. TR1	Development Likely to Impact on Trunk Roads	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
Alt. TR2	Safeguarding Land for Transport Infrastructure Improvements	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy and/or Development Control Policies DPD	

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## Appendix D : Local Plan Policy Assessment

<b>Policy No.</b> (Alt = Alteration)	<b>Policy Title</b>	<b>Proposed Future Action</b>	<b>Consider for Deletion?</b>
Alt. TR3	Traffic Management	Consider for deletion, as does not relate to control of development	✓
Alt. TR4	Traffic Calming	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
Alt. TR5	Town Centre Car Parking	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
TR6	Car Park, Kirkby Lonsdale	To be deleted, as car park has been developed.	✓
Alt. TR6a	Disabled Access and Parking Arrangements	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
TR7	Opportunities for Pedestrians	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy and/or Development Control Policies DPD	
Alt. TR8	Opportunities for Cyclists	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy and/or Development Control Policies DPD	
Alt. TR9	Better Ways to School	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
Alt. TR10	Travel Plans	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy and/or Development Control Policies DPD	
<b>Chapter 8 : Standards for New Development</b>			
S1	Planning Obligations and Planning Briefs	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy	
S2	South Lakeland Design Code	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy and/or Development Control Policies DPD and proposed Design SPD	
S3	Landscaping	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD	
Alt. S4	Important Open Space for Amenity	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy	
S5	Open Space	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy and/or Development Control Policies DPD	
S6	Children's Play Space	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy and/or Development Control Policies DPD	
S7	Road Provision and Design	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
S8	Footpath Provision and Design	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
S9	Cycle ways	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
S10	Parking Provision in New Development	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD	
S11	Provision for Disabled People	Propose to incorporate in Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD	

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## Appendix D : Local Plan Policy Assessment

<b>Policy No.</b> (Alt = Alteration)	<b>Policy Title</b>	<b>Proposed Future Action</b>	<b>Consider for Deletion?</b>
S12	Crime and Design	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
S13	Security Measures in Town Centres	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
S14	Shop Fronts	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD, updated to refer to recently published Shop Front and Design Guide	
S15	External Blinds	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
S16	External Cash point Machines	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
S17	Energy Conservation	Not used. Consider for deletion, or incorporation in Development Control Policies DPD	✓?
S18	Trees Close to Buildings	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD, including criteria.	
S19	Percent for Art	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
S20	Control over Advertisements	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
S21	Areas of Special Control of Advertisements	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD, including criteria within policy	
S22	Advance Directional Signs	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
S23	Agricultural Buildings	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
S24	Temporary Buildings	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
S25	Kirkbie Kendal Lower School	While site has largely been developed, propose to retain until replaced by LDF and potential Area Action Plan for Canal Head, Kendal.	
S26	Sewage Treatment & Disposal	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
S27	Overhead Lines	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
S28	Telecommunication Masts and Equipment	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	
S29	Waste Recycling Facilities	Propose to incorporate in Development Control Policies DPD	

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## Appendix E : Glossary

**The Act** - The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

**Affordable Housing** - Non-market housing, which can include social-rented housing and intermediate housing, as defined by the North West Regional Housing Strategy. The Council's detailed definition is set out as in an appendix to its Interim Planning Approach to Housing Development (November 2005)

**Annual Monitoring Report** - Annual publication that is part of the South Lakeland Local Development Framework (LDF) assessing progress in implementing the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in LDF documents are being successfully implemented.

**Biodiversity** - The whole variety of life, including all genetic, species and ecosystem variations.

**Brownfield** - Land which is or has previously been occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agriculture or forestry buildings) and associated fixed surface infrastructure and curtilage of the development. Also known as Previously Developed Land or PDL.

**Community Strategy** - Local authorities are required by the Local Government Act 2000 to prepare these, with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well being of their areas. Through the Community Strategy, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. The South Lakeland Local Strategic Partnership (which includes local authority representatives) are responsible for the South Lakeland Community Plan, 2004-2024.

**Conservation Area** - Areas of special architectural or historic interest, designated under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

**Contextual Indicators** - Measures of change in the wider social, economic, and environmental background against which policies operate. As such, they help to relate policy outputs to the local area.

**Core Strategy** - A Development Plan Document (DPD) that sets out the vision, strategy and core policies for the spatial development of the district.

**Development** - Construction, engineering and other operations associated with land and/or the change of use of buildings or land.

**Development Plan** - Consists of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), the relevant Structure Plan and the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) within the authority's Local Development Framework and forms the basis for development and land use decisions in the District.

**Development Plan Documents (DPDs)** - Planning documents that have 'development plan' status in the determination of planning applications and carry considerable weight within the 'plan-led' system. DPDs are subject to independent examination. Generic stages for DPD pre-submission consultation are: early consultation on an issues and options report followed by a formal consultation on a preferred options report. Types of DPDs include:

- **Core Strategy** - sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver the vision.
- **Generic Development Control Policy** - a suite of criteria-based policies that are required to ensure that all development within the area meets the spatial vision and spatial objectives set out in the core strategy.
- **Site Specific Allocation** - are allocations of sites for specific uses or developments.
- **Proposals Map** - the adopted proposals map illustrates on a base map all the policies outlined in DPDs, together with any saved policies. It must be revised as each new DPD is adopted.
- **Area Action Plan** - a planning document for areas of significant change or conservation.

**Dwelling** - A self-contained unit of accommodation such as a house, flat, maisonette or bungalow.

**Evidence Base** - Information gathered by the planning authority to support preparation of local development documents. Includes quantitative and qualitative data.



## Appendix E : Glossary

**Government Office for the North West (GONW)** - The regional government office responsible for implementing national policy in the North West region.

**Greenfield** - Land which has not previously been subject to development (other than agricultural buildings) including undeveloped parks and open spaces within towns and settlements.

**Housing Density** - The definition and method for calculating the average number of houses built per hectare on a site-by-site basis, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 3.

**Housing Needs Assessment** - A survey which estimates, using the results of detailed research, the number of households within an area that are in need of affordable housing and/or housing that meets their specific requirements.

**Housing Trajectory** - A means of showing past and future housing performance by identifying the predicted requirement and provision of housing over the lifespan of the local development framework.

**Infrastructure** - Roads, water supply, sewage disposal, schools and other community facilities needed to support residents and business activity.

**Listed Buildings** - Buildings and structures that have been identified as being of special architectural or historic interest and whose protection and maintenance, including that of their cartilage and setting, is the subject of special legislation. Listed Building Consent is required before any works can be carried out on a listed building.

**Local Development Documents (LDDs)** - A generic term for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement. Where we use the more general phrase 'LDF Documents', we mean LDDs.

**Local Development Framework (LDF)** - The name for the portfolio of Local Development Documents, consisting of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, the Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports. Together

these documents provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area.

**Local Development Scheme (LDS)** - The project plan setting out the programme and timetable for preparing the Local Development Documents.

**LSP** - Local Strategic Partnership. A partnership of local organisations from the public, voluntary and business sectors.

**Monitoring** - The regular and systematic collection and analysis of information to measure policy implementation.

**NWDA** - North West Development Agency

**NWRA** - North West regional Assembly

Office of Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) - The government department responsible for planning and local government.

**Outcomes** - Macro-level, real world changes which are influenced to some degree by local development framework outputs.

**Outputs** - The direct effects of a policy such as the number of affordable housing completions, amount of employment floorspace developed.

**Output Indicators** - Measure the direct effects of a policy. Used to assess whether policy targets are being achieved in reality using available information.

**Parish Plans** - a Parish Plan is a statement of how a community sees itself now and how it will develop over the next few years. It:

- Reflects the views of all sections of the community
- Identifies which features and local characteristics people value
- Identifies local problems and opportunities
- Spells out how residents want the community to develop in the future
- Prepares a plan of action to achieve this vision



## Appendix E : Glossary

**Planning Delivery Grant** - The Government awards this grant annually to local authorities and is "performance related". Its aim is to enhance the resourcing of the planning system in a way that drives performance improvement and ensures effective delivery of sustainable communities. The amounts awarded are based on performance against development control targets, plan making performance, housing delivery in areas of high housing need, location of enterprise areas, and performance at planning appeals.

**Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12)** - Local Development Frameworks - Sets out the Government's policy on preparing local development frameworks.

**Plan, Monitor and Manage** - Means of measuring and reviewing policy, involving the adjustment of policy through monitoring outcomes if necessary.

**Policy Implementation** - Assessment of the effectiveness of policies in terms of achieving their targets. Measured by use of output and contextual indicators.

**Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)** - the statutory regional plan, produced by the Regional Planning Body (North West Regional Assembly), with which Local Development Frameworks must comply.

**Regulations** - the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, and the Town and Country Planning (Transitional Arrangements) Regulations 2004.

**Renewable Energy** - Energy that is produced from non-exhaustible sources such as energy from the sun, wind and water, including that from plant material and combustible or digestible industrial, agricultural or domestic waste materials.

**Saved Policies or Plans** - Existing adopted development plans are saved for 3 years from the commencement of the Act. Policies in old style development plans adopted after commencement of the Act, will become saved policies for 3 years from their adoption and approval. This is the case with the South Lakeland Local Plan, the Alteration to which is likely to be adopted in July 2005.

**Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)** - A feature of national historical or archaeological importance, either above or below the ground, which is included in the schedule of monuments as identified by the Secretary of State.

**Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)** - Nationally important areas of land designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of special interest for nature and/or geological conservation.

**Spatial Planning** - This system brings together policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes that influence the nature of process and how they function. It includes policies that impact on the use of land but which are not capable of being delivered through the granting of planning permission.

**Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** - Sets out how the Council proposes to engage with stakeholders and the community in the plan-making process for Local Development Documents and in considering planning applications.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)** - The European Union requires formal SEA of plans and programmes likely to have a significant effect on the environment. The UK Government incorporates this requirement for Development Plans documents in a wider Sustainability Appraisal of all LDDs (except the SCI). Sustainability appraisal involves the appraisal of social and economic, as well as environmental effects of policies. This helps inform us of the potential implications of different alternative policies.

**Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)** - Provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

**Sustainable Development** - Environmentally responsible development, commonly defined as "development that meets the needs of the present generation, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".



## Appendix E : Glossary

**Targets** - Thresholds that identify the scale of change to be derived from policies over a specific time period (e.g. number of affordable homes to be built by a set date).

**Use Classes Order (UCO)** - The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 2005 specifies sixteen classes of land use. These are:

- UCO A1 - Shops
- UCO A2 - Financial and Professional Services
- UCO A3 - Restaurants and Cafés
- UCO A4 - Drinking Establishments
- UCO A5 - Hot Food Takeaways
- UCO B1 - Business
- UCO B2 - General Industry
- UCO B8 - Storage and Distribution
- UCO C1 - Hotels
- UCO C2 - Residential Institutions
- UCO C3 - Dwelling Houses
- UCO D1 - Non-residential Institutions
- UCO D2 - Assembly and Leisure



