

South Lakeland Local Plan Part 3

Development Management Policies DPD: Publication Version

Sustainability Appraisal Final SA Report

July 2017

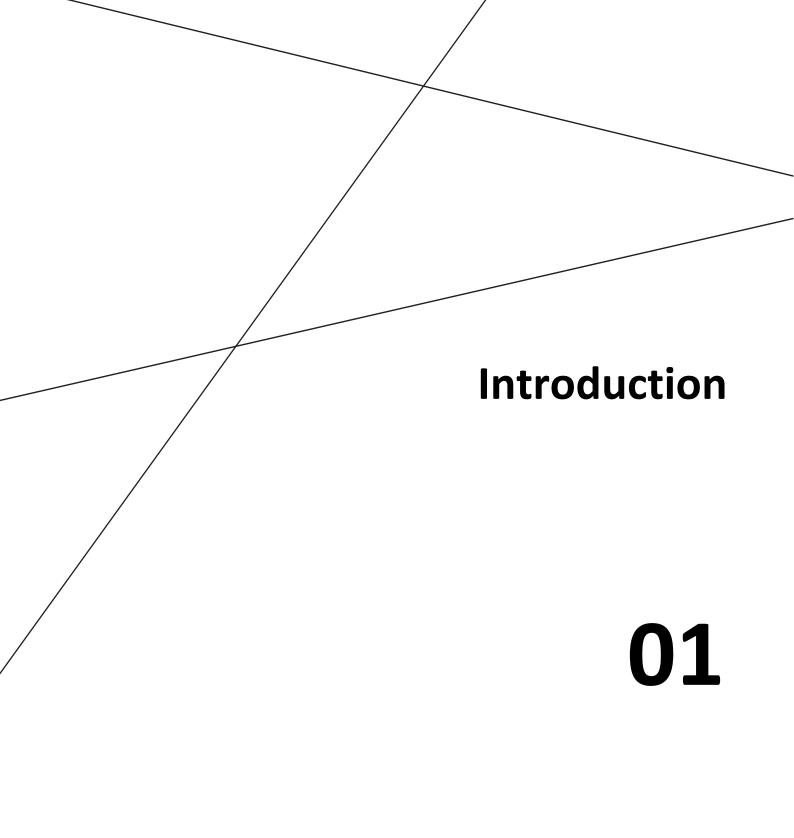


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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 AECOM has been commissioned by South Lakeland District Council to undertake a sustainability appraisal (SA) in support of the Publication version of the South Lakeland Development Management Policies DPD September 2017 (the 'DPD').
- 1.1.2 At present, planning applications in South Lakeland outside the National Parks are assessed against policies in several documents; the Core Strategy, the Land Allocations and the 'saved' policies of the South Lakeland Local Plan 2006, (which were adopted in 1997), as well as taking into account national policies. The new Development Management policies will:
 - Fill in any gaps in policy, particularly since the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and more recent national Planning Practice Guidance.
 - Update policies that are out of date.
- 1.1.3 Further details can be found on the Council's website:

http://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/building-and-planning/south-lakeland-local-plan/

1.2 Previous Work

- 1.2.1 AECOM previously prepared an 'Interim SA Report', which presented the findings from the appraisals that were undertaken on policy options and draft policies within the draft DPD (October 2016).
- 1.2.2 Following consultation on the draft DPD and the interim SA Report a final SA report has been prepared to guide and inform the publication version of the Development Management Policies, taking into account the interim SA Report findings and consultation responses. This SA Report documents the appraisal process in full.

1.3 An introduction to Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.3.1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a process for helping to ensure that Plans achieve an appropriate balance between environmental, economic and social objectives. SA should help to identify the sustainability implications of different plan approaches and recommend ways to reduce any negative effects and to increase the positive outcomes.
- 1.3.2 SA is also a tool for communicating the likely effects of a Plan¹ (and any reasonable alternatives), explaining the decisions taken with regards to the approach decided upon, and encouraging engagement from key stakeholders such as local communities, businesses and plan-makers.
- 1.3.3 Although SA can be applied flexibly, it is a legal requirement under the 'Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (which were prepared in order to transpose into national law the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive). The regulations set out prescribed processes that must be followed. In particular the Regulations require that a report is published for consultation alongside the draft plan² that 'identifies, describes and evaluates' the likely significant effects of implementing 'the plan, and reasonable alternatives'. The SA/SEA report must then be taken into account, alongside consultation responses when finalising the plan.
- 1.3.4 SA/SEA can be viewed as an iterative four-stage process that produces a number of statutory and non-statutory outputs. As illustrated in Figure 1.1 below, 'Scoping' is a mandatory process under the SEA Directive, but the publication of a scoping report is a voluntary (but useful) output. The

¹ Specific references to 'the Plan' in this SA Report refer to the Development Management Policies DPD.

² Which according to the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG), with regards to SA/SEA is the Publication version of the Plan at Regulation 19 stage consultation

interim SA Report was not a compulsory requirement, but it helped to demonstrate early and effective engagement.

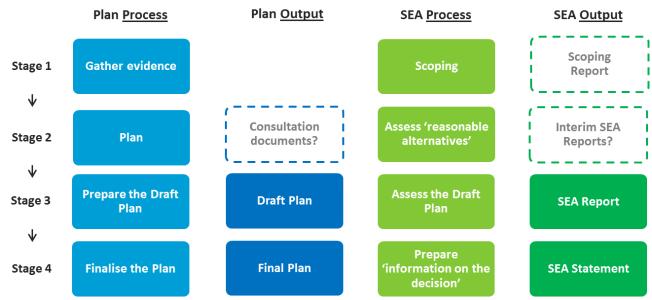


Figure 1.1: SA/SEA as a four stage process

1.3.5 This SA Report essentially represents the outcome of stages 2 and 3 of this process (though these are also informed by stage 1).

1.4 The process so far

Stage 1: Scoping

- 1.4.1 The scoping stage of SA/SEA involves the following key tasks, which are undertaken to identify the environmental, social and economic issues that should be a focus of the SA/SEA and how the assessments will be undertaken.
 - Reviewing the policy context.
 - Establishing the current and projected baseline position for a range of environmental factors.
 - Identifying the key environmental issues.
- 1.4.2 Establishing a methodological framework that will be used as a basis for undertaking assessments (referred to as a SEA Framework).
 - Identifying limitations and assumptions.
- 1.4.3 After gathering this information, the Council prepared a Scoping Report, to present the scope of the SA to interested parties.
- 1.4.4 The Scoping Report was published and sent to the statutory bodies (Historic England, Natural England, and the Environment Agency) to seek input and feedback on the scope of the SEA. In particular whether:
 - The relevant policy context had been reviewed;
 - Up-to-date and relevant baseline information had been gathered;

- The most important environmental issues have been identified; and
- The assessment methodology is appropriate.
- 1.4.5 Following the period of consultation (which lasted 5 weeks between Wednesday 16th September and Wednesday 21st October 2015), the Council responded to feedback as deemed necessary before finalising the Scoping Report.

Stage 2: Assessment of Reasonable Alternatives

- 1.4.6 Stage 2 of the SA/SEA process involves identification and assessment of 'reasonable alternatives'. This means comparing different approaches that could be taken to achieve the objectives of the DPD. In this case, this relates to whether there are different options for policies that will be included within the DPD.
- 1.4.7 Chapter 3 of the report explains the process that the Council has undertaken with regards to the identification and appraisal of alternatives (options).

Stage 3: Assessment of the draft Plan (DPD)

- 1.4.8 The SA process runs parallel to the preparation of the DPD. Therefore, during the preparation of the Draft DPD, an assessment was carried out of the emerging / draft policies and the DPD 'as a whole'. This allowed the findings of the SA to be taken into consideration before the draft DPD was finalised. An interim SA October 2016 Report set out an assessment of the Draft DPD at that stage.
- 1.4.9 Plan making is iterative, and so a further appraisal of the draft final DPD was undertaken prior to the Publication version of the DPD. This appraisal is documented in the SA Report. In essence therefore, there have been two rounds of SA during Stage 3 of the SA process; initially the 'Interim SA Report' followed by the 'SA Report'.

Likely Significant Effects

1.4.10 The likely significant effects of the DPD are discussed both in the individual policy appraisals in Appendix I, whilst a summary of the appraisal of the proposed policies against the four sustainability themes is presented in chapter 6 'Appraisal Findings of the Publication DPD'.

Mitigation

1.4.11 As part of the SA process, where potential negative impacts arise the SA is to suggest mitigation measures in order to avoid unacceptable impacts on the social, economic and environmental conditions within South Lakeland. These mitigation measures have been considered during the preparation of the Draft DPD and have continued to be considered during the subsequent stages of plan preparation.



2 SCOPING

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The purpose of the scoping stage is to gather information about the Plan area and its policy context. This allows for key issues to be identified for which the SA should focus on. The approach to appraisal is also set out at the scoping stage, to ensure that stakeholders are in agreement with the proposed methodologies.
- 2.1.2 The Council prepared a Scoping Report which presented this information and consulted upon the report between Wednesday 16th September and Wednesday 21st October 2015. The Council responded to feedback as deemed necessary before finalising the Scoping Report.
- 2.1.3 The information and methods outlined in the Scoping Report were used in the appraisal of issues and options and draft policies. However, it should be remembered that the scope of the SA constantly evolves as new evidence and information become available. Therefore, the scope has been refreshed throughout the plan making process to ensure that it remains focused on the correct issues.
- 2.1.4 As part of this SA Report, a full update to the Scoping Report is presented in **Appendix III.** This sets out the most recent baseline information, policy context/review and the methodology behind the development of the SA Framework; which is key to appraising the Plan.
- 2.1.5 It should be noted that the baseline update and refresh to the contextual review did not lead to substantial changes to the key issues identified. Therefore, the SA Framework and methods used throughout the SA remain appropriate.
- 2.1.6 The updated key issues and SA Framework are presented in sections 2.2 and 2.3.

2.2 Key sustainability issues

Housing

- High levels of second home ownership
- Housing affordability
- Lack of appropriate mix and amount of housing types, sizes and tenures

Economy, Town Centres and Tourism

- Relative affluence can disguise smaller areas of relative deprivation.
- Young people leaving the area to undertake higher education and often don't return due to a lack of suitable jobs and housing affordability
- A significant minority of the population have no qualifications.
- Tackling vacancy rates in town centres and ensuring viability and vitality of town centres.
- Loss of better-paid professional/commercial employment. More people forced to commute out of District for well-paid work.
- Key town centre locations in need of regeneration.
- Mismatch between local skills/qualifications and those required for new jobs available.
- Low unemployment masks a heavy reliance on often low paid service sector work and lack of variety in job sectors.
- Imbalance between the importance of tourism and culture and the relatively low value outputs and low waged jobs they create.

Quality Environment and Quality Design

- The character and distinctiveness of the historic and built environment, cultural heritage and character is vulnerable to unsympathetic alterations and development and requires protection and enhancement
- Balancing needs for housing and employment, tourism and leisure with the need to protect highly valued landscapes, biodiversity and geodiversity, including both protected and non-designated sites and species
- Pockets of poor air quality
- Ensuring that low crime levels remain the norm in the District
- Identified risk of flooding to significant areas, including parts of main towns.
- Enabling the best use of limited brownfield development opportunities;
- Need to reduce high level of domestic waste collected
- Increasing demand for water resulting in over abstraction from catchments and for wastewater treatment as well as continuing threats of pollution to water resources.

Sustainable Communities and Health and Wellbeing

- Pressure on health services coupled with a lack of Category A Emergency Medical Provision.
- Enhancing opportunities for sport and recreation provision and facilitating healthier lifestyles
- High and increasing proportion of the population is over 60 –implications for services.
- The severity and type of the long-term impacts of climate change are still uncertain. Measures are required to enable the District to adapt to and mitigate against likely impacts.
- Increasing the proportion of energy use derived from renewable sources and reducing reliance on fossil fuels
- Reducing waste and increasing opportunities to recycle and compost waste

Sustainable Travel and Access

- Enable people to choose other modes of transport than private vehicles, including safer, active, sustainable travel
- Supporting the retaining of community facilities and encouraging new facilities and infrastructure
- Poor road and rail infrastructure, particularly regarding access to the west of the District.
- Traffic congestion and junctions operating at near or above capacity levels in Kendal.
- Ensuring equalities and fairness in terms of access to services and facilities for all.

2.3 The SA Framework and appraisal methodology

- 2.3.1 After identifying the key sustainability issues through scoping, it was possible to establish what the focus of the SA should be. This culminated in the development of an SA Framework, which forms the methodological basis for appraising the DPD (and reasonable alternatives).
- 2.3.2 The SA Framework set out in table 2.1 below provides the basis for the factors for which the DPD (and reasonable alternatives) has been appraised against. There are four key topics, which each consist of a series of Sustainability Objectives. Each objective is also supported by a series of sub-questions to help guide the appraisal process and ensure the key issues are considered.

Table 2.1: SA Topics and corresponding SA Objectives

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE					
	SP1.1 Will the policy encourage local people and community groups to become involved?				
SP1 - To increase the level of participation in	SP1.2 Will the policy identify and help members of society, including hard-to-reach groups, to participate fully in the decision-making process?				
democratic processes	SP1.3 Will the policy help communities to understand the decision- making process, their opportunity to influence decisions and how decisions may impact on them?				
	SP1.4 Will the policy respect the needs of all communities and future generations?				
	SP2.1 Will the policy improve the affordability of access for all to services, essential goods and facilities and green infrastructure?				
SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the	SP2.2 Will the policy help retain essential local facilities and infrastructure?				
countryside and open spaces	SP2.3 Will the policy help ensure those with disabilities have physical access to transport, facilities, buildings and public spaces and green infrastructure?				
	SP2.4 Will the policy promote and facilitate access to, and opportunities to enjoy, the countryside, historic environment and green infrastructure?				
SP3 - To provide everyone	SP3.1 Will the policy help meet local housing needs, by providing housing that is of appropriate quality and affordable?				
with a decent home	SP3.2 Will the policy provide housing which is resource efficient, and has a reduced environmental impact?				
SP4 - To improve the level	SP4.1 Will the policy help support and deliver education and training to help everyone develop the values, knowledge and skills to enable them to live, act and work in society?				
of skills, education and training	SP4.2 Will the policy help the District's residents adapt to economic change and obtain new skills and training where necessary?				
	SP4.3 Will the policy enable people to live sustainable lifestyles?				

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing	 SP5.1 Will the policy ensure all members of society have access to the health care they need and to other elements that contribute to health and well-being? SP5.2 Will the policy contribute to reducing health inequalities associated with income, lifestyle and diet? SP5.3 Will the policy create a healthy, safe and green working and living environment with low rates of crime and disorder? SP5.4 Will the policy help improve the quality of life and sense of health and well-being for everyone in South Lakeland? SP5.5 Will the policy provide opportunities to undertake physical activity? 					
SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open- minded communities with a strong sense of local history	 SP6.1 Will the policy promote a sense of community identity, a sense of place and sense of local history? SP6.2 Will the policy encourage social inclusiveness and cohesion, and help continue valued local traditions? SP6.3 Will the policy promote recreational and cultural activity, embracing the arts, heritage, the environment, green infrastructure, dialect and sport? SP6.4 Will the policy 					
EFFECTIVE PROTECTION O	F THE ENVIRONMENT					
EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity	 EN 1.1 Will the policy protect and conserve habitats, species, geological and geomorphological sites, especially where these may be protected, rare, declining, threatened or indigenous? EN 1.2 Will the policy help to ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource? EN 1.3 Will the policy minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through new development and human activity? EN 1.4 Will the policy ensure continuity and integrity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species? EN1.5 Will the policy ensure continuity and integrity of ecosystem services? 					

	EN2.1 Will the policy protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character from unsympathetic development and changes in land management?					
	EN2.2 Will the policy maintain the remoteness and tranquility of rural landscapes?					
EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality	EN2.3 Will the policy protect the character and appearance of designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens and their settings?					
and character for future generations	EN2.4 Will the policy sensitively protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape?					
	EN2.5 Will the policy encourage low-input and organic farming, with environmental stewardship styles of land management?					
	EN2.6 Will the policy sustain and extend or enhance elements of green and blue infrastructure that contribute to character, including ponds, rivers, lakes, tree cover, hedgerows, woodlands, and sustainable forest					
	EN3.1 Will the policy protect, conserve and enhance areas, buildings and features of historic, heritage or archaeological importance and their settings, character and distinctiveness?					
	EN3.2 Will the policy ensure that new development is of a high quality, sympathetic to the character of the built environment, strengthen local distinctiveness, enhance the public realm and urban green infrastructure and help create a sense of place?					
EN3 - To improve the quality of the built	EN3.3 Will the policy promote repair, maintenance and adaptive reuse of buildings, incorporating sustainable design, sustainable construction, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?					
environment	EN3.4 Will the policy guide inappropriate development away from flood risk areas?					
	EN3.5 Does the policy ensure that where development in flood risk areas is permitted, the risks to people and property are mitigated?					
	EN3.6 Will the policy reduce noise levels, light pollution, fly tipping, 'eyesores', and discourage graffiti and litter?					
	EN3.7 Will the policy improve people's satisfaction with their neighbourhoods as places to live?					
	EN4.1 Will the policy protect, enhance and maintain individual green infrastructure assets?					
EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green	EN4.2 Will the policy protect and enhance connectivity between green infrastructure assets, helping to create and maintain green infrastructure networks?					
infrastructure	EN4.3 Does the policy promote the multifunctional nature of green infrastructure assets to secure a range of benefits?					
	EN4.4 Does the policy help to deliver new green infrastructure and ensure that green infrastructure is an integrated part of new development?					

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES					
	NR1.1 Will the policy ensure local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution and seek to improve it where possible using a range of means?				
	NR1.2 Will the policy limit or reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants?				
	NR1.3 Will the policy encourage the use of clean, low carbon energy efficient technologies?				
NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse	NR1.4 Will the policy reduce the need to travel by car and promote travelling by alternative means such as public transport, cycling or walking?				
gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and	NR1.5 Will the policy facilitate switching the transport of goods from road to rail or water?				
reduce need to travel	NR1.6 Will the policy minimise the risk to people and property from flooding and surface water drainage issues using sustainable means, including green infrastructure-based approaches?				
	NR1.7 Will the policy maximise the use of energy from low carbon and renewable sources?				
	NR1.8 Will the policy introduce and encourage sustainable methods of adapting to and mitigating climatic impacts and changes, including green infrastructure-based approaches?				
	NR2.1 Will the policy support the maintenance, and where possible improvement of the quality and availability of water resources?				
	NR2.2 Will the policy minimise the risk of water pollution from all sources?				
NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and	NR2.3 Will the policy promote the wide use of sustainable drainage systems and the use of green infrastructure in all aspects of water management?				
water resources and services	NR2.4 Will the policy encourage prudent water usage to reduce pressure on water resources and improve demand management for water?				
	NR2.5 Will the policy help reduce pressure on watercourses/water bodies from diffuse pollution such as agricultural waste, fertilizer and run-off from drains and concrete surfaces?				
	NR2.6 Will the policy align with current or planned sewerage infrastructure provision?				
	NR3.1 Will the policy encourage development on brownfield sites?				
	NR3.2 Will the policy facilitate or promote sustainable remediation technology to treat contaminated soils?				
NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil	NR3.3 Will the policy minimise the loss of greenfield sites, green infrastructure assets, open spaces and productive land?				
	NR3.4 Will the policy help to prevent soil degradation, pollution of soil and use of peat?				
	NR3.5 Will the policy support the protection of the best and most versatile soils?				

	NR4.1 Will the policy minimise the amount of domestic, commercial and industrial waste generated?				
NR4 -To manage mineral	NR4.2 Will the policy increase the re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?				
resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling	NR4.3 Will the policy promote the recovery and use of energy from waste?				
	NR4.4 Will the policy minimise the extraction, transport and use of primary minerals and encourage the use of recycled material?				
	NR4.5 Will the policy help to enable people and businesses to recycle more easily?				
BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE	ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER				
EC1 - To retain existing jobs	EC1.1 Will the policy help to increase the number, variety and quality of employment opportunities, including those offered by tourism, social enterprise and inward investment?				
and create new employment opportunities	EC1.2 Will the policy support local companies and help local businesses find and take up new opportunities?				
	EC1.3 Will the policy help retain a skilled workforce and graduates in South Lakeland?				
EC2 - To improve access to	EC2.1 Will the policy increase access to a range of jobs, through improved training, sustainable transport and communication links?				
jobs	EC2.2 Will the policy encourage the location of new employment opportunities in areas of greatest need?				
	EC3.1 Will the policy help create the right economic conditions and infrastructure provision to encourage private sector investment?				
	EC3.2 Will the policy stimulate the use of local companies, local products, services, heritage and culture and provide other benefits to different areas of the local economy?				
	EC3.3 Will the policy encourage indigenous growth of local firms and support the growth of local supply chains?				
EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local	EC3.4 Will the policy encourage diversification, innovation and entrepreneurship, particularly in rural areas?				
economy	EC3.5 Will the policy help to facilitate the provision of financial assistance to local businesses?				
	EC3.6 Will the policy help to improve the competitiveness and productivity of the local economy, increasing GVA?				
	EC3.7 Will the policy help to increase the environmental performance of local companies and their products/services?				
	EC3.8 Will the policy support research and development into environmental and other technologies?				

2.3.4 Each Plan policy has been appraised against the SA Framework, considering potential effects against each SA Objective (as guided by the sub-questions). The significance of effects has been determined to take account of those factors outlined in the SEA Directive; including magnitude / scale, duration, frequency and reversibility (i.e. the 'extent' of the effects), the sensitivity of receptors, and the likelihood of effects occurring. These factors ultimately help to determine the significance of the effects.

- 2.3.5 For each policy, an appraisal sheet has been completed using the template below (Figure 2.2). The appraisal findings are discussed under each of the four broad Sustainability Topics, as this aids in communication of the effects (by keeping the appraisal succinct and proportionate). Though each SA Objective and supporting questions have been considered, it is not necessary to present the findings against each individual SA objective. This would lengthen the SA Report, lead to duplication in assessment efforts, and would not aid in effective engagement with stakeholders.
- 2.3.6 The recording of effects is set out for each policy (and alternatives) using the classifications set out in Figure 2.1 below.

Effects	Timeframe		Geographic	Scale
Major Positive (significant) +4	Short Term	S	Local	L
Positive (significant) +2	Medium Term	Μ	District Wide	D
Positive implications (not significant) +1	Long Term	L	Urban	U
No effect 0			Rural	R
Negative implications (not significant) -1				
Negative effect (significant) -2				
Major negative effect (significant) -4				
Uncertain ?				

Figure 2.2: Policy Appraisal Template

Policy						
SA TOPIC: SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE						
SP3 - To provide everyone with a SP4 - To improve the level of skills SP5 - To improve people's health	es and facilities, the countryside and open spaces decent home s, education and training					
Timeframe						
Geographic Scale						
Impact Score						
Comments						
Discussion of effects						
Recommendations						
Mitigation and enhancement						

Consideration of Alternatives

03

3 CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

3.1 Background

- 3.1.1 An important part of the SA process is to identify whether there are different approaches that could be taken in the development of the DPD. In relation to the DM policies DPD, this means exploring the different ways in which policies could be delivered.
- 3.1.2 Alternatives should only be tested in the SA that are 'reasonable'; which is largely at the discretion of the Plan making authority (and aided by stakeholders and public consultation). To be reasonable and to inform a meaningful appraisal process, alternatives therefore need to possess the following characteristics:
 - They relate to the objectives of the Plan being prepared i.e. they are a potential way of achieving the Plans objectives.
 - They are discrete ways of delivering a policy and not part of a 'menu' of different policy measures that could be included in a range of policy approaches.
 - They are not unrealistic or undeliverable.
 - They provide sufficient detail to allow for an objective appraisal to be undertaken.

3.2 Issues and options

- 3.2.1 A range of options are often presented at an early stage to invite input from stakeholders on what approaches they would prefer. This is a useful exercise, and a high-level sustainability appraisal on such 'options' can be used to help guide policies as they develop, so that the principles of sustainability are 'frontloaded'. Sustainability Appraisal can then be used more purposefully to inform policy approaches at a later stage of plan development when there is more policy detail (i.e. the 'preferred options').
- 3.2.2 Consequently, the Council identified different policy options for the issues set out within the Issues and Options document. A high level appraisal of these broad options was undertaken by the Council against the SA Framework using the methodology described in section 2 of this SA Report. This helped to identify the key advantages and disadvantages relating to the overall approach to policy development. At this stage, there was less detail, and so the appraisals were necessarily broader in nature, and intended to help influence the principles for policy development.
- 3.2.3 The Council identified a range of policy development options in their issues and options paper. The tables below summarise each topic area, the options identified, and the Council's rationale for taking forward the option or not.
- 3.2.4 The findings of the options appraisals are presented in full at **Appendix II**.

3.3 Topic Areas where new Development Management Policies are proposed

General Requirements for all development

Preferred Option			Why is it preferred?						
Condense requirements in	-		This option would enable the Council to adopt a						
small number of development management			consistent approach to the consideration of all						
general requirements policies that can be			proposals in order to ensure all proposals achieve a						
applied to any type of new development. Where			satisfactory standard of development. It also enables						
other requirements may need to be applied			core planning principles withir	n the NPFF to be fully					
additional policies would need to be adopted.			reflected in local policy.						
	APPRAISAL SUMMARY								
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy					
+2	+2		+2 +2						
This option will have positi	ve impacts for socia	al progi	ress objectives in terms of help	ping to create a clearer					
decision making framewor	k and help people b	better u	understand the process and ho	ow decisions will be made.					
Overall it will assist with th	e consistency of de	cision i	making. Overall it provides sco	ope to cover additional					
elements not already cove	red in other policies	s to be	tter address current issues and	d meet the range of					
sustainability objectives.				·					
Alternative Option		١	Why is it not preferred?						
Maintain current policy po	sition, include simil	ar 1	This option would not enable t	the Council to ensure					
standard requirements wit	hin a set of policies	6 0	decisions on development pro	posals are considered in a					
for various types of develo			consistent manner, and it limit	ts its ability to take					
		ā	account of NPPF elements and	any other policy aspects					
			not currently reflected in local						
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SUMMARY									
		BILITY A							
Social Progress	Environment	BILITY A	Natural Resources	Economy					
N	Environment N		Natural Resources	N					
N This option would result in	Environment N the status quo bein	ng mair	Natural Resources N ntained, and result in no impa	N ct in terms of how current					
N This option would result in policy performs against SA	Environment N the status quo bein objectives. It would	ng mair	Natural Resources	N ct in terms of how current					
N This option would result in policy performs against SA realising SA objectives to t	Environment N the status quo bein objectives. It would	ng mair d there	Natural Resources N ntained, and result in no impa- fore introduce missed opport	N ct in terms of how current					
N This option would result in policy performs against SA	Environment N the status quo bein objectives. It would	ng mair d there	Natural Resources N ntained, and result in no impa	N ct in terms of how current					
N This option would result in policy performs against SA realising SA objectives to t	Environment N the status quo bein objectives. It would heir fullest.	ng mair d there Why i	Natural Resources N ntained, and result in no impa- fore introduce missed opport	N ct in terms of how current unities in terms of					
N This option would result in policy performs against SA realising SA objectives to t Alternative Option	Environment N the status quo bein objectives. It would heir fullest. olicies setting out	ng mair d there Why i It is co	Natural Resources N ntained, and result in no impa- fore introduce missed opport	N ct in terms of how current unities in terms of oesn't provide an					
N This option would result in policy performs against SA realising SA objectives to t Alternative Option Include no new policy or p	Environment N the status quo bein objectives. It would heir fullest. olicies setting out tead rely on the	ng mair d there Why i It is co appro	Natural Resources N ntained, and result in no impa- fore introduce missed opport is it not preferred? onsidered the Core Strategy de	N ct in terms of how current unities in terms of oesn't provide an idering development					
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Quality Design

Preferred Option			Why is it preferred?			
Adopt a new policy setting out a list of specific design principles that should be applied to development as a whole.			This option would enable a policy to be adopted that incorporates current/new guidance, builds on the merits of existing local plan policy and ensures all proposals are considered against a set of design principles as appropriate. It would enable a consistent and clear approach to decision making when assessing the design merits of any scheme.			
	SUSTAINABIL	ITY AP	ITY APPRAISAL SUMMARY			
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy		
+2 This option would deliver r	+2 / +3 positive impacts in te	rms of	+1/+2 achieving the range of object	+2 ctives as it provides an		
opportunity to include ma opportunity to provide a fr	ny elements that con amework for a forth	tribute coming	to these objectives in one p SPD which would enable a rer guidance over Council ex	oolicy. It also enables an clearer decision making		
Alternative Option			is it not preferred?			
Maintain current policy position, resulting in the retention of policy S2, S13, S14, S15, C5 and Tr6a in part (non-reference to parking) and associated guidance in their present state.			This option presents missed opportunities, and limits the Council's ability to incorporate principles and guidelines that are in line with more common practices and current/new guidance in respect to assessing the design merits of a scheme, thinking about the role design has to play in context of other policies. Current policy does have a number of merits though and where the case it is considered appropriate to carry these through into the new policy			
	SUSTAINABIL	ITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY			
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy		
N	N		Ν	N		
This option maintains the s	status quo and there	fore wil	ll have a neutral impact.			
Alternative Option		Why i	is it not preferred?			
No longer apply any such policies or guidance and rely on national and Core Strategy policies. This option would result in the saved Local Plan policies becoming redundant.			This option would leave the Council with a weakened policy with regard to how design should be considered when assessing planning applications. It would make for less clear decision-making and possibly result in various standards of design (both poor and high quality) being achieved.			
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SUMMARY						
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy		
-2	-2		-2	-2		
This option would result in a policy with negative impacts, as it would weaken the Council's decision making process, and result in missed opportunity to ensure design is considered holistically with other policies enabling SA objectives to be most fully realised.						

Historic Environment

Preferred Option		Why	is it preferred?		
Adopt a new historic envir	onment policy with		This option would enable a policy to be adopted that		
amended/updated criteria			incorporates current/new guidance, fulfilling the NPPF		
Core Strategy, resulting in the replacement of			requirements and building on the merits of existing local		
saved Local Plan policies.			policy. It will ensure that all	-	
saved Local Hall policies.			st a set of clear requirement	• •	
		-	-	-	
			nce the historic environmen		
			stent and clear approach to	-	
		desig	nated and non-designated h	eritage assets.	
	SUSTAINABII	ITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy	
+1	+1		?	+1	
Although the sustainability	benefits will depend	d on the	e precise content of the new	/ Historic Environment	
			e impacts than other option		
			npler decision making frame		
J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J	-	-	oloy a locally specific approa		
	,				
Alternative Option			is it not preferred?		
Maintain the current policy			ption would mean that gap		
resulting in the retention o	of policies C15, C16,		cil's fulfilment of the require		
C18, C19 and C20.			ing that this is not a reasona		
		some	some out-of-date policy elements would remain and		
		opportunities to improve the policies would be lost.			
	SUSTAINABIL	ITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy	
Not assessed as concluded	not a reasonable alt	ernativ	e		
During the SA it was concluded that this policy was no			t a reasonable alternative as	s it would leave the	
Council's Local Plan non-compliant with the NPPF in terms of the weight to be placed on the significance of					
heritage assets and details					
Alternative Option			is it not preferred?		
No longer apply any such p		This option would mean that the Council would not be			
on national and core strate	egy policy. This	fulfilling the heritage-related requirements for Local Plans			
would result in saved Loca	l Plan policies	as set out in the NPPF. Most elements of the currently			
becoming redundant.		extant policies remain well-used in Development			
	0 		gement.		
			-		
	SUSTAINABIL	ITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment	Environment Natural Reso		Economy	
-1	-1		0	-1	
			reasonable alternative as it		
			e, inconsistent consideratio		
policy provision. This optio	n would not proactiv	ely cor	nserve local heritage and no	n-designated assets would	
have no protection.					

Green Infrastructure and Open Space

Preferred Option		Why is it pre	ferred?	
Adopt a new policy with amended/updated criteria to capture issues not fully addressed by existing policies to complement the application of Core Strategy policy.This o existing requir finance appro protect and ta appro		This option v existing gaps requirement financial con approach to protection and and taking be appropriater	vould enable a new policy t in policy, including a lack o s for new open space in ter tributions. It also allows for Green Infrastructure to be nd enhancement of trees, h etter account of its multiple ness of different types in dif PRAISAL SUMMARY	of clarity on the ms of quantity and a more comprehensive taken, including the nedgerows and woodlands benefits and the
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
+2	+	2	+2	+2
The SA shows that this option would ena existing policy whilst filling known policy existing approach. Alternative Option Maintain the current policy position, resulting in the retention of existing saved Local Plan policies in their		gaps and allowing opportunities to be taken to improve the Why is it not preferred? Taking this approach would mean that gaps in important policy detail would remain and opportunities to improve the policy would be missed		
present state.	CLICT A	INABILITY APPRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
N		N	N	N
The Sustainability Appraisal indicates that maintaining current policy on Green Infrastructure would, overall, result in no net change in impact on the four elements of the appraisal. Whilst current benefits would continue, policy gaps would remain. The SA notes that negative impacts could be mitigated in part by production of an SPD and the application of the policies but that policy provision to fill the existing gaps would be most beneficial.				
Alternative Option	Alternative Option Why is		: preferred?	
Rely only on NPPF, Core Strategy and Land Allocations policies		Taking this approach would mean that gaps in important policy detail would remain and that useful elements of old local plan policy would not be carried forward/replaced		ments of old local plan
	SUSTA	INABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
0/-2	0/		0/-2	N/-2
The SA shows that this option would maintain many of the basic principles relating to Green Infrastructure but would risk uncertainty due to NPPF changes, would lose locally specific approach, would miss opportunities and would allow policy gaps to remain.				

Creation and Protection of Recreation Routes

Preferred Option Why is it preferred? Adopt a new policy for all recreation This option would enable the Council to adopt a policy that not only seeks the protection of designated rights of way, but also only seeks the protection of designated rights of way, but also affect them. This would involve only seeks the protection of designated rights of way, but also replacing saved Local Plan policies under pedestrian and cycle routes where possible. It also would L10, L11 and L12. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SUMMARY Social Progress Environment Natural Resources Economy +2 +2 +2 +2 This option would enable the Council to provides the potential to contribute to only seeks the protection of designated rights of way, but also Maintain current policy position provision of pedestrian and cycle access in new developments. It would result in a policy as exit in a new developments. It would result in a missed opportunity for policy provision to contribute further to social progress objectives (access to services and facilities, the open countryside and open space, health and well-being), environment (bidiversity) in particular, by covering other routes. It also provides the potential to contribute to environment objectives by enhancing the role of such routes as sustainable means of travelling, as well has having a recreational value. Alternative Option Why is it not preferred? <	Adopt a new policy for all r		Why is it pre	ferred?		
routes with amended/updated criteria for considering any proposal that may affect them. This would involve replacing saved Local Plan policies L10, L11 and L12.only seeks the protection of designated rights of way, but also other pedestrian and cycle routes where possible. It also would enable the Council to further elaborate on expectations regarding provision of pedestrian and cycle access in new developments. It will help to embed Council objectives around promotion of active travel.SUSTAINABILITY APPRISAL SUMMARYSocial ProgressEnvironmentNatural ResourcesEconomy4 2 +2 +2This option provides opportunity for policy provision to contribute further to social progress objectives (access to services and facilities, the open countryside and open space, health and well-being), environment (biodiversity) in particular, by covering other routes. It also provides the potential to contribute to environment objectives by enhancing the role of such routes as sustainable means of travelling, as well has having a recreational value.Why is it not preferred?Alternative OptionWhy is it not preferred?Maintain current policy position, resulting in the retention of policies L10, L11 and L12.Why is it not preferred?This option would result in a policy position that remains silent on how the Council will consider proposals affecting other pedestrian and cycling routes, and how the Council will encourage new walking and cycling routes in new developments. It would result in a missed opportunity to embed Council objectives around promotion of active travel.Sustainable the Council will encourage new walking and cycling routes in new developments. It would re		recreation			adopt a policy that not	
for considering any proposal that may affect them. This would involve replacing saved Local Plan policies L10, L11 and L12. other pedestrian and cycle routes where possible. It also would enable the Council to further elaborate on expectations regarding provision of pedestrian and cycle access in new developments. It will help to embed Council objectives around promotion of active travel. SUSTAINABILITY APPRISAL SUMMARY Social Progress Environment Natural Resources Economy +2 +2 +2 +2 +2 This option provides opportunity for policy provision to contribute further to social progress objectives (access to services and facilities, the open countryside and open space, health and well-being), environment (biodiversity) in particular, by covering other routes. It also provides the potential to contribute to environment objectives by enhancing the role of such routes as sustainable means of travelling, as well has having a recreational value. Alternative Option Why is it not preferred? Maintain current policy position, resulting in the retention of policies L10, L11 and L12. This option would result in a policy position that remains silent on how the Council will consider proposals affecting other pedestrian and cycling routes, and how the Council will encourage new walking and cycling routes in new developments. It would result in a missed opportunity to embed Council objectives around promotion of active travel. Sustainability APPRAISAL SUMMARY Social Progress Environment						
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resulting in the retention of policies L10, L11 and L12.how the Council will consider proposals affecting other pedestrian and cycling routes, and how the Council will encourage new walking and cycling routes in new developments. It would result in a missed opportunity to embed Council objectives around promotion of active travel.Sustained State Sta		sition			ion that remains silent on	
L10, L11 and L12.and cycling routes, and how the Council will encourage new walking and cycling routes in new developments. It would result in a missed opportunity to embed Council objectives around promotion of active travel.SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SUMMARYSocial ProgressEnvironmentNatural ResourcesEconomy0000						
walking and cycling routes in new developments. It would result in a missed opportunity to embed Council objectives around promotion of active travel.SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SUMMARYSocial ProgressEnvironmentNatural ResourcesEconomy0000	-	n policies				
a missed opportunity to embed Council objectives around promotion of active travel.SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SUMMARYSocial ProgressEnvironmentNatural ResourcesEconomy0000					_	
promotion of active travel. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SUMMARY Social Progress Environment Natural Resources Economy 0 0 0 0						
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SUMMARY Social Progress Environment Natural Resources Economy 0 0 0 0						
Social ProgressEnvironmentNatural ResourcesEconomy0000			promotion o			
0 0 0 0		SUSTA	INABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
This option would result in a neutral impact as it maintains the status quo.	Social Progress	Environmen	t		Economy	
	0	()	Natural Resources 0	-	
Alternative Option Why is it not preferred?	0	()	Natural Resources 0	-	
No longer apply any policies and rely This option would result in a policy gap for determining proposals	0 This option would result in	() bact as it maint	Natural Resources 0 tains the status quo.		
on National and Core Strategy Policies. affecting public rights of way and other routes, and also lack of	0 This option would result in Alternative Option	a neutral imp) pact as it maint Why is it not	Natural Resources 0 tains the status quo.	0	
This would result in policies L10, L11 reference to how the Council will encourage new walking and	0 This option would result in Alternative Option No longer apply any policie	a neutral imp es and rely) bact as it maint Why is it not This option v	Natural Resources 0 tains the status quo. t preferred? vould result in a policy gap f	0 or determining proposals	
	0 This option would result in Alternative Option No longer apply any policie on National and Core Strat	a neutral imp es and rely egy Policies.) pact as it maint Why is it not This option v affecting pub	Natural Resources 0 tains the status quo. t preferred? vould result in a policy gap f plic rights of way and other r	0 or determining proposals routes, and also lack of	
opportunity to embed Council objectives around promotion of	0 This option would result in Alternative Option No longer apply any policie on National and Core Strat This would result in policie	es and rely regy Policies. regy L10, L11) bact as it main Why is it not This option v affecting pub reference to	Natural Resources 0 tains the status quo. t preferred? vould result in a policy gap f olic rights of way and other r how the Council will encour	0 or determining proposals routes, and also lack of rage new walking and	
	0 This option would result in Alternative Option No longer apply any policie on National and Core Strat	es and rely regy Policies. regy L10, L11	D Deact as it main Why is it not This option v affecting put reference to cycling route	Natural Resources 0 tains the status quo. topeferred? vould result in a policy gap f plic rights of way and other r how the Council will encour is in new developments. It w	0 or determining proposals routes, and also lack of rage new walking and rould result in a missed	
	0 This option would result in Alternative Option No longer apply any policie on National and Core Strat This would result in policie	es and rely regy Policies. regy L10, L11	D Dact as it main Why is it not This option v affecting pub reference to cycling route opportunity	Natural Resources 0 tains the status quo. tould result in a policy gap f plic rights of way and other r how the Council will encour to embed Council objectives	0 or determining proposals routes, and also lack of rage new walking and rould result in a missed	
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SUMMARY	0 This option would result in Alternative Option No longer apply any policie on National and Core Strat This would result in policie	es and rely regy Policies. Is L10, L11 ant.	D bact as it main why is it not This option v affecting pub reference to cycling route opportunity active travel.	Natural Resources 0 tains the status quo. tould result in a policy gap f plic rights of way and other r how the Council will encour es in new developments. It w to embed Council objectives	0 or determining proposals routes, and also lack of rage new walking and rould result in a missed	
Social Progress Environment Natural Resources Economy	0 This option would result in Alternative Option No longer apply any policie on National and Core Strat This would result in policie and L12 becoming redunda	es and rely regy Policies. rs L10, L11 ant.	Why is it main why is it not This option v affecting pub reference to cycling route opportunity active travel.	Natural Resources 0 tains the status quo. tould result in a policy gap f plic rights of way and other r how the Council will encour es in new developments. It w to embed Council objectives	0 or determining proposals routes, and also lack of rage new walking and rould result in a missed	
-2 -2 -2 0/-2	0 This option would result in Alternative Option No longer apply any policie on National and Core Strat This would result in policie and L12 becoming redunda	es and rely regy Policies. rs L10, L11 ant.	Why is it main why is it not This option v affecting pub reference to cycling route opportunity active travel.	Natural Resources 0 tains the status quo. tains the status quo. tains the status quo. tains the status quo. to uld result in a policy gap f olic rights of way and other r how the Council will encour to embed Council will encour to embed Council objectives	0 or determining proposals routes, and also lack of rage new walking and yould result in a missed s around promotion of Economy	
This option would weaken support for SP objectives through to loss of criteria and locally defined policy	0 This option would result in Alternative Option No longer apply any policie on National and Core Strat This would result in policie and L12 becoming redunda Social Progress -2	a neutral imp es and rely regy Policies. es L10, L11 ant. SUSTA Environment	D wact as it main why is it not This option v affecting put reference to cycling route opportunity active travel.	Natural Resources 0 tains the status quo. tains the status quo. tains the status quo. tains the status quo. to preferred? vould result in a policy gap f olic rights of way and other r how the Council will encour to embed Council will encour to embed Council objectives PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources -2	0 or determining proposals routes, and also lack of rage new walking and rould result in a missed around promotion of Economy 0/-2	
provision.	0 This option would result in Alternative Option No longer apply any policie on National and Core Strat This would result in policie and L12 becoming redunda Social Progress -2	a neutral imp es and rely regy Policies. es L10, L11 ant. SUSTA Environment	D wact as it main why is it not This option v affecting put reference to cycling route opportunity active travel.	Natural Resources 0 tains the status quo. tains the status quo. tains the status quo. tains the status quo. to preferred? vould result in a policy gap f olic rights of way and other r how the Council will encour to embed Council will encour to embed Council objectives PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources -2	0 or determining proposals routes, and also lack of rage new walking and rould result in a missed around promotion of Economy 0/-2	

Sustainable Drainage Systems

Preferred Option		Why is it preferre	Why is it preferred?			
Adopt a new policy that setsThisspecific requirements forpreddetermining planningensiapplications in relation toordsustainable drainage systems.regative		This option would preferred approad ensure this issue i order to emphasis regard to foul wat	This option would enable the Council to adopt a policy that sets out the preferred approach to management of surface water disposal and ensure this issue is covered in policy. It is also considered necessary in order to emphasise current and new guidance and practices with regard to foul water disposal and treatment. It would result in the plugging of a policy gap.			
	9	USTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY			
Social Progress	Enviror	nment	Natural Resources	Economy		
+2		+2 / +4	+2 / +4	+2		
expectations regarding ho	w surfac practice olicy req Wh al This any not opp sett	e and foul water dis and local guidance uirements. y is it not preferred option will result in local guidance/star fully reflect the loca ortunity in terms of ing its expectations	er decision making process posal should be considered is used to inform decisions a policy gap, and prevent t adards, which may mean der al context/circumstances. It preventing the Council fror with regard to how surface by may result should Nationa	, and will ensure any in order for proposals to the Council from applying cisions are made that do will be a missed m adopting a policy clearly and foul water should be		
	(PRAISAL SUMMARY			
Social Progress	Enviror		Natural Resources	Economy		
N		N	N	N		
This option will have a neutral impact as it maintains the status quo. It will result in missed opportunities for realising SA objectives to their fullest.						

Pollution

Preferred Option		Why is it pre	Why is it preferred?			
Adopt a new policy that provides more detailed requirements to mitigate and reduce levels of pollution from a development.		This option would enable the Council to set out specific requirements relating to all forms of pollution to be covered in a policy in a collective manner. It would result in the plugging of a policy gap in this respect.				
	SUSTA	AINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY			
Social Progress	Environmen	t	Natural Resources	Economy		
+2 / +4	+2	/ +4	+2 / +4	0/+1		
pollution / contamination		termine the de	egree to which proposals	will be exposed or create		
		Why is it not		will be exposed or create		
pollution / contamination	impacts	Why is it not This option v specific mea	t preferred? vould result in missed op	portunity to introduce locally I maintain a policy gap with		
pollution / contamination Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nation	impacts al Policies	Why is it not This option v specific mea regard to ho	t preferred? vould result in missed op sures and policy. It would	portunity to introduce locally I maintain a policy gap with		
pollution / contamination Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nation	impacts al Policies	Why is it not This option v specific mea regard to ho	t preferred? vould result in missed op sures and policy. It would w pollution will be consid	portunity to introduce locally I maintain a policy gap with		
pollution / contamination Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nation and associated guidance.	impacts al Policies SUST/ Environmen	Why is it not This option v specific mea regard to ho	t preferred? vould result in missed op sures and policy. It would w pollution will be consic PRAISAL SUMMARY	portunity to introduce locally I maintain a policy gap with lered.		

Telecommunications and Broadband – High Speed Broadband for New Development

Preferred Option		W	hy is it preferred?	
Adopt a new policy with a	mended/updated	This option offers the opportunity for the Council to		
criteria and requirements	and include	pr	promote the provision of high speed broadband in new	
broadband provision, resu	lting in the	de	evelopments and improve co	overage.
replacement of policies S2	8 and C18.			
	SUSTAINABILITY	ΆΡ	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
+2	N/+1		N/+1	+2
This option would bring social benefits in terms of access facilities and service online more easily. It emissions through people being able to work at he could provide benefits for the economy as high qu businesses.			d help reduce the need to tr and making more sustainab	avel and resultant carbon le commuting choices. It
Alternative Option		W	hy is it not preferred?	
Maintain the current polic	y position, resulting in	Th	e existing policy position do	es not include any
the retention (or combinin	g) of policies S28 and	re	ference to broadband provis	sion and this option would
C18.		not therefore allow the Council to ensure broadband		
		connectivity is given due consideration early on in the		
		planning application stage.		
	SUSTAINABILITY	ΆΡ	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
Ν	Ν		Ν	Ν
This option would maintain the status quo and not therefore result in any different impacts than at present. Current policies do not address broadband provision therefore this option would be missing opportunities to promote better digital connectivity and the benefits it brings such as greater business opportunities, the reduced need to travel, better access to services and facilities.				
Alternative Option		W	hy is it not preferred?	
No longer apply any such p		This would not allow the Council to ensure broadband		
national policy. This optio		connectivity is given due consideration early on in the		
policies S28 and C18 becoming redundant.		planning application stage.		
	SUSTAINABILITY	' AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
Ν	Ν		Ν	N
N N N N This option would be missing opportunities to promote better digital connectivity and the benefits it brings such as greater business opportunities, the reduced need to travel, better access to services and facilities.				

Parking Provision

Preferred Option		Why is it	preferred?	
Adopt a new policy combining existing policies and including a reference to how current requirements and local guidelines will be applied.		This option would enable the Council to set out its position on how decisions relating to parking standard requirements will be made in accord with local circumstances. It would enable current policies relating to car parking to be condensed into one policy. It would enable the Council to set out a range of factors that would be taken into consideration in a consistent way when assessing any proposal requiring car parking provision.		
	SUSTAINA	ABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
+2	+1		+2	+2
progress objectives. It may travel such as walking, cyc	also facilitate jou ing and public tra	urney trans	s and facilities thereby contr sfer to other forms of sustain d therefore contribute posit o improve the effective oper	nable, health-promoting ively to
Alternative Option		Why is it	not preferred?	
Maintain current policy provision		This option would result in lost opportunity to introduce any locally specific standards, which may mean the Council will be unable to respond to local circumstances effectively. It also would result in a missed opportunity to condense current policy into one, and ability to apply a range of factors to the consideration of all proposals requiring car parking provision.		
	SUSTAINA	BILITY API	PRAISALS SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
0	0		0	0
This option would result ir	a neutral impact	: as it main	tains the status quo.	
Alternative Option		Why is it	not preferred?	
No Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies		This option would result in lost opportunity to introduce any locally specific standards, which may mean unable to respond to local circumstances effectively. It would also result in a policy gap as there will be no local specific policy setting out the range of factors to consider when determining level of car parking provision.		mean unable to respond would also result in a ecific policy setting out
	SUSTAIN	ABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
-2	-1		-1	-2
-			bbjectives (addressing needs vements –environment, nat	-

Safeguarding Land for Transport Infrastructure Improvements

Preferred Option		W	hy is it preferred?	
amended/updated criteria for considering any proposal that may affect them. This would		Thi su rai	This option would enable the Council to set out its support for retention and enhancement of disused railway lines and the canal, whilst also emphasising how	
involve replacing saved Loo L11 and L12.	cal Plan policies L10,		velopment should be encou eir wider benefits.	iraged which maximises
	SUSTAINABILITY	' APF	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
+2	+2		+2	+2
(biodiversity) in particular. enhancing the role of such and economic spin off valu	It also provides the pote routes as sustainable m	entia ean: econ		ent objectives by
Alternative Option			hy is it not preferred?	1
Maintain current policy position		co de	is option would result in mis mbine current policies into velopment should be encou e wider benefits of the cana es.	one, and emphasise how Iraged which maximises
	SUSTAINABILITY	' APF	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
0			0	0
This option would result in	a neutral impact as it m	aint	ains the status quo.	
Alternative Option		W	hy is it not preferred?	
No policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies		no of wa	is option would result in a p local policy in place encour the canal and disused railwa Iking/cycling purposes or de hances their wider social, en	aging the reinstatement ay lines for evelopment that
	SUSTAINABILITY	' APF	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
-2	-2		-2	0/-2
This option would weaken support for SPA objectives, it loses an opportunity to embed principles around sustainable/active travel through to loss of criteria and locally defined policy provision.				

*Note this topic was the subject of the protection and creation of recreation routes Sustainability Appraisal

Housing Optional Technical Standards – Accessibility and Adaptability

Preferred Option		Why is it preferred?		
Introduce the new optional building regulations in relation to accessibility and adaptability.		This option would enable the Council to make sure new homes are more accessible and adaptable to help meet people's changing needs better, particularly its ageing population.		
	SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
+2	0	0	0	
by enabling people to stay in their homes and communication Alternative Option Do not introduce the optional standards.		Why is it not preferred? This option would not ena housing needs properly.		
	SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SUMMARY			
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
-2	0	0	0	
This option would not help provide decent homes for everyone. It would result in more people living in unsuitable homes, with increased risks of accidents and health issues, or having to move homes as their needs change, leading to negative health and wellbeing impacts.				

Self-Build and Custom Build Housing

Preferred Option	Preferred Option		Why is it preferred?	
Adopt a new policy to support in principle self-build and custom build housing.		This option would raise the profile of self-build in the Council's planning policy framework and set out clear guidance for prospective self-builders.		
	SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
+2	N / +2	N / +2	+2	
This option may help more people to meet their own homes in convenient and sustainable locations for the objectives. Many self-builders seek higher environmer possibilities for positive environmental and natural restainable locations for the objectives. Many self-builders seek higher environmer possibilities for positive environmental and natural restainable locations for the objectives. Many self-builders seek higher environmer possibilities for positive environmental and natural restainable locations for the objectives. Many self-builders seek higher environmer possibilities for positive environmental and natural restainable locations for the objectives. Many self-builders seek higher environmer possibilities for positive environmental and natural restainable locations for the objectives. Many self-builders seek higher environmer possibilities for positive environmental and natural restainable locations for positive environmental		atal standards and 'greener' source impacts. Why is it not preferred? This option would not offe build and custom build thr	builds, opening up r explicit support for self-	
		PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
N	N	N	N	
This option would maintain the current baseline posit therefore be any impacts in SA terms.		ion and result in the status o	uo. There would not	

Alternative Option		Why is it not preferred?		
Adopt a policy which requires a percentage of plots on larger sites above a specified size threshold to be made available for self-build or custom build housing.		The Council does not consider that it has sufficient evidence of self-build demand at this time to justify requiring the provision of such plots on larger development sites.		
	SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
+2 ?/+2		? / +2	Ν	
This option would broaden the choice of new homes available and empower some people to meet their own housing needs and tailor new homes to their own needs and lifestyles. Many self-builders seek higher environmental standards and 'greener' builds, opening up possibilities for positive environmental and natural resource impacts.				

Housing Development in Small Villages and Hamlets

Preferred Option	Why is it preferred?
Adopt a new policy and/or planning guidance to:	A new policy provides opportunity to set out a more consistent approach to small scale new development on the edge of small
 Define what comprises a small village or hamlet; Amend or clarify the definition of infilling and rounding off. 	villages and hamlets, to replace 'infilling and rounding off'. It has the potential to provide a more consistent approach which takes full account of the form and character of the village in its landscape setting. A new policy also can also help provide define what is (or is not) meant by a 'small village or hamlet'.

	SUSTAINABILI	TY APPRAISAL	
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy
+2	-2	-2	+2

The Sustainability Appraisal weighs the advantages and disadvantages of either a more permissive or more restrictive policy, but the scoring assumes the net result will be a small increase in the amount of amount of small scale development on the edge of small villages and hamlets. The draft policy would therefore have some benefits in terms of meeting additional housing need, including more opportunities for self-build and custom build housing. It would also generate additional economic activity. However it will have some disadvantages in terms of additional impact on the environment and natural resources.

Alternative Option	Why is it not preferred?
Maintain the current policy position in	Maintaining current policy would not result in any short term
CS1.2, without further definition of small	improvement in terms of clarifying the definition of a hamlet
villages and hamlets, or of what	or small village. Also it would not help improve the definition
constitutes infilling and rounding off –	of 'infilling and rounding off' or provide a more satisfactory
with a view to reviewing this aspect of	alternative approach on the scale and form of acceptable
strategic planning policy in the	development on the edges of small villages and hamlets.
forthcoming single Local plan review.	

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL				
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
N	Ν	N	N	
The Sustainability Appraisal indicates that maintaining current policy on infilling and rounding off would				
result in no net change in t	the impact on the four	aspects of the appraisal. It	notes that negative impacts will	
li in in in in				

be mitigated in part by other existing policies and suggests that a less restrictive approach could have some social and economic benefits through meeting additional housing need and additional economic activity.

Rural Exception Sites

Preferred Option		Wh	y is it preferred?	
 Adopt new policy or amend Clarify that a small prohousing may be accept affordable housing del To encourage or reqt housing to be for self-be building. 	pportion of market ted to enable livery; uire a proportion of	This option is preferred as it will make clear the Council's position that a small proportion market housing will to enable the delivery of affordable housing, provided it is supported by an independent viability assessment. This may encourage more (appropriate) rural exceptions sites to come forward which will help meet affordable need. A revised policy also provides opportunity to encourage		
	SUSTAINABILIT	ΥΑΡ	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
+2	-2		-2 tions sites to come forward	+2
development may have so have a positive impact in m Alternative Option	 busing. The Sustainability Appraisal indicates that while the potential for additional (small scale) evelopment may have some negative impacts for the environment and natural resources, it would also not a positive impact in meeting more affordable housing needs and achieving wider economic benefits. ternative Option Why is it not preferred? Maintaining current policy would discourage rural exceptions sites by not making cleat that national policy provides for accepting a small proportion of open market housing to improve the viability and delivery of affordable housing. not make clear the Council's position on the acceptability of Starter Homes on Rural Exception Sites. lose the opportunity to encourage the provision of self-build and custom build housing. 			esources, it would also ider economic benefits. Id s sites by not making clear es for accepting a small housing to improve the ordable housing. s position on the nes on Rural Exception
	SUSTAINABILIT	ν Δ	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment	1	ural Resources	Economy
N	N		N	N
NNNNThe Sustainability Appraisal indicates that maintaining the current rural exceptions site policy would result in no or limited change in regard to impact on the four elements of the appraisal. It indicates that the negative consequences of maintaining the existing policy would be mitigated by taking full account of national policy and any new policies to encourage self-build and custom build housing.				

Essential Dwellings for Workers in the Countryside

Preferred Option		Why is it preferred?		
Adopt a new policy with a	mended/undated criteria		it would give full	
	-	This option is preferred as it would give full		
resulting in the replaceme policies H9 and H10.		opportunity to update and improve existing policy		
policies H9 and H10.		and in particular to take the opportunity to		
		introduce the restriction that only temporary		
		dwellings will be permitted		
		operation for less than thr	ee years.	
		PRAISAL SUMMARY	Γ	
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
-2	N	N	N/+2	
The proposal to allow only	temporary dwellings for ne	w businesses would have so	ome negative implications	
for those seeking a new (permanent) home. A temporary dwelling could have some negative impacts on the				
environment and natural r	esources but these are offs	et by avoiding the negative o	consequences of	
developing a permanent d	welling for a new business w	which ceases to operate. All	owing a temporary	
dwelling (rather than no d	welling) to new businesses v	would support rural diversifi	cation.	
		· ·		
Alternative Option		Why is it not preferred?		
Maintain the current polic		This option is not preferre		
retention of policy H9 and	H10 in its present state.	result in the updating and		
		policy. In particular it wou		
		introduce the restriction t	hat only temporary	
		dwellings will be permitted	d for businesses in	
		operation for less than thr	ee years.	
	SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
N	N	N	N	
The Sustainability Appraisa	al indicates that maintaining	current policy unchanged v	vould have a neutral	
impact on each element o	f the appraisal. It suggests tl	nat an improved policy whic	h provides clearer	
guidance on when a new p	permanent dwelling is accep	table ;could have benefits for	or the environment and	
natural resources ;and offe	er more support to agricultu	re and other rural businesse	25.	
Alternative Option		Why is it not preferred?		
No longer apply any such p	olicy and rely on national	This option would remove	the benefits of a local	
and core strategy policy. T		-		
policy H9 and H10 becomi		policy with criteria which make clear how national		
policy H9 and H10 becom		policy will be applied locally. In particular it would not introduce the restriction that only temporary		
		dwellings be permitted for	businesses in operation	
		for less than three years.		
	SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
-2	-2	-2	?/-2	
		e of a detailed local policy fra		
		or all aspects of the appraisa		
mean:				
	ds are less likely to be met i	n an annronriate way		
			cources through loss	
		environment and natural re	esources inrough less	
	ment of development			
 reduced business 	confidonco			

Conversion of Buildings in Rural Areas

Preferred Option		Why is it preferred?	
Adopt a new policy with amended/ updated criteria resulting in the replacement of saved Local Plan policies H11 and H12.		This option is preferred as new and improved policy (subject to its specific content) provides opportunity to improve policy guidance in ways which result in more appropriate building conversion to residential use; achieve higher quality design; minimise landscape impact and strengthen the local rural economy.	
	SUSTAINABILITY AP		
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy
0/+2	0/+2	0/+2 tent but has potential to im	0/+2
appropriate conversions to environment new or amen minimise landscape impac	o residential use which meet ided policy could require hig t. In terms of the economy, rious types of employment u	ogress new policy has poten the need for new homes. Ir her quality building design a new policy has potential to use which would strengthen	n regard to the and in locations which encourage and guide
Alternative Option		Why is it not preferred?	
Maintain the current policy position, resulting in the retention (or combining) of policies H11 and H12.		Maintaining current policy would not provide opportunity to update, improve or simplify current policy.	
	SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy
0	0	0	0
different impacts than cur provides greater scope for			
Alternative Option		Why is it not preferred?	
No longer apply any such policy and rely only on national and core strategy policy. This would result in policies H11 and H12 becoming redundantNo longer having a local policy framework risks building conversions taking place in less appropria and sustainable locations and being developed to lower standard and quality.			g place in less appropriate and being developed to a
	SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy
-2	-2	-2	-2
uncertainty in the absence quality decision making, w	of a clear, local decision-ma	oplying policies H11 and H12 aking framework. This is like s on various aspects of socia /.	ly to result in poorer

Community Facilities

Preferred Option		Why is it pre	ferred?	
Adopt a new policy with amended/updated criteria the replacement of saved I policy H13.	-	This option v applied to all consistent m the type of c proposal inve in what circu Council to sp	vould enable the Council to I proposals affecting a com anner. It would enable upo riteria that should be appli olving the loss of a commu imstance loss may be allow pecify requirements that wi he type of evidence that w	lates to be made regarding ed when considering any nity facility and to specify red. It also enables the II be placed on an applicant
	SUSTA	INABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment	t	Natural Resources	Economy
Although the sustainability facilities policy, this option ability to apply a policy to recognise the loss of a faci other uses, thus enabling o developed land.	offered great all types of co lity could be ju	er potential for mmunity facili ustified provid	or positive impacts than oth ity against loss to all non-co ed it is replaced / incorpor	ner options. These included ommunity uses, and to ated within a scheme for
Alternative Option		Why is it not	nreferred?	
Maintain current policy position, resulting in the retention of saved Local Plan policy H13.		This option would not enable the council to consider proposals for loss of any community facility in a consistent manner as the current policy only applies to rural facilities and proposals for conversion to residential use. It therefore undermines the ability to safeguard the loss of all types of community facilities outside of rural/village areas. It would also prevent the Council from specifying requirements that will be placed on an applicant in terms of the type of evidence that will be needed to support any planning application.		
	SUSTA	INABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
N	1	N	Ν	, N
This option would result in objectives. However, it is c all communities are consid	onsidered this	s option would applies to ru	d not enable the Council to ral/village localities and fac	fully ensure the needs of
Alternative Option		Why is it not		
No Policy – rely on Nationa Strategy Policies	decisions reg be no ability decisions. It requirement type of evide application.	to apply any local criteria o would also prevent the Cou is that will be placed on an ence that will be needed to	unity facility as there would or guidance to guide such uncil from specifying applicant in terms of the	
			PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
-2 This option would limit the weaken the Council's level negative social and econor	of control ove	lity to fully cor er the loss of c	community facilities which	

Tourist Accommodation

Tourist Accommodation					
Preferred Option			it preferred?		
amended/updated criteria resulting in the replacement of saved Local Plan policies T6, T7, T8 and T4 (in part).			This option would give the give the Council the opportunity to update and streamline the existing dated saved Local Plan policies in line with the NPPF.		
	SUSTAINAE	BILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy	
?	?		?	?	
Although the sustainability cabin and camping policy, f options. These potentially enhancement/benefits to g involve an extension to the provision. Note that the self-catering policies T6, T7 and T8. The were; 0 - No impact/neutra economy objectives. To en covered elsewhere, in eithe Requirements Policy.	this option offered could include the in green infrastructure opening season; t accommodation Lo scores for Policy Ta al for social progres sure that there is n	greater p nclusion o e, energy he delive ocal Plan 4 for a ne ss, protec o negativ	potential for positive impa of additional criteria, such and water efficiency mea ry of improved on-site fac Policy T4, was sustainabili w policy, Self-catering acc ction of the environment, r ve impact, there is a need	cts than the other two as seeking sures and where proposals ilities and recreational ty appraised separately to ommodation Option 2 natural resources and to ensure that criteria lost is	
· ·					
Alternative Option Maintain the current policy position with respect to saved Local Plan Policies T6, T7 T8 and T4 (in part) and retain Appendix C – Standards for Caravan Development.	streamline the e There are now o cabins, camping Local Plan Policie Extensions to ca strictly applies T	ld not giv xisting da ther forr pods and es T6 and ravan pa 7; a mini	d yurts that are not explici T8. In relation to saved Lo	ties in line with the NPPF. han caravans – chalets, log tly considered in saved ocal Plan Policy T7 – ison, the Council no longer n.	
	SUSTAINAE	BILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy	
Ν	N /?		N /?	N/?	
This policy approach result development; log cabins, c season. A longer opening s The current policy does no opening season also has be businesses potentially mor Note that the self-catering Policies T6, T7 and T8. The accommodation Option1, w management of natural res	halets, and campin eason may have im t seek enhancemen enefits, as well as p e viable and may s accommodation Lo scores for Policy T4 were; 0 no impact f	g pods ei npacts on nts/benei otential n upport se ocal Plan 4 for main for social	tc. and do not take into ac services and facilities. fits, it just manages the im negative impacts on the er ervices and facilities and p Policy T4, was sustainabili ntaining the current policy progress, protection of th	count the longer opening pacts. Extending the nvironment; making rovide employment. ty appraised separately to position, Self-catering	
Alternative Option		M/by ic	it not preferred?		
No longer apply any such p only on national and Core S		This op prepare log cabi Relying	tion would not give the Co e an up to date criteria bas in, chalet and camping dev on National Policy may lea	ed local policy for caravan, velopment. ave the authority with a	
		policy v	acuum should this be revi allow local circumstances	ewed and changed, and it	

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SUMMARY					
Social Progress	Environment	Economy			
N/ -2	N/ -2	N/ -2	N/ -2		
There is a risk of changes t	to the NPPF that could result	t in a loss of controls/affect (Core Strategy currency.		
Lose any opportunity to in	nprove on existing position a	and bring policy up-to-date,	including to reflect newer		
forms of camping accomm	odation, to account for long	ger opening seasons, to seek	enhancements, or, to		
take a locally specific approach. Note that the self-catering accommodation Local Plan Policy T4, was					
sustainability appraised separately to Policies T6, T7 and T8. The scores for Policy T4 for maintaining the					
current policy position, Self-catering accommodation Option 3, were uncertain for social progress,					
protection of the environm	nent, management of natura	al resources, and economy o	bjectives.		
*This topic is the subject of	the Caravans, Chalets & Log	Cabins Sustainability Appra	isal and part of the Self-		

* This topic is the subject of the Caravans, Chalets & Log Cabins Sustainability Appraisal and part of the Self-Catering Accommodation Sustainability Appraisal

Equestrian Related Development

Preferred Option		Why	is it preferred?		
Adopt a new policy with	amended/updated	This option would allow the Council to review and update			
criteria resulting in the re	eplacement of saved	the e	xisting dated saved Local Pla	n Policy L9 in line with the	
Local Plan policy L9.		NPPF	NPPF.		
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SUMMARY					
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy	
?	?		0	?	
This option offers potential for improvements on the current position but the nature and extent will depend					
on the exact criteria. Mitigation - A new Policy should include specific control over the cumulative and					
-			se-related development has	-	
			issue needs to be carefully	-	
		e accoi	unt of the different types of	norse-related	
development and their d	intering impacts.	Mar	is it not preferred?		
Alternative Option Maintain the current pol	icy position and		option would not give the Co	uncil the encortunity to	
retain the saved Local Pla			te and streamline the existir	,	
Equestrian Development	•		in line with the NPPF.		
		po			
	SUSTAINABI	ITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy	
N	N		N	N	
Maintaining the current	policy position results i		tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl	an Policy L9 not being	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte			an Policy L9 not being	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite Opportunity to review th	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte e existing policy.	rs)) and	tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl	an Policy L9 not being	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite Opportunity to review th Alternative Option	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte e existing policy. Why is it not preferre	rs)) and	tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl d some elements in need of	an Policy L9 not being improvement/updating.	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite Opportunity to review th Alternative Option Delete the existing	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte e existing policy. Why is it not preferre The Core Strategy doe	rs)) and ed? es not l	tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl d some elements in need of nave any policies specific to	an Policy L9 not being improvement/updating. equestrian development.	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite Opportunity to review th Alternative Option	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte e existing policy. Why is it not preferre The Core Strategy do This option would no	rs)) and ed? es not l t allow	tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl d some elements in need of have any policies specific to for policy and policy criteria	an Policy L9 not being improvement/updating. equestrian development. specific to equine related	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite Opportunity to review th <u>Alternative Option</u> Delete the existing saved Local Plan Policy	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte e existing policy. Why is it not preferre The Core Strategy do This option would no development. The ex	rs)) and ed? es not l t allow isting s	tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl d some elements in need of nave any policies specific to	an Policy L9 not being improvement/updating. equestrian development. specific to equine related s two specific criteria; i.e.	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite Opportunity to review th <u>Alternative Option</u> Delete the existing saved Local Plan Policy L9 and rely on the	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte e existing policy. Why is it not preferre The Core Strategy do This option would no development. The ex need for any building	rs)) and ed? es not l t allow isting s s to be	tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl d some elements in need of have any policies specific to for policy and policy criteria aved Local Plan Policy L9 has	an Policy L9 not being improvement/updating. equestrian development. specific to equine related s two specific criteria; i.e. bridleway to have	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite Opportunity to review th <u>Alternative Option</u> Delete the existing saved Local Plan Policy L9 and rely on the NPPF and Core	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte e existing policy. Why is it not preferre The Core Strategy do This option would no development. The ex need for any building sufficient capacity to	rs)) and ed? es not l t allow isting s s to be accomi	tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl d some elements in need of have any policies specific to for policy and policy criteria aved Local Plan Policy L9 has part of a group and for the modate the expected use by	an Policy L9 not being improvement/updating. equestrian development. specific to equine related s two specific criteria; i.e. bridleway to have	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite Opportunity to review th <u>Alternative Option</u> Delete the existing saved Local Plan Policy L9 and rely on the NPPF and Core Strategy.	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte e existing policy. Why is it not preferre The Core Strategy do This option would no development. The ex need for any building sufficient capacity to SUSTAINABII	rs)) and ed? es not l t allow isting s s to be accomi	tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl d some elements in need of have any policies specific to for policy and policy criteria aved Local Plan Policy L9 has part of a group and for the modate the expected use by PRAISAL SUMMARY	an Policy L9 not being improvement/updating. equestrian development. specific to equine related s two specific criteria; i.e. bridleway to have horses.	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite Opportunity to review th Alternative Option Delete the existing saved Local Plan Policy L9 and rely on the NPPF and Core Strategy. Social Progress	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte e existing policy. Why is it not preferre The Core Strategy do This option would no development. The ex need for any building sufficient capacity to SUSTAINABII Environment	rs)) and ed? es not l t allow isting s s to be accomi	tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl d some elements in need of have any policies specific to for policy and policy criteria aved Local Plan Policy L9 has part of a group and for the modate the expected use by PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources	an Policy L9 not being improvement/updating. equestrian development. specific to equine related s two specific criteria; i.e. bridleway to have horses. Economy	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite Opportunity to review th <u>Alternative Option</u> Delete the existing saved Local Plan Policy L9 and rely on the NPPF and Core Strategy. Social Progress N / -2	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte e existing policy. Why is it not preferre The Core Strategy do This option would no development. The ex need for any building sufficient capacity to SUSTAINABII Environment N / -2	rs)) and ed? es not l t allow isting s s to be accom .ITY AP	tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl d some elements in need of have any policies specific to for policy and policy criteria aved Local Plan Policy L9 has part of a group and for the modate the expected use by PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N	an Policy L9 not being improvement/updating. equestrian development. specific to equine related s two specific criteria; i.e. bridleway to have horses. Economy <u>N /?</u>	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite Opportunity to review th Alternative Option Delete the existing saved Local Plan Policy L9 and rely on the NPPF and Core Strategy. Social Progress N / -2 Principles set out in exist	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte e existing policy. Why is it not preferre The Core Strategy do This option would no development. The ex need for any building sufficient capacity to SUSTAINABII Environment N / -2 ing local policy L9 are	rs)) and ed? es not l t allow isting s s to be accom .ITY AP argely	tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl d some elements in need of have any policies specific to for policy and policy criteria aved Local Plan Policy L9 has part of a group and for the modate the expected use by PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N (although not wholly) cover	an Policy L9 not being improvement/updating. equestrian development. specific to equine related s two specific criteria; i.e. bridleway to have horses. Economy <u>N /?</u> ed by NPPF and Core	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite Opportunity to review th <u>Alternative Option</u> Delete the existing saved Local Plan Policy L9 and rely on the NPPF and Core Strategy. Social Progress N / -2 Principles set out in exist Strategy. Control over la	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte e existing policy. Why is it not preferre The Core Strategy do This option would no development. The ex need for any building sufficient capacity to SUSTAINABII Environment N / -2 ing local policy L9 are pocation of horse-relate	rs)) and ed? es not l t allow isting s s to be accom .ITY AP argely d deve	tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl d some elements in need of have any policies specific to for policy and policy criteria aved Local Plan Policy L9 has part of a group and for the modate the expected use by PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N (although not wholly) cover lopments would be lost. Op	an Policy L9 not being improvement/updating. equestrian development. specific to equine related s two specific criteria; i.e. bridleway to have horses. Economy N/? ed by NPPF and Core portunity to include other	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite Opportunity to review th Alternative Option Delete the existing saved Local Plan Policy L9 and rely on the NPPF and Core Strategy. Social Progress N / -2 Principles set out in exist Strategy. Control over lo local slants on managing	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte e existing policy. Why is it not preferre The Core Strategy do This option would no development. The ex need for any building sufficient capacity to SUSTAINABII Environment N / -2 ing local policy L9 are lo cation of horse-relate this type of development	rs)) and ed? es not l t allow isting s s to be accom .ITY AP argely d deve ent and	tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl d some elements in need of have any policies specific to for policy and policy criteria aved Local Plan Policy L9 has part of a group and for the modate the expected use by PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N (although not wholly) cover lopments would be lost. Op d the need to consider bridle	an Policy L9 not being improvement/updating. equestrian development. specific to equine related s two specific criteria; i.e. bridleway to have horses. Economy N/? ed by NPPF and Core portunity to include other eway congestion and	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite Opportunity to review th <u>Alternative Option</u> Delete the existing saved Local Plan Policy L9 and rely on the NPPF and Core Strategy. Social Progress <u>N / -2</u> Principles set out in exist Strategy. Control over la local slants on managing highway impacts would b	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte e existing policy. Why is it not preferre The Core Strategy do This option would no development. The ex need for any building sufficient capacity to SUSTAINABII Environment N / -2 ing local policy L9 are location of horse-relate this type of developmo pe lost. In a rural district	rs)) and ed? es not l t allow isting s s to be accom ITY AP argely d deve ent and ct, hors	tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl d some elements in need of have any policies specific to for policy and policy criteria aved Local Plan Policy L9 has part of a group and for the modate the expected use by PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N (although not wholly) cover lopments would be lost. Op d the need to consider bridle e-related development is a	an Policy L9 not being improvement/updating. equestrian development. specific to equine related s two specific criteria; i.e. bridleway to have horses. Economy N/? ed by NPPF and Core portunity to include other eway congestion and particular issue and needs	
Maintaining the current strictly applied (e.g. crite Opportunity to review th <u>Alternative Option</u> Delete the existing saved Local Plan Policy L9 and rely on the NPPF and Core Strategy. Social Progress <u>N / -2</u> Principles set out in exist Strategy. Control over la local slants on managing highway impacts would b local interpretation of na	policy position results i rion a – re. field shelte e existing policy. Why is it not preferre The Core Strategy do This option would no development. The ex need for any building sufficient capacity to SUSTAINABII Environment N / -2 ing local policy L9 are cocation of horse-relate this type of development be lost. In a rural districtional and strategic poli-	rs)) and ed? es not l t allow isting s s to be accom .ITY AP argely d deve ent and ct, hors licies in	tatus-quo. Existing Local Pl d some elements in need of have any policies specific to for policy and policy criteria aved Local Plan Policy L9 has part of a group and for the modate the expected use by PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N (although not wholly) cover lopments would be lost. Op d the need to consider bridle	an Policy L9 not being improvement/updating. equestrian development. specific to equine related s two specific criteria; i.e. bridleway to have horses. Economy N/? ed by NPPF and Core portunity to include other eway congestion and particular issue and needs cts appropriately. There is	

currency. The opportunity to employ controls on cumulative and incremental impacts would be lost, although could be covered by a cumulative impacts reference in another policy (e.g. General Requirements).

Advertisements and Signs

Preferred Option		Why is it preferred?			
Adopt a new policy with a	mended/updated criteria	This option would take the opportunity to review			
and guidance resulting in t	· •	and update the existing policies into a single policy.			
Local Plan policies S20, S21, S22 and a revoked,					
retained or modified ASCA					
	SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY			
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy		
+2	+2	Ν	N / +2		
This option would bring the current policy framework up to date and create a clear decision making framework that is easily understood. It could have positive impacts on environmental objectives through ensuring proper protection of landscape character, and the protecting the quality of the built environment against inappropriate advertisements and signs. It would help strike an appropriate balance between protecting the character of places and maintaining an attractive environment whilst permitting high quality signage to ensure appropriate promotion of local businesses.					
		1			
Alternative Option		Why is it not preferred?			
Maintain the current polic		This would not take the op			
retention (or combining) o S22.	1 policies 520, 521 and	refine the current policies and to introduce new elem			
522.			ients and requirements.		
	SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy		
N	Ν	N	Ν		
Would maintain the status be no different to at prese		nework therefore the impac	ts of this approach would		
Alternative Option		Why is it not preferred?			
No longer apply any such p	policy and rely only on	This option would not allow for a locally tailored			
national policy and guidan	-	approach. Relying on national and Core Strategy			
result in policies S20, S21, S22 becoming redundant.		policy would not provide t sufficient protection to So and build environment.	-		
	SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY			
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy		
-2	-2	Ν	N / +2		
			-		
This approach would introduce more uncertainty and ambiguity in how national policy should be interpreted, and would not create a clear, easily understood decision making framework at a local level. A potentially less restrictive approach would pose risks to landscape and built environment quality and character through increased clutter and poor quality signage; although a more relaxed and less defined approach could offer greater scope for businesses to increase their advertising activity.					

Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Preferred Option		Why is it preferred?		
Adopt a new policy setting	g out criteria applicable to	This option allows for the updating of existing		
all technologies resulting i	n the replacement of all	policies and the creation of a single clear policy that		
the relevant saved Local P	lan policies.	can apply to all renewable	• • •	
		more future proofed appro	bach should new	
		technologies emerge.		
	SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
Ν	N / +2	N / +2	Ν	
could result in benefits for	health and wellbeing, the e still be restricted by the nati	work and aims to promote r nvironment and natural reso onal policy and political con	ources. Any new policy	
Alternative Option		Why is it not preferred?		
Maintain the current polic	y position and retain the	This option would not give	the Council the	
saved Local Plan policies C	26, C28, C29, C30 and	opportunity to update and	streamline the existing	
C31.		dated saved Local Plan pol	icies in line with the NPPF.	
	SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
	1			
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
Ν	Environment N	Natural Resources N	Ν	
N No change from the current option is missing a numbe	Environment N nt baseline policy position so	Natural Resources N no sustainability impacts fr existing policies and to broa	N om this option. This	
N No change from the current option is missing a numbe	Environment N nt baseline policy position so r of opportunities to update to apply to all types of rene	Natural Resources N no sustainability impacts fr existing policies and to broa	N om this option. This	
N No change from the curren option is missing a numbe existing policy framework	Environment N nt baseline policy position so r of opportunities to update to apply to all types of rene	Natural Resources N o no sustainability impacts fr existing policies and to broa wable energy technology.	N om this option. This iden the scope of the	
N No change from the current option is missing a numbe existing policy framework <u>Alternative Option</u> Delete the existing saved I on the NPPF, Core Strateg	Environment N nt baseline policy position so r of opportunities to update to apply to all types of rene on Local Plan policies and rely	Natural Resources N o no sustainability impacts fr existing policies and to broa wable energy technology. Why is it not preferred? This option would not give opportunity to prepare an	N om this option. This iden the scope of the the Council the up to date criteria based	
N No change from the current option is missing a numbe existing policy framework Alternative Optic Delete the existing saved I	Environment N nt baseline policy position so r of opportunities to update to apply to all types of rene on Local Plan policies and rely	Natural Resources N o no sustainability impacts fr existing policies and to broa wable energy technology. Why is it not preferred? This option would not give opportunity to prepare an policy for renewable energe	N om this option. This iden the scope of the the Council the up to date criteria based ty development and	
N No change from the current option is missing a numbe existing policy framework <u>Alternative Option</u> Delete the existing saved I on the NPPF, Core Strateg	Environment N nt baseline policy position so r of opportunities to update to apply to all types of rene on Local Plan policies and rely	Natural Resources N o no sustainability impacts fr existing policies and to broa wable energy technology. Why is it not preferred? This option would not give opportunity to prepare an policy for renewable energ would leave the Council m	N om this option. This iden the scope of the the Council the up to date criteria based y development and ore vulnerable to changes	
N No change from the current option is missing a numbe existing policy framework <u>Alternative Option</u> Delete the existing saved I on the NPPF, Core Strateg	Environment N nt baseline policy position so r of opportunities to update to apply to all types of rene on Local Plan policies and rely	Natural Resources N o no sustainability impacts fr existing policies and to broa wable energy technology. Why is it not preferred? This option would not give opportunity to prepare an policy for renewable energe	N om this option. This iden the scope of the the Council the up to date criteria based y development and ore vulnerable to changes	
N No change from the current option is missing a numbe existing policy framework <u>Alternative Option</u> Delete the existing saved I on the NPPF, Core Strateg	Environment N nt baseline policy position so r of opportunities to update to apply to all types of rene on Local Plan policies and rely y and Cumbria Wind	Natural Resources N o no sustainability impacts fr existing policies and to broa wable energy technology. Why is it not preferred? This option would not give opportunity to prepare an policy for renewable energ would leave the Council m	N om this option. This iden the scope of the the Council the up to date criteria based sy development and ore vulnerable to changes	
N No change from the current option is missing a numbe existing policy framework <u>Alternative Option</u> Delete the existing saved I on the NPPF, Core Strateg	Environment N nt baseline policy position so r of opportunities to update to apply to all types of rene on Local Plan policies and rely y and Cumbria Wind	Natural Resources N o no sustainability impacts fr existing policies and to broa wable energy technology. Why is it not preferred? This option would not give opportunity to prepare an policy for renewable energ would leave the Council m in policy at a national level	N om this option. This iden the scope of the the Council the up to date criteria based y development and ore vulnerable to changes	
N No change from the curren option is missing a numbe existing policy framework <u>Alternative Optic</u> Delete the existing saved I on the NPPF, Core Strateg Energy SPD.	Environment N nt baseline policy position so r of opportunities to update to apply to all types of rener on Local Plan policies and rely y and Cumbria Wind	Natural Resources N o no sustainability impacts fr existing policies and to broa wable energy technology. Why is it not preferred? This option would not give opportunity to prepare an policy for renewable energ would leave the Council m in policy at a national level PRAISAL SUMMARY	N om this option. This iden the scope of the the Council the up to date criteria based y development and ore vulnerable to changes	
N No change from the current option is missing a numbe existing policy framework Alternative Optic Delete the existing saved I on the NPPF, Core Strateg Energy SPD. Social Progress -2	Environment N t baseline policy position so r of opportunities to update to apply to all types of rene con cocal Plan policies and rely y and Cumbria Wind SUSTAINABILITY AP Environment N	Natural Resources N o no sustainability impacts fr existing policies and to broa wable energy technology. Why is it not preferred? This option would not give opportunity to prepare an policy for renewable energ would leave the Council m in policy at a national level PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources	N om this option. This iden the scope of the the Council the up to date criteria based by development and ore vulnerable to changes Economy N	
N No change from the current option is missing a numbe existing policy framework Alternative Optic Delete the existing saved I on the NPPF, Core Strateg Energy SPD. Social Progress -2 Would not provide a clear	Environment N t baseline policy position so r of opportunities to update to apply to all types of rene cocal Plan policies and rely y and Cumbria Wind SUSTAINABILITY AP Environment N policy framework at a local	Natural Resources N o no sustainability impacts fr existing policies and to broa wable energy technology. Why is it not preferred? This option would not give opportunity to prepare an policy for renewable energ would leave the Council m in policy at a national level PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N	N om this option. This iden the scope of the the Council the up to date criteria based y development and ore vulnerable to changes Economy N and the decision making	
N No change from the curren option is missing a numbe existing policy framework Alternative Optic Delete the existing saved I on the NPPF, Core Strateg Energy SPD. Social Progress -2 Would not provide a clear process, and would result	Environment N t baseline policy position so r of opportunities to update to apply to all types of rener coal Plan policies and rely y and Cumbria Wind SUSTAINABILITY AP Environment N policy framework at a local in more uncertainty if relyin	Natural Resources N o no sustainability impacts fr existing policies and to broa wable energy technology. Why is it not preferred? This option would not give opportunity to prepare an policy for renewable energy would leave the Council m in policy at a national level PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N level to help people underst	N om this option. This iden the scope of the the Council the up to date criteria based ty development and ore vulnerable to changes Economy N and the decision making policy and guidance which	

Hot Food Takeaways

Preferred Option		Why is it	it prefe	rred?	
Adopt a new policy combin	ning saved		ption would enable a positively framed policy to be adopted in		
Local Plan policies R10, R1	-	-	e with current NPPF policy, Core Strategy and land allocations		
				also enable the Council to s	
other local policies in the (s that will be taken into acc	
-		-			-
Strategy and Land Allocation	UIS DPD.			cation for a hot food takeav	
		-		h and safety interests and t	ne role planning
		conditio	ons may	/ have to play.	
	SUST	TAINABILI	ITY APP	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environme	nt		Natural Resources	Economy
0/ +2	0	/ +1		Ν	N
This option offered greate	r opportunit [,]	y to have a	a more	e positive impact in achievir	ng the range of SA
objectives. In particular it v	would enable	e element	ts aroui	nd health and well-being to	be more properly
considered than would be	the case if o	ther optic	ons wer	re adopted.	
Alternative Option		W	Nhy is i	it not preferred?	
Maintain current policy po	sition, result			rent policy position is not p	ositively framed and is
in the retention of saved L				ve in its level of support for	
R10, R11 and R12.				pdating in line with the app	
			-	ocations Policy and Nationa	
				-	-
			can be covered within the general requirements policy e.g. impact on highways safety.		
imp					
			inpactic	on nighways salety.	
	SUST			PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	SUST Environme	[AINABILI]		<u> </u>	Economy
Social Progress N		[AINABILI]		PRAISAL SUMMARY	Economy N
Ν	Environme	TAINABILI nt N		PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources	N
Ν	Environme ble the deliv	FAINABILI nt N ery of SA o	ITY APP objecti	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N	N
N This option would not ena to elements around impro	Environme ble the deliv	TAINABILI nt N ery of SA o and well-b	objectiv being.	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ives to be more fully realise	N
N This option would not ena to elements around impro Alternative Option	Environme ble the deliv ving health a	TAINABILI nt N ery of SA o and well-b	Objective being.	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ives to be more fully realise	N d, especially with regard
N This option would not ena to elements around impro Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nationa	Environme ble the deliv ving health a al, Core Strat	TAINABILI nt N ery of SA of and well-b egy Ti	objectiv being. Why is in This opti	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ives to be more fully realise it not preferred? ion could be appropriate p	N d, especially with regard rovided other
N This option would not ena to elements around impro Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nationa and Land Allocations Polici	Environme ble the deliv ving health a al, Core Strat ies. This wou	TAINABILI nt ery of SA o and well-b regy TI uld do	objecti objecti being. Why is i This opti develop	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ives to be more fully realise it not preferred? iion could be appropriate p ment management policies	N d, especially with regard rovided other s include relevant criteria /
N This option would not ena to elements around impro Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nationa and Land Allocations Polici result in saved Local Plan p	Environme ble the deliv ving health a al, Core Strat ies. This wou	rAINABILI nt N ery of SA o and well-b egy Ti uld do R11 co	ITY APP objectiv being. Why is i This opti develop control i	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ives to be more fully realise it not preferred? ion could be appropriate p ment management policies relating specifically to Hot I	N d, especially with regard rovided other s include relevant criteria / Food Takeaways. However,
N This option would not ena to elements around impro Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nationa and Land Allocations Polici	Environme ble the deliv ving health a al, Core Strat ies. This wou	TAINABILI nt N ery of SA o and well-b w egy Ti uld do R11 co	ITY APP objectiv being. Why is in This opti- develop control in his is no	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ives to be more fully realise it not preferred? tion could be appropriate p ment management policies relating specifically to Hot I ot the case, and it is necess	N d, especially with regard rovided other s include relevant criteria / Food Takeaways. However, ary to include a separate
N This option would not ena to elements around impro Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nationa and Land Allocations Polici result in saved Local Plan p	Environme ble the deliv ving health a al, Core Strat ies. This wou	rAINABILI nt N ery of SA a and well-b segy TI uld da R11 ca th p	ITY APP objectiv being. Why is in This option develop control in this is no policy sp	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ives to be more fully realise it not preferred? ion could be appropriate p ment management policies relating specifically to Hot I ot the case, and it is necess pecifically relating to manage	N d, especially with regard rovided other s include relevant criteria / Food Takeaways. However, ary to include a separate gement of such uses as
N This option would not ena to elements around impro Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nationa and Land Allocations Polici result in saved Local Plan p	Environme ble the deliv ving health a al, Core Strat ies. This wou	rAINABILI nt N ery of SA of and well-b cegy TI uld da R11 co th pri	ITY APP objectiv being. Why is i This opti develop control i his is no policy sp particula	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ives to be more fully realise it not preferred? ion could be appropriate p ment management policies relating specifically to Hot I ot the case, and it is necess pecifically relating to manager ar factors need to be considered	N d, especially with regard rovided other s include relevant criteria / Food Takeaways. However, ary to include a separate gement of such uses as
N This option would not ena to elements around impro Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nationa and Land Allocations Polici result in saved Local Plan p	Environme ble the deliv ving health a al, Core Strat ies. This wo policies R10,	rAINABILI nt N ery of SA o and well-b egy Ti uld do R11 co th pr p	ITY APP objectiv being. This opti develop control n his is no policy sp particula proposa	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ives to be more fully realise it not preferred? ion could be appropriate p ment management policies relating specifically to Hot I ot the case, and it is necess pecifically relating to manage ar factors need to be considered.	N d, especially with regard rovided other s include relevant criteria / Food Takeaways. However, ary to include a separate gement of such uses as
N This option would not ena to elements around impro Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nationa and Land Allocations Polici result in saved Local Plan p	Environme ble the deliv ving health a al, Core Strat des. This wo policies R10, SUST	TAINABILI nt N ery of SA o and well-b w regy TI uld do R11 co th pri p TAINABILI	ITY APP objectiv being. This opti develop control n his is no policy sp particula proposa	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ives to be more fully realise it not preferred? ion could be appropriate p ment management policies relating specifically to Hot I ot the case, and it is necess pecifically relating to manager ar factors need to be considered	N d, especially with regard rovided other s include relevant criteria / Food Takeaways. However, ary to include a separate gement of such uses as
N This option would not ena to elements around impro Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nationa and Land Allocations Polici result in saved Local Plan p	Environme ble the deliv ving health a al, Core Strat ies. This wo policies R10,	TAINABILI nt N ery of SA o and well-b w regy TI uld do R11 co th pri p TAINABILI	ITY APP objectiv being. This opti develop control n his is no policy sp particula proposa	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ives to be more fully realise it not preferred? ion could be appropriate p ment management policies relating specifically to Hot I ot the case, and it is necess pecifically relating to manag ar factors need to be consid as. PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources	N d, especially with regard rovided other s include relevant criteria / Food Takeaways. However, ary to include a separate gement of such uses as
N This option would not ena to elements around impro Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nationa and Land Allocations Polici result in saved Local Plan p and R12. Social Progress ?	Environme ble the deliv ving health a al, Core Strat es. This wou policies R10, SUST Environme	TAINABILI nt N ery of SA of and well-b regy TI uld do R11 co th pr pr TAINABILI nt ?	ITY APP objectiv being. Why is i This opti develop control i his is no policy sp particula proposa ITY APP	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ives to be more fully realise it not preferred? ion could be appropriate p ment management policies relating specifically to Hot I ot the case, and it is necess pecifically relating to manager ar factors need to be considered is. PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N / ?	N d, especially with regard rovided other s include relevant criteria / Food Takeaways. However, ary to include a separate gement of such uses as dered when assessing such Economy ?
N This option would not ena to elements around impro Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nationa and Land Allocations Polici result in saved Local Plan p and R12. Social Progress ? During the SA the impacts	Environme ble the deliv ving health a al, Core Strat ies. This wor policies R10, SUS T Environme of this optio	TAINABILI nt N ery of SA of and well-b (M) regy TI uld da R11 co th pa pri rAINABILI nt ? 	ITY APP objectiv being. Why is in This option develop control in this is no policy sp particula proposa ITY APP inty APP	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ves to be more fully realise it not preferred? ion could be appropriate p ment management policies relating specifically to Hot I ot the case, and it is necess pecifically relating to manag ar factors need to be conside its. PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N / ? letermined as it would depo	N d, especially with regard rovided other s include relevant criteria / Food Takeaways. However, ary to include a separate gement of such uses as dered when assessing such Economy Particle Content of Second Content of S
N This option would not ena to elements around impro Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nationa and Land Allocations Polici result in saved Local Plan p and R12. Social Progress ? During the SA the impacts content of other policies li	Environme ble the deliv ving health a al, Core Strat ies. This wo policies R10, SUST Environme of this optio kely to be in	TAINABILI nt N ery of SA of and well-b ery of SA of and well-b CAINABILI pr pr TAINABILI nt ? Cainabili nt nt nt nt nt nt nt nt nt nt	ITY APP objectiv being. Why is in This opti develop control in his is no coolicy sp control in his is no coolicy sp coolicy sp control in his is no coolicy sp coolicy sp colicy sp c	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ves to be more fully realise t not preferred? ion could be appropriate p ment management policies relating specifically to Hot I ot the case, and it is necess pecifically relating to manag ar factors need to be consid s. PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N / ? letermined as it would depervelopment Management P	N d, especially with regard rovided other s include relevant criteria / Food Takeaways. However, ary to include a separate gement of such uses as dered when assessing such Economy Provided of the specific olicies DPD. However, if
N This option would not ena to elements around impro Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nationa and Land Allocations Polici result in saved Local Plan p and R12. Social Progress ? During the SA the impacts content of other policies li these don't cover the loss	Environme ble the deliv ving health a al, Core Strat ies. This wor policies R10, SUST Environme of this optio kely to be in- of existing co	TAINABILI nt N ery of SA of and well-b w regy TI JId do R11 co R11 co TAINABILI nt ? n could no cluded in pontrols an	ITY APP objectiv being. Why is i This opti develop control in his is no policy sp particula proposa ITY APP int be d the Dev nd miss	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ives to be more fully realise it not preferred? ion could be appropriate p ment management policies relating specifically to Hot I ot the case, and it is necess pecifically relating to manag ar factors need to be consid as. PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N / ? letermined as it would depervelopment Management P opportunity to address heir	N d, especially with regard rovided other s include relevant criteria / Food Takeaways. However, ary to include a separate gement of such uses as dered when assessing such Economy P end on the specific olicies DPD. However, if alth issues relating to a
N This option would not ena to elements around impro Alternative Option No Policy – rely on Nationa and Land Allocations Polici result in saved Local Plan p and R12. Social Progress ? During the SA the impacts content of other policies li these don't cover the loss	Environme ble the deliv ving health a al, Core Strat ies. This wor policies R10, SUST Environme of this optio kely to be in- of existing co	TAINABILI nt N ery of SA of and well-b w regy TI JId do R11 co R11 co TAINABILI nt ? n could no cluded in pontrols an	ITY APP objectiv being. Why is i This opti develop control in his is no policy sp particula proposa ITY APP int be d the Dev nd miss	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N ves to be more fully realise t not preferred? ion could be appropriate p ment management policies relating specifically to Hot I ot the case, and it is necess pecifically relating to manag ar factors need to be consid s. PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources N / ? letermined as it would depervelopment Management P	N d, especially with regard rovided other s include relevant criteria / Food Takeaways. However, ary to include a separate gement of such uses as dered when assessing such Economy P end on the specific olicies DPD. However, if alth issues relating to a

Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Outside of Town Centres

Preferred Option		Why is	it preferred?		
Adopt a new policy applied to all five town			This option would enable the Council to adopt a policy that		
centres, including a new lo	-			ring decisions are made in	
threshold used to determine	ne when an	terms c	of the local rather than a n	ational context.	
impact assessment is requ	ired.				
	SUSTAINAE	BILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy	
+2	+2		Ν	+2	
built environment, and eco Alternative Option		-	it not preferred?		
No Policy – rely on National, Core Strategy and Land Allocations Policies. This would result in saved Local Plan policies R2 and R5 becoming redundant. This option would not enable decisions to be informed l current local circumstances based on local evidence. Uncertainty will arise if we continue to rely on the NPPF regard to retail impact assessment thresholds, should the be removed.			l on local evidence. ue to rely on the NPPF with		
	SUSTAINAE	BILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy	
Ν	Ν		Ν	Ν	
N N N This option almost maintains the status quo, and therefore impacts are considered neutral. However, it misses an opportunity to take account of the local context in terms of decision making. N					

Kendal Town Centre and Canal Head

Preferred Option		Why i	s it preferred?		
Adopt a new policy for Ker	idal Town centre	This option would plug a current policy gap and ensure the			
and Canal Head taking into			Council has a policy framework in place to consider		
outcomes from the Kendal	Town Centre	propo	sals within the Canal Head	area in an appropriate	
Masterplan. This would pr	ovide policy	consis	stent manner. It also would	enable the Council to	
criteria/framework to guid	e and manage new	adopt	a policy for Kendal Town C	entre that goes wider than	
development in these loca	tions.	curre	nt local plan policy.	-	
	SUSTAINABII	ΙΤΥ ΔΡ	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy	
+2	+2		+2	+2	
decision making process es	specially with regard	to prop	help to provide greater tran posals within Kendal Canal H		
environmental objectives i	n particular are more	e fully a	chieved.		
Alternative Option		Whyi	s it not preferred?		
Maintain current policy po	sition resulting in	The o	ption wouldn't enable the s	cope to provide the	
the retention of saved Loca	al Plan policy R1.	neces	sary policy framework for d	etermining proposals in	
		the to	wn centre, its environs and	canal head area in a	
		holist	ic manner. It would leave a	policy gap with respect to	
		Kendal Canal Head area.			
	SUSTAINABIL	ITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy	
0	0/-1		0	0	
			o impact. However, it is reco	ognised it would result in	
limited positive and far rea	ching effects in term	is of ac	hieving SA objectives.		
Alternative Option		Mby	is it not proformed?		
	alu an national	Why is it not preferred?			
Adopt no new policy and r		The option wouldn't enable the scope to provide the			
core strategy and land allo	cations policy.	necessary policy framework for determining proposals in			
		the town centre, its environs and canal head area in a			
		holistic manner. It would leave a policy gap with respect to			
		Kenda	al Canal Head area		
	SUSTAINABIL	ITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy	
-1	-1		-1	-1	
The degree of impact will o	lepend on the conter	nt and s	scope of other new develop	ment management	
policies in conjunction with	n National Policy, Cor	re Strat	egy and Land Allocations po	licy. It would result in a	
			uld not meet the range of o	•	
, ,		• •	5	-	

Agricultural Buildings (as presented at Proposed Main Changes to Draft Development Management Policies Consultation Stage June 2017)

Preferred Option		Why	is it preferred?	
New policy with updated c	riteria	This policy option would take the opportunity to review		
. , .		and update the existing policy, building on its strengths but		
		also taking into account the need for additional criteria		
			ng to specific locational requ	
			onstrating evidence of need i	
			inctional operation of an exi	
		busin		
	SUSTAINABII		PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
+1	+1		+1	0
—	—	ive imr	bacts overall. It would provid	•
-		-	dings as well as helping to er	
	-		ig business. This would redu	-
			t managing the risks present	
			maintaining a fair and flexib	-
agricultural businesses see				
Alternative Option		Why	is it not preferred?	
Maintain current policy po	sition.		olicy option would maintain	the status guo, and not
		-	e the Council to review curr	-
			er requirements regarding lo	
			ings to minimise landscape in	
			nood of isolated developmer	-
			quire an appraisal demonstra	
			for such development.	
	SUSTAINABI	LITY APPRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
N	N		N	N
	This option would maintain the status quo and curre			
approach would be no diff		curren	r policy numework therefore	
	creme to at present.			
Alternative Option		Why	is it not preferred?	
No policy – rely on Nationa	al and Core	This approach would not allow for a locally tailored		
Strategy Policies		approach with specific criteria. Relying on national and		
		Core Strategy policy would not provide the clarity needed		
		to offer sufficient protection to South Lakeland's built		
			natural environment, or ensi	
			ainable development.	
			-	
		ITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY	
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy
-2	-2		-2	+2
-			bjectives to be fully realised	
			al resources objectives, due t	
	•		f the extent to which the pro	
			ral business (depending on t	
		-	le similar safeguards). Howe	-
less restrictive more flexib	le approach which w	ould lik	ely result in positive econon	nic objective impacts,
which could enable a wide	r range of economic	uses to	be developed which in turn	could result in more jobs
and strengthen and diversi	ify the economy.			

Gypsies and Travellers Sites (as presented at Draft Development Management Policies Consultation Stage October 2016)

Preferred Option		Why is it preferred?	
Update the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2013, to take account of revised national policy (August 2015) and forthcoming new national guidance on		It is considered there are advantages in undertaking some further work to consider latest evidence of need, including dialogue with key stakeholders and representatives of the travelling community, with site	
assessments. Take account of the resulting evidence in a separate Local Plan document or the forthcoming single Local Plan review from 2017. This could include revisions to Core Strategy, if judged necessary.		provision being made through a separate Local Plan document or the forthcoming single Local Plan review – to be confirmed through future updates of the Local Development Scheme.	
	SUSTAINABI	LITY APPRAISAL	
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy
N	-2	0	0
natural resources and the	-	sidered to have very modest o	
Alternative OptionWhy is it not preferred?Take account of the current evidence of need for transit pitches for travellers in the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2013 and develop pitch targets and make site provision accordingly through the DM DPD process, including seeking suitable potential sites.As set out above, it is considered that there are advantages to undertaking further work on latest evidence of need with key stakeholders and representatives of the travelling community, before making site provision in a separate Local Plan document. The advantages of better information an associated dialogue are considered to outweigh the delay in provision and environmental and other risks considered in the Sustainability Appraisal.			urther work on latest cakeholders and lling community, before parate Local Plan of better information and sidered to outweigh the onmental and other risks
		LITY APPRAISAL	ſ
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy
N+2+2NThis option is would progress site provision based on current evidence. The advantage of earlier delivery of a transit site is balanced against having less up-to-date evidence of need. Earlier provision would have positive environmental implications by helping avoid unauthorised encampments. The economic implications are considered modest.			

Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople – Criteria Based Policy (as presented at Proposed Main Changes to Draft Development Management Policies Consultation Stage June 2017)

Preferred Option	Why is it preferred?
Include a policy in the DM DPD in order to guide decisions when assessing proposals for Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Show people.	It is considered appropriate to provide additional clarity in the policy framework to guide decisions with criteria as to what will constitute a suitable location for Gypsy, Travellers and / or Travelling Show people. This approach allows decisions to be taken on such proposals based on the evidence of need at the time, therefore avoiding the negative impacts of delaying setting out a position whilst awaiting the preparation of more up to date evidence
Alternative Option	Why is it not preferred?
Take account of the resulting evidence in a separate Local Plan document or the forthcoming single Local Plan review from 2017. This could include revisions to Core Strategy, if judged necessary.	Although further work on latest evidence of need with key stakeholders and representatives of the travelling community, will be applied before making site provision in a separate Local Plan document, absence of a local DM policy may lead to uncertainty and could lead to subsequent appeals.

*SA findings for the options tested at issues and options stage remain relevant

Enforcement

Preferred Option	Why is it preferred?
Adopt a new policy setting out the Council's framework for planning enforcement.	This option would plug a current policy gap enabling the Council to set out its position on how it will respond to breaches of planning control through application of policy and protocol.
Alternative Option	Why is it not preferred?
Adopt no new policy and rely on national, core strategy and land allocations policy.	The option would result in a policy gap being retained. It would not enable the Council to apply a policy in terms of how it responds to breaches of planning control, or be able to apply any protocol on the back of any policy.

*Note no options were put forward at the Issues and Options Stage relating to this topic, and consequently no SA of these options was produced. These options are considered to be procedural rather than providing specific topic related guidance.

3.4 Topic areas with no new Development Management Policies

Housing Optional Technical Standards – Water Efficiency

Preferred Option	W	hy is it preferred?			
Not to introduce the	Th	There are no major constraints with regards water resources and South Lakeland is			
optional Building	no	t in an area of water stress	. Resultantly it is not conside	ered that there is a clear	
Regulation on water			onal water efficiency building	_	
efficiency.		•	Guidance states that local au	-	
			new dwellings to meet the tig	•	
			n evidence such as the Enviro		
			water resource managemen		
		-	anagement plans. Whilst it w		
		•	standard on general sustaina		
			It to justify its introduction b	based on the government's	
	cu	rrent planning guidance.			
		SUSTAINABILITY A	PPRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress		Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
N		Ν	N	Ν	
sustainability appraisal sustainability terms for	obj exa	ectives. It would however ample it would not offer op	tion and would not therefore result in missed opportunition portunities for people to lead utility bills, and less impact of	es for better outcomes in d more sustainable	
Alternative Option			Why is it not preferred?		
Introduce the optional	req	uirement within G2 of	It is not considered that the	Council can demonstrate	
		reduce water usage in	a 'clear need' as required an	d defined in the online	
new dwellings from 12	5 lit	res/person/day to 110	Planning Practice Guidance.		
litres/ person/ day.					
	1		PPRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress		Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
+2		+2	+2	N	
	•	wide housing that is resour ping people to live more su	ce efficient, cheaper to run a Istainable lifestyles.	nd has a reduced	

Housing Optional Technical Standards – Space Standards

Preferred Option	Why is it preferred?			
Do not introduce the	In considering the evidence of need, and the implications of introducing the			
nationally described space	national space standard	s, it is not considered that th	nere is currently a robust	
standards.	justification for introduc	ing the standards in South L	akeland. Whilst it would	
	be desirable for new ho	uses to meet the national sta	andards in practical terms	
	it would have the uninte	ended consequence of increa	asing sales values and	
	exacerbating the already	y significant affordability issu	ues in the district. The	
		pted Core Strategy policy CS		
		range of housing sizes and ty		
		fficient framework to contin		
		e mixes and sizes of properti	_	
	meet local needs throug	sh pre-application discussion	S.	
	SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
Ν	Ν	N	Ν	
This option would continue	e the current policy position	and would maintain the sta	tus quo. It would not	
therefore result in any diffe	erent impacts than at prese	nt. It would however miss o	pportunities to secure	
better social effects such a	s improving housing standa	rds and people's health and	wellbeing.	
Alternative Option	Why is it not preferred?			
Introduce the nationally		have positive impacts on the	e quality and practicality	
described space	-	it would limit the range of p		
standards.		oon the affordability of new		
		,		
	SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY		
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
+2	? / -2	?/-2	Ν	
This option would improve	the standards of new hom	es, leading to social benefits	and improving people's	
•	•	impacts on affordability as	-	
and therefore sales values	would increase. The increas	se in house sizes could increa	ase land take for new	
	ther elements on site such	as green infrastructure provi	ision, leading to possible	
negative.				

Starter Homes

Preferred Option	Why	is it preferred?					
Rely on national policy on Starter	Since the Issues and Options document was prepared and Sustainability Appraisal of options undertaken, the Housing and Planning Act, enacted in May 2016, has						
	-			-			
Homes exception			s a form of affordable housi				
sites and existing			Is to be confirmed in forthco				
Core Strategy			it planning authorities will <u>n</u>				
policy, without		•	The forthcoming Regulation				
further change.	loca	l application of Starter Hom	es can be varied to reflect lo	ocal circumstances.			
	Rura	al Exception Site Policy					
	It is	proposed that the proposed	l revision to Core Strategy R	ural Exception Policy			
			onfirm that the Council will c				
		ural Exceptions sites in limit		, ,			
	Starter Homes Policy						
			ealing with Starter Homes w	vill be published and			
	It is unclear when Regulations dealing with Starter Homes will be published and whether they will provide scope for local authorities to apply a locally evidenced						
	approach. In light of the current uncertainty it is considered appropriate to await the						
		-	ore considering if further Loc				
			nents for Starter Homes can				
			and the Council's annually	-			
	Affordable Housing.						
		SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY				
Social Progress		Environment	Natural Resources	Economy			
-4		-2	Ν	N/?			

The sustainability appraisal was undertaken before section 5(2) the Housing and Planning Act 2016 made clear that forthcoming regulations will give local planning authorities power not to require Starter Homes on rural exception sites.

This option would not help provide a clear local decision making framework. The absence of a local policy would give no opportunities to mitigate the negative impacts of the national policy position, which risks an affordable housing product which meets only a limited amount of evidenced local need, and does not maintain any affordable advantage for the long term. The appraisal noted the likely risk of greater environmental and landscape impact of additional rural exceptions sites in open countryside which may be delivered if the Starter Homes requirement is applied to rural exception sites. The potential impacts for natural resources arise from the prospect of less sustainable patterns of development. While additional development would bring economic benefits, the reduced affordability of housing supply could reduce the availability of younger workers to meet local employment needs.

Alternative Option		Why is it not	Why is it not preferred?			
Introduce a local Starter Homes exceptions site policy, setting out how		•	(see also above) It is not considered appropriate to pre-empt the provision of the forthcoming national Regulations on Starter			
new national policy will be		Homes. It is	not clear at this stage how	much scope local		
implemented in South Lakeland.		authorities w	authorities will have in applying the Starter Homes Regulations.			
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SUMMARY						
Social Progress	Environmen	t	Natural Resources	Economy		
-2	-	2	Ν	N/?		
This option could refine national policy to increase its potential to meet more local, affordable housing need. However the scope for variation may be limited by legislation (and forthcoming regulations). As for the option above, the prospect of more rural exceptions sites, would entail significant environmental and landscape risks and also for natural resources from less sustainable patterns of development. As for the option above, while additional development would bring economic benefits, the reduced affordability of housing supply could reduce the availability of younger workers to meet local employment needs.						

Telecommunications and Broadband – Telecommunications Equipment Proposals

Proformed Option		Why is it proforred	2			
Preferred Option	1.	Why is it preferred? Changes to permitted development rights over recent years have taken				
No longer apply any such i	olicy					
and rely only on national			and scales of telecommunication	•		
policy. This option would	policy. This option would result		nning authority control and	it is not therefore		
in policy S28 becoming		considered necess	ary to have specific policies	for this type of		
redundant.			considered that where tele			
			subject to planning control			
			and heritage can be effectiv			
			-			
			online Planning Practice Gu			
			odes of best practice for fixe			
			quipment and it is considere	-		
		sufficient guidance	for developers to achieve t	he best outcome for new		
		telecommunication	ns infrastructure.			
			DDAICAL CLINANAADV			
	E an da		PRAISAL SUMMARY			
Social Progress	Envir	onment	Natural Resources	Economy		
N		N	N	N		
			local policies. The NPPF and			
guidance on telecommuni	cations	, and the Council's o	ther policies on aspects sucl	h as landscape, design,		
residential amenity etc. w	ould be	e applied to mitigate	any potential negative impa	cts of telecommunications		
infrastructure. This option						
Alternative Option		Why is it not prefer	rred?			
Maintain the current polic	v		s being prepared for the Arr	side and Silverdale AONB		
position, resulting in the	у					
-	c .		e appropriate to continue w	Attripolicies containing		
retention (or combining) o	т	AONB specific criteria.				
policies S28 and C18.		 The existing policies are dated. 				
		- It is considered that existing and emerging local historic environment				
		policies can prov	ide a sufficient framework f	or determining		
		telecommunications applications in Conservation Areas.				
		SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY			
Social Progress	Envir	onment	Natural Resources	Economy		
N	2	N	N	N		
-		•	pacts would be no different	•		
-	aking n	amework in some re	spects, particularly with reg	ards the geographical		
areas it applies to.						
Alternative Ontion		Why is it not profe	wod2			
Alternative Option		Why is it not prefer				
Adopt a new policy with		-	ted development rights hav			
amended/updated criteria		out-with the scor	pe of local authority plannin	g authority control,		
resulting in the replaceme	nt of	questioning the need for a specific policy.				
policy S28 and C18.		- Applications in the AONB can be managed through new policies in the				
		AONB DPD.				
		- Proposals can be managed through other policies, for example				
		landscape and heritage policies. It is not considered necessary to have a specific 'telecommunications' policy.				
		a specific 'telecoi	mmunications' policy.			
		SUSTAINABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY			
Social Progress	Envir	onment	Natural Resources	Economy		
-	CIIVII					
N/+2		N	N	N/+2		
A	-l	and the second	la stati a construction de la seconda de			
			larity over the geographical	-		
policy requirements and t	o bring	it up to date to refle	ct new technologies/infrast	ructure and permitted		
policy requirements and t	o bring	it up to date to refle		ructure and permitted		

Self-Catering Accommodation

Preferred Option		Why is it preferred?		
Elements of Local Plan Poli Preferred Options - new po Buildings in Rural Areas (ne Tourist Accommodation (n	olicies; the Conversion of ew Policy DM16) and	This option would allow some elements of Local Plan Policy T4 to be reviewed/amended and carried forward to new policies relating to the conversion of buildings in rural areas and tourist accommodation. It would allow policy to accord with the NPPF.		
	SUSTAINABILI	TY APPRAISAL		
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
0 /N	0 /N	0 /N	0 /N	
outside development bour policies, e.g. General Requ	ndaries. Any elements of pol irements and other new pol	nd update Policy T4 – Self-ca icy lost, needs to be covered icies will need to contain ap o with existing Local Plan Pol	d elsewhere in other propriate criteria. A new	
Alternative Option		Why is it not preferred?		
Maintain the current policy retention of Policy T4.	y position, resulting in the	This option would not allov Policy T4 to be either retai amended/updated.		
	SUSTAINABILI	TY APPRAISAL		
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
0	0	0	0	
provisions to existing Local accommodation (excluding criteria. Mitigation would of heritage and protection of	l Plan Policies H11 and H12. g caravans etc.), in the savec comprise the application of	utside of development boun Conversions to both resider Local Plan Policies are both relevant new/existing policie xisting Local Plan Policy T4 c	ntial and self-catering n subject to similar policy es, including existing	
Alternative Option		Why is it not preferred?		
No longer apply any such p Policy, Core Strategy and L (LA1.1). This option would T4 becoming redundant.	and Allocations Policy	This option would not allow elements of Local Plan Policy T4 to be either retained or, amended/updated.		
	SUSTAINABILI			
Social Progress	Environment	Natural Resources	Economy	
changes to national policy New General Requirement relating to biodiversity, des environment. National Pol likely mean a more positive application of National Pol criterion (d) in existing Loc	 NPPF. Impacts would departure Design, Heritage, Parking sign, green infrastructure ar icy (NPPF), Core Strategy an e approach to allowing new icy, Core Strategy and Land al Plan Policy T4 – 'the appli 	? n. Uncertainties in terms of end on the content of other g, Trees and Landscaping, an Id the protection and enhan d Land Allocations Policy LA self-catering accommodatic Allocations Policy LA1.1, wo cant enters into a planning of modation to self-catering ac	potential new polices e.g. d Core Strategy Policies cement of the 1.1, on their own, would on. Relying solely on the uld result in the loss of obligation or the	

Retail and Other Uses in Town Centres

Preferred Option		Why is it prefer	red?		
Have no new policy and insteadIt is not controlrely on National, Core Strategy andlocation, noLand Allocations policies.Strategy andR13 (disturnsupersededdraft policydraft policy		location, numbe Strategy and Lar respect. Many o R13 (disturbance superseded by t draft policy for k	red necessary to introduce r of different uses within to ad Allocations policies shou ther elements of current lo e, and effect on character o he general requirements po Kendal Town Centre and Ke some elements of policy R8	own centres, the Core Id be applied in this cal plan policies R8, R9 and f area) are proposed to be plicy and design policy. The ndal Canal Head Area will	
		SUSTAINABILI	TY APPRAISAL		
Social Progress	Environn	nent	Natural Resources	Economy	
N / +2		Ν	Ν	N / +2	
Could be a range of positiv	e impacts	as it would enable	e greater flexibility and vari	ety of uses in town	
centres, resulting in a rang	e of impa	cts for social progr	ess and the economy in pa	rticular. However, overall	
it would have neutral impa					
	will need	to be complemen		plied to relevant schemes	
Adopt a new policy in line	with		current policy (Core Strateg	v and Land Allocations)	
current NPPF & PD Rights.	vvitii		ropriate sound policy basis		
		development ma	anagement decisions, in co	mbination with the	
		application of th	e NPPF. It would be more a	ppropriate to update	
		current town centre policy as part of the Local Plan Review –			
		combined with r	eviewing Retail Strategy.		
-		SUSTAINABILI	TY APPRAISAL		
Social Progress	Environn	nent	Natural Resources	Economy	
+2		N / +2	N / +2	+2	
This option would enable g	greater loc	al control and abi	lity to respond to local cont	ext. An updated policy	
should result in positive im	pacts for a	social progress an	d the economy in terms of	support a range of needs	
targeted to addressing loca	al issues.				
Other policies relating to Town Centres including Kendal Town Centre/Canal Head, general requirements					
		-		pplied to relevant schemes	
in order to support the cor		-			
		. ,	- ,		

Coasts and Watercourses - Coasts

Preferred Option		Why is it p	Why is it preferred?				
Have no new policy in rela	It is consid	ered Core Strategy polic	y CS8.5 continues to provide a				
and instead rely on Nation	al and Core	relevant ba	asis on which to determi	ne proposals affecting the			
Strategy policies.		coast.					
	SUSTAII	NABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY				
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy			
-2	-2		-2	0 y reflects the requirements of			
the NPPF (coastal management) where necessary. It would result in less clear local decision making framework which would therefore negatively impact on objective SP1. Loss of elements of policy respect of culverting could lead to potential risks of negative effects on environment and natural resources objective for example those relating to water quality and resources. *Note results of this SA appraisal have been taken into account in the development of Draft Policy DM6 Surface Water Disposal, Foul Water Disposal, watercourses, flood defences and consideration of wider land drainage interests. The inclusion of that policy means there will be no loss of elements of current policy.							
Alternative Option Maintain current policy po	sition		ot preferred? not enable positive imp	acts to be fully realised and			
		misses opp	oortunity to reflect NPPF	-			
Conial Dua guara	(NABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY Natural Resources	- Cooperative			
Social Progress N	Environment N		Natural Resources	Economy N			
This would result in neutra		naintains the	• •	IN			
Alternative Option		Why is it not preferred?					
New policy (combining existing and adding new criteria)This option is being taken forward with regard to combining elements of existing policy – included within Draft Policy. No additional criteria required based on current position regarding coastal management– compliance with NPPF.							
	SUSTAII	NABILITY AP	PRAISAL SUMMARY				
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy			
+2	N / +	2	N / +2	N			
This option presents an op understand how decisions *Note results of this SA ap	are taken.	ve a clearer	policy framework that c	ould help communities better			

*Note results of this SA appraisal have been taken into account in the development of Draft Policy DM6 Surface Water Disposal, Foul Water Disposal, watercourses, flood defences and consideration of wider land drainage interests. The inclusion of that policy means there will be no loss of elements of current policy)

Loss of Employment sites and premises

Preferred Option		Wh	y is it preferred?			
No longer apply Local Plan	Policy E6 and	It is	considered that a new polic	y is not needed. The		
instead rely on National, C	ore Strategy and	nati	ional policy guidance in NPP	⁻ , paragraph 22, is		
Land Allocations policy.		con	sidered sufficient and there	is a need to ensure a		
		flex	ible and positive policy appr	oach. Relevant Core		
		Stra	tegy policies (CS7.1 and CS7	.2) and Land Allocations		
		poli	cy LA1.5 also provide local p	olicy guidance.		
	SUSTAINABILIT	ГҮ АР	PRAISAL SUMMARY			
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy		
0	0		+2	-2		
Relying on the NPPF would potentially allow greater flexibility, which could mean that this option is more responsive. It could also mean, potentially, the loss of more sites; sites not included in Land Allocations Policy LA1.5; but, Policy LA1.5 is comprehensive in existing employment site coverage. Both Core Strategy and Land Allocations policies could be interpreted to allow scope for flexibility. Permitted Development rights affecting the change of use of employment uses (land use classes B1 (a) to C3 – office to dwellings) are now permanent and takes some elements out of local policy control.						
Alternative Option			y is it not preferred?			
Maintain the current polic		Saved Local Plan Policy E6 is considered to be out of date				
in the retention of saved L		and does not strictly accord with NPPF Paragraph 22.				
its present state in conjun		Policy E6, in its wording, is not positively framed.				
application of Land Allocat	ions DPD Policy					
LA1.5.						
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAIS	[Γ			
Social Progress	Environment		Natural Resources	Economy		
0	0		0	0		
-		-	tenuous links to, or impacts			
objectives. Employment uses may be harmful to amenity and other environmental factors, but existing						
policy would allow their change of use. Un-used sites sat empty might not meet the criteria for change of						
use if existing Local Plan Policy E6 is strictly applied, thus preventing potential environmental and other enhancement (EN2, EN3). Similarly, if E6 is strictly applied to un-used sites, it could thus prevent potential						
	-					
	use (and potentially forcing the use of green field land where there is brown field available) (NR3). Whilst					
some sites, such as small businesses within mainly residential areas have been lost, this had often been						
		-				
	e 'unneighbourly' criter	ria an	idential areas have been lost d have often been relocatio			

Appraisal findings: The Plan

04

4 APPRAISAL FINDINGS: THE PLAN

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The Plan consists of a series of individual policies, which interact with one another, and provide the basis for development management in South Lakeland.
- 4.1.2 As part of the Plan preparation process, the SA has considered the effects of each policy using the methodologies outlined in **Section 2** of the SA Report. As SA is an iterative process, more than one 'round' of appraisal has been undertaken.
- 4.1.3 As an interim step, the Council prepared a set of draft Policies. These were appraised in the SA, with a series of recommendations made for mitigation and enhancement. The findings were presented in an interim SA Report that was published alongside a draft plan in October 2016.
- 4.1.4 Following consultation on the draft Plan and interim SA Report, the Council has worked towards finalising the Plan. This involved making some changes to the draft policies and introducing new policies. The resulting policies are presented in the Publication version of the Plan, and these have been (re)appraised through the SA using the same methodologies employed at earlier stages.
- 4.1.5 An individual assessment was undertaken for each of the proposed Plan policies; each being recorded in a policy assessment proforma (see **Appendix I**). A summary of performance against the four strands of sustainability is presented below in table 4.1.
- 4.1.6 A positive score of +1 is not significant, but nevertheless beneficial. Significant effects are recorded as
 +2 or +4 for major significance. No significant negative effects have been identified, but there are possible negative implications, recorded by a -1 score. A neutral score is recorded as a '0'.
- 4.1.7 The DPD needs to read 'as a whole' to understand how the different polices relate to one another and how they may combine to have synergistic or cumulative effects. Therefore, the cumulative effects of the Publication DPD on each strand of sustainability are also discussed in section 4.2, which follows the policy appraisal matrix.

Social Environmental Natural **Plan Policy** Economy Progress protection Resources +1 0 DM1: General requirements for all development +1 +2 +1 +1 +2 +1 +1 DM2: Achieving High Quality Design +1 0 DM3: Historic environment +2 +1 +2 +2 +1 0 DM4: Green Infrastructure, open space, trees and landscaping DM5: Rights of way and other routes providing pedestrian and cycle +2 +2 +1 +1 access DM6: Surface Water disposal, Foul Water disposal and treatment, watercourses, flood defences and consideration of wider land +2 drainage interests +2 +4 +2 DM7: Addressing pollution and contamination impact +1 +1 +2 +1 DM8: High speed broadband for new developments +2 -1 ? +2 0 +1 DM9: Parking Provision, new and loss of car parks +1 +2 +1 +2 DM10: Safeguarding land for transport infrastructure improvements +2 +2 +1 +2DM11: Accessible and adaptable homes +2 -1 +1 +1 0 +2 DM12: Self-build and custom build housing +10 +1 +2 -1? 0 -1 +1 DM13: Housing development in small villages and hamlets +2 0 0 +2 DM14: Rural Housing exception sites +1 +1 0 DM15: Essential dwellings for workers in the countryside -1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 DM16: Conversion of Buildings in Rural Areas +2 +2 +1 +1 DM17: Retention of Community Facilities DM18: Tourism accommodation outside the AONB +1 +1 +2? -1 +1 +1 0 DM19: Equestrian related development +1 +1 DM20: Advertisements, signs and shopfronts +1 +1 0 0 +1 +2 0 0 DM21: Renewable and low carbon energy development 0 0 DM22: Hot food takeaways +2 +1 -1 DM23: Retail uses outside of Town Centres +1 +1 0 +1 DM24: Kendal town centre and Kendal canal head area +1 +2 +1 +1 +4 DM25: Agricultural Buildings +1 +1 +1 +1 DM26: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People +1 -1 -1 0 DM27: Enforcement 0 +1 +1 0

Table 4.1: Policy appraisal matrix - A summary of SA findings for the proposed policies

4.2 Cumulative assessment findings

Social Progress that meets the needs of everyone

- 4.2.1 Almost all the policies in the Publication DPD are predicted to have positive effects upon social progress, though some policies are not predicted to be significant when considered in isolation.
- 4.2.2 Several of the housing policies are predicted to have significant positive effects, due to the delivery of housing in areas of need, as well as meeting specific development needs such as for elderly people. Together, the policies are therefore likely to have a major significant positive effect upon the baseline related to housing (SP3), by setting an appropriate framework for the delivery of housing that seeks to boost supply in a sensitive way.
- 4.2.3 Only two policies are predicted to have potential (not significant) negative effects. The negative effect identified for DM 13 relates to the potential for some communities to perceive development in their areas as unwelcome and potentially affecting settlement character (SP6). The negative effect identified for DM 15 relates to potential negative effects upon some workers in rural areas who may only be able to access temporary accommodation in the short term.
- 4.2.4 Neither of these effects is predicted to be significant though, as they are both likely to affect a small number of people, or not at all (depending upon perceptions). When these two policies are considered together, no cumulative negative effects are identified in relation to these factors, as they are not linked.
- 4.2.5 Many of the DPD policies ought to improve access to the countryside (SP2) (by supporting appropriate development in rural areas, as well as seeking to enhance green infrastructure), which is a headline SA objective in itself; but would also have positive effects on health and wellbeing (SP5) by supporting recreation opportunities. A range of policies are also positive with regards to the support of active travel, protection and enhancement of the built and natural environment, the protection of community facilities and supporting opportunities for local employment. Together, these policies should generate significant positive effects across the district in the short, medium and long term (when a major positive effect on the baseline relating to health and wellbeing is likely to accrue due to the cumulative effects of policy measures over time).

<u>Summary</u>

4.2.6 Overall, the DPD is predicted to have significant positive effects on social progress, mainly relating to housing (SP3), health (SP5), improved recreation and environments (SP2). No significant negative effects are identified.

Effective protection of the environment

- 4.2.7 The Publication DPD policies are mostly positive with regards to environmental protection and enhancement, although there are two policies that record potential (not significant) negative impacts. The negative impact relating to DM11 'Accessible and Adaptable Homes' concerns the lack of reference in the policy to considering the accessibility of shared spaces; whilst the other negative impact relates to DM26 and the potential impacts that the design of Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People sites could have on heritage assets. However the impacts arise from policies that are not linked and therefore no cumulative effects are identified.
- 4.2.8 There are two broad positive themes that come through strongly in the appraisal; protection of the character of the built and natural environment, and the enhancement of green infrastructure.
- 4.2.9 The Publication DPD supports net improvements in green infrastructure (EN4), and the enhancement of biodiversity through Sustainable Drainage Systems (EN1). These policies are predicted to have significant positive effects in their own right, but taken together (along with other plan policies in the

Publication DM DPD and the Core Strategy) the benefits ought to be enhanced if links are made between policy elements. For example, the use of green infrastructure for multi-functional uses, whilst the protection of specific green infrastructure for recreational use such as along disused railways could also help to support biodiversity.

- 4.2.10 With regards to the quality of the built and natural environment (EN3), the Publication DPD is mostly positive, with multiple policies likely to have **significant positive effects** on the quality of the built environment by seeking to protect and enhance settlement character, implement high quality design (DM2), protect amenity (DM7) and enhance accessibility by sustainable modes of transport (Policies DM4, DM5).
- 4.2.11 With regards to landscape character and cultural heritage (EN2), a number of Publication DPD policies would have **significant positive effects** by seeking to ensure sensitive design at an appropriate scale and form to settlements.
- 4.2.12 There is a general presumption in favour of appropriate development, including within rural areas. This ought to help support the vitality of settlements, as well as providing opportunities for enhancement to the built environment where buildings and land are not being used effectively (EN2).
- 4.2.13 There are some uncertain negative effects identified relating to the potential for incremental effects upon the character of rural settlements as a result of developments in the longer term (EN2). However, policies in the Publication DPD should mitigate this effect by requiring proposals to consider the potential for incremental effects upon settlement character. This ought to ensure that a more holistic view of settlement growth and effects are considered for applications, rather than looking at things from a snap-shot in time.
- 4.2.14 Policies covering design and town centre uses are also predicted to have positive effects upon the built environment (EN2 EN3), with particular benefits in terms of retaining the character within town centres. For example, there is support for the continued function of centres as key retail locations, a presumption against unattractive forms of development, and a clear steer away from the concentration of hot food takeaways in Primary Shopping Areas.
- 4.2.15 In combination, the Publication DPD policies are predicted to have a significant positive effect upon the quality of the built environment (EN3).

<u>Summary</u>

4.2.16 On balance, the Publication DPD is predicted to have a **significant positive effect** upon the environment, including the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure (EN4), biodiversity conservation (EN1) and the protection and enhancement of the built environment (EN2, EN3). There are no significant negative effects predicted.

Sustainable use and management of natural resources

- 4.2.17 Viewed individually, the DPD policies are predicted to have mostly insignificant effects upon the use and management of natural resources. The exception are policies DM6 and DM7, which are predicted to have a significant positive effect upon natural resources by helping to reduce pollution to air (NR1), soil (NR3) and water (NR2); and to enhance green infrastructure and Sustainable Drainage systems (which can also contribute to pollution control). In particular, the drive to achieve 'air quality neutral' developments should have a positive effect upon the baseline position.
- 4.2.18 When viewed together, a range of other policies that seek to reduce the need to travel by car, and improve accessibility by active modes of travel, should contribute to a significant positive effect in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- 4.2.19 Some **potentially negative effects** have been identified regarding the location of development in small villages and hamlets and tourist accommodation outside the AONB. Though the effects are not

predicted to be significant, negative implications are noted relating to the potential loss of agricultural land, increased pressure on water resources and a reliance on the private car to access facilities, services and recreation.

<u>Summary</u>

4.2.20 On balance the Publication DPD is predicted to have a **significant positive effect** upon natural resources, though the effects would likely only accrue in the longer term. The positive effects are likely to be 'spread thinly' across the district, rather than being notable in any particular location or against any particular receptors (i.e. air, water or soil).

Building a sustainable economy in which all can prosper

- 4.2.21 The Publication DPD is predicted to have a mix of effects regarding the economy, with some policies having a neutral effect, a small number having negative implications, but the majority having benefits, ranging from insignificant to major significant.
- 4.2.22 A number of policies are predicted to have benefits for the economy, though not enough to generate a significant positive effect on their own. The flexible approach to development in rural areas (DM13, DM14, DM16), is predicted to be positive as it allows for people to live in rural areas, helping to support the vitality of villages and hamlets (EC3) and retain a local workforce (EC1).
- 4.2.23 There is also support for economic diversification through a number of policies including in equestrian related activities (DM19), tourism (DM18) and community activities (DM17).
- 4.2.24 Support for infrastructure is also made clear, with the need to facilitate high speed broadband (DM8), parking provision (DM9) and infrastructure provision (DM10).
- 4.2.25 Together, these policies are predicted to have a **significant positive effect** upon the strength and diversity of the economy (EC3) and the need to retain a skilled workforce (EC1).
- 4.2.26 The DPD is also predicted to have **major significant positive effects** in particular locations such as the Kendal Town Centre and Kendal Canal Head (DM24), where there would be support for the retention of employment, but an increase in mixed used land use across this area which should help to support a boost to the economy.
- 4.2.27 No significant negative effects have been identified, but there is potential for negative implications associated with two of the DPD policies.
- 4.2.28 Policy DM23 is beneficial as it should help to retain investment and spending in the town centres (EC3) However there is a risk that retail proposed for out of town development is not provided in town centres (for example due to a lack of larger / suitable units), which could mean that investment in retail decreases overall, which could prevent new job creation. This is recorded as potentially negative effects. However, it will be necessary to demonstrate that such developments would not have an adverse effect on the town centre; so the effects are not significant.
- 4.2.29 Increased broadband coverage / capabilities (DM8) could affect the viability of smaller town centres through increased competition with online shopping and also businesses choosing to adopt an online approach to retail without having a physical retail outlet in centres as well. This is potentially negative for some small retailers, though the effects are indirect and influenced by other driving factors. Consequently, uncertain negative implications are identified to reflect these issues (though there is already a national drive to improve broadband connectivity and the DM policy is not likely to contribute significantly to changing consumer behaviors). The benefits of high speed broadband would also outweigh such negatives, as it enables the rural areas to access a bigger market place and allows do business to operate more effectively.

4.2.30 The policy is likely to contribute to a change in the economic landscape of the district by influencing working and commuting patterns. This could be to the benefit of the local economy by offering a more flexible, resilient, productive and accessible work force in certain industries (EC1 and EC2).

<u>Summary</u>

4.2.31 Overall, the Publication DPD is predicted to have a **significant positive effect** upon the economy by helping to retain workers, encourage rural diversification, and support the vitality of town centres.

Mitigation and Enhancement

05

5 MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 An important stage in the SA process is the identification of measures to minimise negative effects and enhance the positives. Equally important is to ensure that these factors are taken into consideration as the DPD is being developed.
- 5.1.2 This section discusses how the SA process has been used to inform the development of the Publication DPD policies at various stages of its preparation (and ultimately how this has led to improvements in the performance of the DPD).

5.2 Issues and options recommendations

- 5.2.1 The Council undertook an appraisal of broad options for each policy within the DPD (i.e. current policy approach, new policy, reliance on NPPF). At that stage, the full policy details were unknown, so it was not possible to identify precise effects. However, the appraisal allowed for potential issues and opportunities to be identified and to make recommendations about how the policies should be prepared in response.
- 5.2.2 The Council considered the findings and recommendations within the issues and options appraisal when preparing draft versions of each policy.

5.3 Draft DPD recommendations

- 5.3.1 The Council developed a draft DPD, containing a range of development management policies. The SA considered the implications of each of the policies in isolation and in combination. Throughout the appraisal process recommendations were made to minimise potential negative effects and maximise the positive effects.
- 5.3.2 To ensure that the DPD was informed by the SA, the Council considered these recommendations whilst the policies within the Draft DPD were still being drafted. In some instances, the Council considered it appropriate to make immediate changes to the draft Policies to reflect the SA recommendations. For other recommendations, the Council resolved to consider those when the policies / DPD was being finalised (along with consultation feedback).
- 5.3.3 Following consultation upon the draft Plan, the Council made further changes to the draft DPD. Those changes were also subjected to further appraisal through the SA, with recommendations being made where necessary.
- 5.3.4 Table 5.1 summarises the recommendations made by the SA for individual policies at draft DPD stage. The Council's response to the recommendations is also included. The table also sets out the further recommendations made to the final DPD policies and how the Council responded to those too.
- 5.3.5 As described above, this may have resulted in:
 - an explanation as to why it is considered unnecessary to take any action in response to the recommendations;
 - policy amendments being made prior to the draft Plan being consulted upon;
 - a resolution to consider recommendations further as the plan was being finalised.

Policy	SA Topic	Recommendations	Council response
DM1: General requirements	Sustainable use and management of natural resources	Draft policies The policy sets out general requirements for all development, but does not make reference to climate change mitigation and adaption, the need to preserve minerals and to minimise waste or the need to protect soil resources and agricultural land. Although some of these issues are addressed through other policy measures (DM2 Achieving Sustainable High Quality Design, CS8.9 regarding waste, and the NPPF regarding agricultural land) they are not given recognition within this overarching policy. <u>Final Policies</u> The policy could be strengthened by referring to designing developments with a transport hierarchy (pedestrians, cyclists, public transport, and cars, although this is addressed in policy DM2).	The Council consider that these elements are covered in design policy, NPPF, and Core Strategy policy e.g. CS8.9.
Policy DM3: Historic Environment	Effective protection of the environment	Draft policies A less restrictive approach to the use of funds generated by changes to improve public enjoyment could be less likely to discourage potential investment in assets that are in need of care. For example at what stage can investors in heritage assets use funds to support the business and profitability, rather than having to reinvest all monies in to the upkeep of assets (which may otherwise be in decay anyway).	The Council considered recommendations made at draft policy stage. No further measures were identified in the SA. Changes made since the
	Building a sustainable economy in which all can prosper	Any restriction on the use of funds generated through improvement measures to historic features ought to be more flexible. It would be sufficient to state that proposals that bring about public enjoyment of heritage assets will be supported, provided there is ongoing upkeep and maintenance of the assets (rather than requiring all funds generated to be directed towards upkeep).	previous version of the plan are more positive and address previous recommendations.

 Table 5.1: Mitigation and enhancement measures identified through appraisal of the Plan

Policy	SA Topic	Recommendations	Council response
	Effective protection of the environment	Draft policy The policy should clarify what constitutes 'net gains'; and that this could include a higher quality of GI / open space compared to the existing site (which might have limited space for higher quantities of GI, but offer opportunities to implement new habitats of a higher quality). It would also be beneficial to establish the importance of joining-up ecological networks, to promote resilience to climate change (though it is acknowledged that this is a principal set out in CS8.1 of the Core Strategy). Where new sites are within close proximity to established strategic GI networks, the need to explore how sites can contribute to improvements to and linkages to such GI would be beneficial. <u>Final policy</u> None identified	Text added to policy which makes explicit that net gains could be quantitative or qualitative. Text added to policy covering connectivity in this context.
DM4: Green and Blue Infrastructure, Open Space, Trees and Landscaping	Building a sustainable economy in which all can prosper	<u>Draft policy</u> The principle of achieving net infrastructure gains is positive, but it would perhaps be beneficial to allow greater flexibility to allow more constrained sites to deliver GI without affecting viability (i.e. a lower commuted sum or mitigation for loss rather than achieving net gains). <u>Final policy</u> Previous recommendations reiterated.	The Council consider that it is reasonable to expect all sites to offer some gain, as even a small site is likely to include gardens or a small amount of landscaping or planting as a boundary treatment and done imaginatively, this can be a benefit over and above existing site.
	Sustainable use and management of natural resources:	Draft policy It is not clear whether 'replacement trees' would need to be provided on site or not. The additional criteria that requires a 'wider diversity' of trees needs to be clarified. Does this mean a wider diversity of trees than the current site? If so, would this always be appropriate? Perhaps it would be more beneficial to require that new trees promote a 'diversity of species and heights in keeping with local character and GI networks'. <u>Final policy</u> None identified	Text added to policy with reference to new tree planting being on-site with qualification of exceptions. Text added to policy as follows: 'Promote diversity of species, including diversity of height'. It is considered that the next bullet point, which refers to being appropriate to location and function covers the need for the species and height to be in-keeping with the local area.

Policy	SA Topic	Recommendations	Council response
DM5: Rights of Way and other routes providing pedestrian and cycle access	Effective protection of the environment	Draft policy The policy could be made more explicit as to how development ought to link with other policy areas (Green Infrastructure/open space, design, Sustainable Drainage Systems etc.) to recognise the multiple functions and forms that recreational routes can provide (and should be encouraged). <u>Final policy</u> None identified.	Draft policy The supporting text refers to the role of routes in this context. Final policy The policy was amended to include reference to the role of green corridors forming part of wider green infrastructure networks, also purpose amended to recognise that rights of way and other routes providing pedestrian and cycle access form part of the wider access and green infrastructure framework, and additional text added to supporting text to recognise this.
	Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone:	<u>Draft policy</u> It is not explicit that the policy will ensure that existing and new infrastructure is accessible and functional for all social groups. The policy could be amended to refer to the need to ensure that routes provide equitable access to all potential users where possible. <u>Final policy</u> None identified	The Design policy includes requirement for inclusive designs and layouts – principle of access for all would be considered.
DM6: Flood risk management and SUDs	Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone	<u>Draft Policy</u> The policy could seek to ensure that there is no net increase in surface water run- off. This ought to ensure that flood risk is not increased on or off-site; helping to protect human health and material assets (homes and businesses). <u>Final policy</u> Previous recommendations reiterated.	Changes made to draft policy DM6 to reflect recommendations. Leading to a more positive effect.

Policy	SA Topic	Recommendations	Council response
	Effective protection of the environment	Draft policy The policy does not reference the potential effects / benefits of pollution control upon biodiversity or the wider environment. It would be beneficial to encourage the use of green infrastructure as part of pollution control solutions. However, other plan policies relating to biodiversity and the wider environment (i.e. DM4) ought to consider these factors. <u>Final policy</u> None identified.	Noted. Other policies – design and green infrastructure address this.
DM7: Addressing pollution, contamination impact, and water quality.	Sustainable use and management of natural resources	Draft policy It may beneficial to prepare guidance on how developments will need to demonstrate neutral air quality impacts, as well as setting out the process should developments not be able to achieve this target. <u>Final policy</u> None identified.	Noted. There is Council guidance but it is not SPD. The guidance sets out information expected of developers in order for the Council to assess impacts on air quality.
	Building a sustainable economy in which all can prosper	<u>Draft policy</u> There remains a need to clarify requirements for air quality neutral developments. It is unclear whether there would be allowance for offsite measures or contributions to be made, or for lower standards to be allowed where evidence demonstrates that air quality neutral is not feasible. There ought to be accompanying guidance to the policy (such as a guide for developers), as per the London Plan approach). <u>Final policy</u> None identified.	See above. Local published guidance and other guidelines will be used.
DM8: High speed broadband for new developments	Building a sustainable economy in which all can prosper	<u>Draft policy</u> The policy could be strengthened by making reference to support by community-led broadband infrastructure in areas that may not benefit from the roll out of superfast broadband. <u>Final policy</u> Previous recommendations reiterated.	The supporting text includes a stronger reference to community led broadband schemes, recognising their importance particularly in areas that won't be served by the fibre rollout.

Policy	SA Topic	Recommendations	Council response
DM9: Parking provision	Sustainable use and management of natural resources	Draft Policy The policy could be cross referenced with policy DM6 encouraging the provision of permeable parking spaces; or other forms of Sustainable Drainage Systems s to ensure that surface water run-off is not increased with new parking spaces. Not only would this help to better manage water quality and resources, but it could contribute to a more attractive public realm. <u>Final policy</u> Previous recommendations reiterated.	Additional text added at end of last para of policy to say including incorporation of measures such as permeable surfaces and sustainable drainage systems.
DM11: Accessible and Adaptable Homes	Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone Effective Protection of the Environment	Draft policyThe policy could be strengthened to ensure that developments are designed to support accessibility for less abled groups beyond their individual properties (i.e. between neighbourhoods).Final policyPrevious recommendations reiterated.Draft policyThe policy could also make reference to the surrounding gardens, open space and green infrastructure, whereby accessibility is also considered in the design of shared space. Adaptations to homes should also be sympathetically designed to ensure that settlement character is maintained. Final policyFinal policyPrevious recommendations reiterated.	This is a very specific policy relating to the optional building regulations, and wider issues of accessibility and inclusive design within the wider environment are covered within Policy DM2. And would be applied in conjunction with this policy.
DM13 Housing Development in Small Villages and Hamlets	Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone	Draft policy In order to safeguard the small scale social nature of villages and hamlets, the policy wording could be strengthened to ensure that potential cumulative effects upon the character of the settlement do not occur in the long term. <u>Final Policy</u> No measures identified.	Text added to criterion 1 to refer to "taking account of the cumulative impact of incremental development" (on the scale, form and character of the settlement).

Policy	SA Topic	Recommendations	Council response
DM13: Housing Development in Small Villages and Hamlets	Effective protection of the environment	Over time, an incremental increase in development may lead to a substantial change to character that is not identified at an individual application level. Perhaps the policy could include a clause that states that development must be judged against the 'historic character' of the settlement (as identified in a settlement character appraisal for example) rather than applying the policy against the context of settlements as they extend in size.	Criterion 1 refers to taking account of settlement scale, form and character. It is considered that this includes all aspects of settlement character including historic character. In addition, policies DM1 and DM2 on General Requirements and Design include criteria referring to the need to take account of historic character. Therefore no further change is proposed.
DM14: Rural Exception Sites	Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone	<u>Draft policy</u> To encourage local residents to engage in democratic processes, the policy could be amended to so that 'clear local support for a scheme' should take account of community views. <u>Final policy</u> Previous recommendations reiterated.	Local residents will be consulted directly when a planning application is submitted and parish Councils also reflect wider community opinion. No further change proposed at this stage.
DM16: Conversion of Buildings in Rural Areas	Effective protection of the environment	Draft policy The draft policy refers to traditional buildings that would be considered worthwhile for retention. However, this was somewhat subjective. Furthermore, buildings that are not considered to be traditional may be in a state of disrepair. Conversion of such buildings could actually lead to enhancement of the built environment should the character of the rural area be respected. Therefore, it was recommended that the draft Policy should broaden the definition of buildings that are considered suitable for conversion. <u>Final policy</u> No further measures identified	We don't believe it is appropriate to expand the policy to include reference to non-traditional buildings as this would open the door to the conversion of any building or structure, including modern farm or other buildings which may not be appropriate.
DM18: Tourism accommodation – caravans, chalets, log cabins, and tented camping (outside the AONB)	Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone	<u>Draft policy</u> In order to ensure access to services, a condition could be introduced into the policy to require developments of a certain size to provide certain services for those using the accommodation (for example, play space). <u>Final policy</u>	Core Strategy Policy CS1.1 'Sustainable Development' sets out principles to guide development to sustainable locations, including Rural Exception sites. Policy (DM18) has been amended to clarify that sites should be sustainably located.

Policy	SA Topic	Recommendations	Council response
Policy	SA Topic	Recommendations Previous recommendations reiterated.	The amended Policy text (DM18) already supports sustainably located sites located within or adjoining Principal, Key, or Local Service Centres. These are the locations which have better infrastructure, such as public transport, services and facilities. The larger existing sites, e.g. Lakeland Leisure at Flookburgh, and other sites, already provide on-site facilities; recreation, play area etc The Policy also supports new sites in other locations where the proposal is to support the diversification of agricultural or other land- based rural business. Furthermore, it is considered that it would be difficult to introduce a policy requiring 'sites of a certain size (the larger sites) to provide certain facilities'. The larger sites (developments) that exist already tend to provide
Sustainable use and management of natural resources	that are well served by amenities, and are within walking distance of visitor attractions, recreation and public transport. Extensions to sites could also require enhancements to onsite amenities to reduce the need to travel. Consideration should also be given to ensuring the policy includes criteria for the management of waste generated on site. <u>Final policy</u>	already tend to provide services/facilities. It helps their sites (new and existing sites) to appeal to potential visitors. Different types / sizes of services/facilities would be appropriate for different proposals and would vary according to circumstances. For the above reasons it is not considered appropriate to add additional policy criteria as	
		Previous measures reiterated	recommended. It is considered that adding further criteria to Policy DM18 for the management of waste generated on the site would duplicate Core Strategy Policy CS8.9. It is considered that Core Strategy Policy CS8.9 – Minerals and Waste would apply to proposals. The policy expects development to 'minimise the production of waste and use recycled aggregate / other materials

Policy	SA Торіс	Recommendations	Council response
			where possible. The policy also requires development to have good access to recycling facilities and incorporate storage for recycling collection bins into new houses and businesses where appropriate. Also to consider how easily the development site can be incorporated into the recycling and waste collection rounds and the adequacy of access for the collection vehicles'.
DM21: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Development	Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone	<u>Draft policy</u> A clause could be added to require that development proposals involve local communities and have local support for energy schemes <u>Final policy</u> Previous measures reiterated	It is considered that an additional clause relating to community support would repeat the provisions of the Ministerial Statement which are already treated as a material consideration in decisions.
	Sustainable use and management of natural resources	Draft policy Areas of opportunity could be identified to guide developers to broad locations that are more likely to be suitable for development (and thus a favourable planning proposal). <u>Final Policy</u> Previous measures reiterated	The Council has not specifically identified suitable areas for wind energy in the DPD, but will consider this again as part of the single Local Plan review. Additional text has however been added to the supporting text of Policy DM21 to draw attention to the Cumbria Wind energy SPD, Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit, and Cumulative Impact of Vertical Infrastructure (CIVI) study which all provide guidance as to which broad areas of the County are likely to be suitable for wind energy development in landscape terms.

Policy	SA Topic	Recommendations	Council response
DM22: Hot food takeaways	Effective protection of the environment	Draft policy The policy could also set requirements for secure waste/ recycling storage facilities in proximity to hot food takeaway units in order to help reduce the potential for littering and the effect of unmanaged bins on the street scene. The policy does refer to waste in criteria 1, although this could be expanded into a separate criteria within the policy. <u>Final policy</u> No measures identified.	It is considered Core Strategy policy CS8.9 covers recycling facilities requirements.
	Sustainable use and management of natural resources	Draft policy There are connections to these objectives that are potentially outside the remit of the planning system, for example waste products such as takeaway packaging and cooking oil will need to be dealt with in an appropriate way to avoid negative impacts on the environment. The increase in drive-through outlets in out of town locations could also lead to increased emissions from car usage, so alternative locations should be explored first. Whilst it is positive to restrict hot food takeaways to no more than two uses adjoining each other, this may still not prevent concentrations of takeaways. For example, there could be a row of 6 units, the first two takeaways, the third retail, and the fourth and fifth takeaways. This would be policy compliant as there would be no more than two takeaways adjacent to one another. This could be mitigated somewhat by reference to policy Criteria 2 (which seeks to protect the character of the environment). However, to avoid such scenarios occurring, it may be beneficial to limit the proportion of hot food takeaways that are present in primary shopping areas. Alternatively, the policy could include an additional criteria that would not permit such development if this reduced the number of units between A5 Hot Food Takeaways clusters to less than 2 non A5 uses, which is proposed in the draft Manchester City Council Hot Food takeaway SPD.	Other policies including Core Strategy policy CS7.5 and Land Allocations policy LA1.2 will help to manage the concentration of takeaways. The primary shopping areas will also predominantly support 'shopping uses', and so implicitly manages any concentration of hot food takeaways also. Core Strategy and Land Allocations Policy seek to ensure the predominant use in the primary shopping areas is retail. However, an additional reference added to policy to say ensure there remains a proportionate mixture of shopping uses within the immediate locality.

Policy	SA Topic	Recommendations	Council response
		<u>Final policy</u> None identified.	
DM23: Retail Uses outside of town centres	Effective Protection of the Environment	<u>Draft policy</u> The policy could potentially allow for a more flexible application of thresholds where proposals involve the redevelopment of brownfield / vacant land and buildings in out of town locations that are not suitable for other uses. <u>Final policy</u> Previous comments reiterated.	Thresholds are based on evidence contained within the South Lakeland Retail Study (2012). This does not recommend flexibility be applied to proposals involving redevelopment of brownfield / vacant land and buildings in out of town locations that are not suitable for other uses.
DM24: Kendal Town Centre and Kendal Canal Head Area	Building a sustainable economy in which all can prosper	Draft policy Whilst the policy makes reference to retail offerings in the town centre, it does not include these with regards to Kendal Canal Head. Allowing appropriate retail units within this location could have positive effects in terms of diversification of the current offer. However, it is acknowledged that it could also generate unwanted competition with the town centre and invite further traffic. The NPPF also sets out a town centre first approach, but given that the Canal Head Area is being established as a mixed-use development, some small-scale retail could possibly be beneficial (for example tourist and crafts shops). <u>Final policy</u> No measures identified.	The NPPF states that town centres should be the preferred location for retail. The Canal Head is edge of town centre, and therefore not appropriate to encourage retail in this context.
DM26: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People	Effective protection of the environment	<u>Final policy</u> The policy could be strengthened by making specific reference to the natural environment and including a criteria on the impact on heritage assets.	It is not considered necessary to include this criteria. Policy DM1, DM2, DM4 and DM6 along with application of Core Strategy cover this criteria and will be applied accordingly.
	Sustainable Use and Management of Natural Resources	<u>Final policy</u> The policy could be strengthened by adding flood risk to the locational criteria. In addition, criteria concerned with appropriate waste storage facilities would have a positive impact.	Additional criteria added to policy to say 'waste and water disposal facilities' and footnote to explain including foul and surface water. It is not considered necessary to include reference to flood risk, which is covered by policies DM1, DM6 and the NPPF.



6 NEXT STEPS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Following consultation on the Publication Development Management Policies DPD, it is the intention that the DPD will be 'Submitted' for Examination in Public (EiP). The Council will also submit a summary of issues raised (if any) through representations at the Publication stage so that these can be considered by the Government appointed Planning Inspector who will oversee the EiP. At the end of the EiP, an Independent Inspector will judge whether or not the DPD is 'sound'.
- 6.1.2 Assuming that the Inspector does not request that further work be undertaken in order to achieve soundness, it is expected that the DPD will be formally adopted by the Council in 2018. At the time of adoption an SA 'Statement' must be published that sets out (amongst other things):
 - How the SA findings and the views of consultees are reflected in the adopted Plan; and
 - Measures decided concerning monitoring.

6.2 Monitoring

- 6.2.1 Previous work on the SA did not have a requirement to present measures concerning monitoring. However, as this is the full SA Report prepared alongside the Publication (Regulation 19) version of the DPD, there is a requirement to identify measures that might be taken to monitor the effects (in particular the significant effects) highlighted by the appraisal of the DPD. The SEA regulations require the Local Planning Authority to identify measures for monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementing the DPD, and this should allow trends to be identified. This will help to identify whether the effects identified in the SA are actually occurring, and also help to identify any unforeseen effects. Trend data is also helpful in monitoring progress towards sustainability objectives.
- 6.2.2 Monitoring measures must be finalised and presented in the SA Statement following Adoption of the DPD. It is considered appropriate to use the SA Framework as a starting point for monitoring purposes. The following table sets out the proposed Monitoring framework to be applied to the DM DPD.

SA Objective	Indicators	Targets (where appropriate)
SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNI	SES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE	N/A
participation in democratic processes		
SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces	 % of population aged 16 to 74 who travel to work by: Foot or cycle Car, Van, m/cycle or taxi (incl. as a passenger) Public Transport Work at Home Other / not in employment 	Increase % using foot, cycle, or public transport and decreasing % using private transport
	 No. of workplace travel plans as a % of new employment completions with 50+ employees 	100%
	% of households within 30 minutes of key services by public transport	95%
	 % of Rural households within set distances (either 4km or 2km) of key services 	ТВА
SP3 – To provide everyone with a decent home	Housing Trajectory	
	 Number of housing completions per annum by type and size. 	
	 Gross Affordable Housing Completions per annum; 	 35% on schemes of 9 or more dwellings in PSC/KSCs and of 3 or more elsewhere. 1000 affordable homes by 2025
	 Number of Rural Exception Sites approved and the Proportion of dwellings which are affordable and market. 	
	 Evidence of a deliverable 5 year housing land supply 	
	House Price : Income Ratio (based on average household annual gross income	Decrease

	Number of homes	
	 Number of nomes permitted with M4(2) requirement imposed by planning condition; 	
	 Number of homes built to category M4(2) Building Regulation 	
SP4 – To improve the level of skills, education and training	 % of pupils attaining GCSE Grades A-C 	
	 % of pupils attaining A Levels Grades A-C 	
SP5 – To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing	Male and Female Life expectancy	Favourable in comparison to other local averages
	 % of people whose day to day activities are limited by a long term health problem or disability 	Decrease
SP6 – To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	Annual crime rate per 1000 population	Decrease
EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE EN	VIRONMENT	
EN1 – To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity	 Area designated as SSSI (ha) 	No change or an increase
	% of SSSI in recovering or favourable condition	Increase
	 Number of Tree Preservation Orders made. 	No target
EN2 – To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations	• AONB Monitoring?	
	 % of Listed Buildings at Risk 	Decrease
EN3 – To improve the quality of	 Number of Conservation Areas reviewed in last 10 years 	10
the built environment	Number of Conservation Area Management Plans produced	10
EN4 – To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure	 Net gains in Green Infrastructure (ha) through new development. 	

	 Net additional trees planted through new development 	
SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEM	IENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	
NR1 – To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel	 Number of application contributing to targets within Kendal Air Quality Management Area Action Plan. 	
	Total district CO2 emissions	Decrease year on year
	 % of air quality monitoring sites recording above 40ug/m3 	0
	 Number of AQMA designations 	
	 Levels of renewable and low carbon energy generated by type 	
NR2 – To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services	 River Quality % at good ecological status or potential 	Increase
	 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds 	Nil
	 Examples of how water disposal requirements have been incorporated within green infrastructure framework for proposals 	
NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil	 % of development on brownfield land; 	At least 28% new and converted dwellings on brownfield land.
	 Average densities achieved on all housing developments 	Average of at least 30 dwellings per hectare on sites over 10 dwellings

		1
NR4 - To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling	 Kg of household waste collected per head; 	Decrease
	 % of Household waste recycled or Composted; 	Increase
	Renewable Energy given planning permission	Increase
BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONO	MY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER	
EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	 Employment Land available by type; 	4 hectares of employment land developed per annum 2010-2025, 30% should be high quality B1 An increase in employment land available by type
	 % of new businesses surviving at least one year 	Increase
	 Business de registration rate. 	Decrease
EC2 – To improve access to jobs	 % of working age population who are economically active; 	100%
	 Unemployment levels as a % of working age population; 	Decrease
EC3 – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	 Gross Value Added (per head) 	Increase
	 Total amount of completed floor space (gross and net) for Town Centre Uses 	100%

APPENDIX I: APPRAISAL OF INDIVIDUAL DPD POLICIES

APPENDIX II: APPRAISAL OF POLICY OPTIONS

APPENDIX III: UPDATED SCOPING REPORT



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APPENDIX I: Policy appraisals

Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

Impact

Major Positive (significant) +4

Timeframe

Short Term

Long Term

Medium Term M

S

Geographic Scale

Local L District Wide D Urban U Rural R

Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ?

DM1: General requirements for all development

SP1 - To increase the level of part SP2 - To improve access to servic SP3 - To provide everyone with a of SP4 - To improve the level of skills SP5 - To improve people's health a	es and facilities, the countryside and open spaces decent home s, education and training	
Timeframe	The policy would apply in the short, medium and long term	
Geographic Scale	Effects would be experienced district wide	
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1	

Comments

The policy is not predicted to have a significant effect upon SP1 as involvement in democratic processes is not likely to be affected by neighbourhood amenity or design. However, the policy makes clearer the decision making framework which surrounds the development process, and could help to enable people to better understand how decisions are being made. This transparency could be beneficial in terms of supporting involvement in planning decisions. However, the effects of this policy alone are not predicted to be significant.

The policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on levels of education and skills (SP4).

The policy promotes development that respects local amenity and character, which should contribute to a positive effect upon wellbeing (SP5). The policy encourages developments which create safe, secure and healthy environments. Though this is somewhat subjective, there ought to be positive implications in terms of health and wellbeing (SP5).

Overall, the effects of the policy are generally positive with regards to this SA theme. The policy provides a set of broad principles that developments must adhere to. However, the detail is contained within other policies within the Plan (and the Core Strategy). The effects of the policy viewed in isolation are therefore predicted to be positive but not significant (+1). The effects of the policy would be experienced across the whole of the district wherever development takes place (in line with the Core Strategy and site allocations),

Recommendations

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	The policy would apply in the short, medium and long term. Significant effects would be unlikely to occur in the short term though (as they would be more likely to occur cumulatively over time).
Geographic Scale	Effects would be experienced district wide wherever development occurs.
Impact Score	Positive effects (significant)+2

Comments

The policy states that development should respond appropriately to its locational context, thereby raising the awareness that needs to be taken regarding the surrounding environment. Such criterion is likely to have positive implications on local landscape quality (EN2), and should help to achieve sympathetic development that respects the character of the surrounding areas (EN3). The need to protect and enhance ecological networks is highlighted within the policy, which should help to reinforce the value of such features and promote the enhancement and connection of networks. These principles help to implement the principles of national policy, are therefore predicted to generate significant positive effects for EN1 and EN4.

The need to respect settlement character is positive with regards to EN2/EN3. However, these principles are well established nationally and in the Core Strategy, and so effects are unlikely to be significant.

Overall, the effect of this policy on this SA theme are predicted to be significantly positive (+2), which is mainly related to the positive effects recorded with regards to ecological networks.

Recommendations

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	The policy would apply in the short, medium and long term
Geographic Scale	Effects would be experienced district wide
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy should also ensure that new development does not have significant negative effects on the water environment by requiring that appropriate infrastructure is secured to support new development.

The policy is predicted to have positive implications +1 with regards to this SA Topic. The effects are not significant as the policy only provides a broad (subjective) framework of principles. Furthermore, the policy does not cover the key issues of climate change mitigation and adaptation, minerals and waste management, and protection of soil and land resources (Which all fall within this SA Topic).

Recommendations

The policy sets out general requirements for all development, and although it does not make reference to climate change mitigation and adaption, the need to preserve minerals and to minimise waste or the need to protect soil resources and agricultural land, these issues are addressed through other policy measures (e.g. *DM2Achieving Sustainable High Quality Design, CS8.9 regarding waste, and the NPPF* The policy could be strengthened by referring to designing developments with a transport hierarchy (pedestrians, cyclists, public transport, and cars, although this is addressed in policy DM2).

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	The policy would apply in the short, medium and long term
Geographic Scale	Effects would be experienced district wide
Impact Score	No effect (0)

Comments

Requiring development to have good access to infrastructure, ought to be positive with regards to the attractiveness of developments. This ought to be beneficial for land owners, local communities and businesses, though the certainty of such effects is unclear.

With regards to the generation of new jobs, no effects are predicted.

Consequently, the overall effects of the policy (viewed in isolation) upon this SA Topic are predicted to be negligible.

Recommendations

Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

Impact

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ? Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

DM2: Achieving High Quality Design

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The updating of policy and introduction of a Design SPD provides an opportunity to adopt more locally specific guidelines and 'standards'. The policy contributes positively to various social progress objectives. Appropriate lighting within schemes and a well-designed layout can help to improve notions of safety and accessibility within communities (SP5). Protection of local character and architectural styles can help residents to embrace a sense of their local history and culture, and strengthen pride in a place (SP6). By encouraging appropriate building separation the policy also helps to secure privacy for residents and contributes to the provision of 'decent' homes (SP3).

Overall, the policy is likely to be beneficial in helping to achieve objectives relating to the creation of healthy environments, quality of housing, and protection of local historic character. The existing policy position would already have benefits, so the new policy is not predicted to lead to major changes. Nevertheless, a **positive effect** (not significant) is predicted, as the policy builds upon national and local policy.

Recommendations

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	S,M, L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Positive effect (Significant) +2

Comments

The policy should ensure that development has a neutral or positive effect on the character of the built environment (EN2, EN3).

Recognition of local landscape character, views, settlement transition, siting, massing, and materials should contribute to higher quality of design; helping to maintain local environmental quality. The flexible approach to design should also ensure that different approaches can be taken in response to local character (EN2/EN3). There is also support for habitat enhancement (EN1), green infrastructure (EN4) and measures to adapt to climate change.

Guidance on lighting should help to protect the rural feel of settlements and the countryside.

Overall, the policy is predicted to have a **significant positive effect** on the environment, particularly in the longer term, if enhancements are secured.

Recommendations

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Positive effect (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy is supportive of the use of sustainable and recycled materials in construction, and also adequate storage and access to recycling and waste facilities; which should contribute positively to these practices (NR4). There is also specific mention to the siting and orientation of buildings, the appropriation of which could have an influence on the premises energy efficiency and levels of solar gain (NR1). The policy makes reference to efficient use of land, helping to protect land supply (NR3). Efficient use of land could also encourage developments in locations that are served by infrastructure and accessible by sustainable methods of transport, helping local air quality (NR1). Air quality may also be improved through the advocation of urban greening and habitat creation.

The policy is likely to have benefits for natural resource management. However, the policy does not set firm standards or requirements in relation to energy/water use or construction materials. Therefore, whilst the effects are predicted to be positive, they are in the main not significant with regards to changing the baseline position.

Recommendations

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	District wide, in particular town centres
Impact Score	Medium Term -Positive implications not significant)+1 Long Term - Positive effect (Significant) +2

Comments

Protecting and strengthening the special character of the district could increase its attractiveness to businesses and visitors, having a positive effect on the local economy (EC3). The protection of the quality and the safety of local centres at day and night could also help to encourage greater spending in centres.

The policy is likely to have positive implications, but significant effects are not predicted until perhaps the long term.

Recommendations

Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

Impact

Uncertain ?

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

DM3: Historic Environment

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M, L
Geographic Scale	District wide
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy builds upon the NPPF and Core Strategy by requiring the protection and enhancement of historic assets and their setting. This should help to protect a sense of local history (SP6) and encourage developments to aid in the understanding and enjoyment of heritage, including assets of local value that would not otherwise be identified for protection.

The policy helps to more explicitly raise the importance of heritage assets and their settings (including those of local importance that are not designated) in line with national policy, and sets a clearer decision-making framework, which could aid in increasing participation levels in democratic process (SP1).

Overall, the policy is predicted to have a **positive (not significant) effect** on social progress.

Recommendations

There are no further recommendations to strengthen the policy.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant) +2

Comments

The policy is predicted to have a significant positive effect in maintaining the quality and character of the built environment (EN3). In particular, the policy identifies the need to proportionately consider the significance of heritage assets, as well as identifying how non-designated heritage assets will be treated. There is also an emphasis on the enhancement of heritage where possible.

Controls on developments within Conservation Areas and upon designated and locally important heritage assets should also help to protect the character of the district (EN3) and reinforce the sense of place.

Clear procedures are established regards to dealing with archaeological assets, helping to secure their protection and recording (EN2).

There is a policy clause that requires development affecting listed buildings to demonstrate how it will ensure the building's continued uses and longer term viability. This is positive for the character of the built environment (EN3) as it will lead to enhancement of assets that may otherwise continue to fall into poor condition.

The policy states that works affecting heritage assets need to demonstrate that they deliver public benefits, and /or enhance public enjoyment and understanding

Overall, a **significant positive effect** is predicted, reflecting the benefits that are likely to be generated for the built environment.

Recommendations

Previous recommendations relating to the restrictive nature of the policy regarding re-investment have been factored into the latest policy. No further measures identified at this stage.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Neutral effects 0

Comments

This option is unlikely to have no more than limited impacts on natural resources, as the primary purpose of the historic environment policy is to protect heritage assets and their settings.

The policy could reduce the need for new construction (and the subsequent use of construction materials and waste generation) by allowing sympathetic uses of designated and non-designated heritage assets (NR4). The alternative may be an entirely new build development. However, the effects are not predicted to be significant (i.e. neutral effect) at the district level with regards to a reduction in resource use.

Recommendation

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 - To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy	
Timeframe	S, M, L
Geographic Scale	District wide
Impact Score	Positive implications +1

Comments

The policy is supportive of developments which make effective use of heritage assets and better reveal their significance. By protecting and enhancing the local character of settlements, there are likely to be benefits for the tourism industry, as the attractiveness and local history of settlements would be retained (EC3). Linked to this, the policy supports development proposals that would enhance the public enjoyment and understanding of historic assets, and the delivery of these may increase local job opportunities (EC1). These factors are predicted to have positive (but not significant) effects upon the economy.

In some instances, the policy could restrict economic activity, investment and entrepreneurialism. In particular, businesses and individuals may be interested in making using of historic buildings that are in need of upkeep and improvement, however this is not considered to reduce the positive (but not significant) implications overall.

Recommendations

Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

Impact

Major Positive (significant) +4

Positive (significant) +2

Timeframe Short Term

Long Term

Medium Term M

S

L

Geographic Scale

Local L District Wide D Urban U Rural R

Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ?

DM4: Green and Blue Infrastructure and Open Space

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	District wide, most beneficial for areas with a shortage of open space
Impact Score	Positive effect (Significant) +2

Comments

The policy is predicted to have no effects on participation in democratic process (SP1), nor have a direct effect on skills, education and training (SP4). Whilst the policy should contribute to more attractive neighbourhoods, the effect on the standard of homes is also unlikely to be significant (SP3).

The policy ought to be beneficial for improving access to open space (SP2) as new GI would be required on site, or in other areas through a commuted sum; this builds upon the approach set out in the Core Strategy by providing more clarity of what will be required. The policy provides specific protection for trees that are protected or within Conservation areas, which should help to protect local character (SP6) and wellbeing/neighbourhood quality (SP5).

The policy requires all development to deliver net green and blue infrastructure gains This should have a positive effect on health and wellbeing (SP5) by ensuring access to open space improves where needed.

Overall, a **significant positive effect** is predicted for social progress: mainly attributable to improved access to open space and the knock-on benefits to health and wellbeing.

Recommendations

Consideration may be given to Supplementary Planning Guidance to guide and promote the way in which green infrastructure / open space can be designed into new developments in terms of its quantity, quality and multiple functions it can perform, as well as addressing mechanisms for its long term management.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure	
Timeframe	M – L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Positive effect (Significant) +2

Comments

The NPPF promotes the creation, protection, enhancement and management of green infrastructure networks and open space. This policy concurs with and adds local detail to the NPPF and Core Strategy, which should lead to positive effects upon green infrastructure and its components such as biodiversity (EN1), landscape quality (EN2), the quality of the built environment (EN3) and routes for accessible, active travel (EN2).

The policy is also very clear in its protection of trees, and suitable replacement and enhancement, which would have a positive effect on biodiversity (EN1), the quality of the environment (EN2/EN3) and wider Green Infrastructure (EN4).

Policy EN4 sets out a clear support for a net gain in green infrastructure (whether this be quantitative or qualitative), which should lead to significant positive effects on the environment in the long term. The policy is also positive with regards to encouraging multi-functional GI and connections between networks.

Recommendations

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M – L
Geographic Scale	D; U (air quality)
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant)+1

Comments

The policy sets out the requirement to incorporate, protect and enhance existing trees (including single trees, tree groups, woodland and hedgerows); this could assist in improving local air quality (NR1). Maintaining existing trees and ensuring a net gain in green infrastructure will also assist in the protection of water quality (NR3).

Tree cover can also help to stabilise soil (NR3), prevent erosion and contribute to the management of flood risk (NR2), though the effects would be fairly localised.

Overall, positive implications are predicted.

Recommendations

None identified at this stage.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M - L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Neutral 0

<u>Comments</u>

The policy is unlikely to have a significant effect upon the economy. However, green infrastructure & open space can contribute to enhancing the quality of the environment, which can help to attract inward investment and visitors.

The policy states that <u>all</u> development proposals must result in net green and blue infrastructure gains. This might not always be feasible or viable on constrained sites although even small sites create gardens or could include other planting that would have a greater GI benefit than species-poor improved grassland. Whilst significant effects on the construction industry would not be expected, there could be some difficulties on constrained sites.

Recommendations

The principle of achieving net infrastructure gains is positive, but it would perhaps be beneficial to allow greater flexibility to allow more constrained sites to deliver GI without affecting viability (i.e. a lower commuted sum or mitigation for loss rather than achieving net gains).

Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

Impact

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant)+4Positive (significant)+2Positive implications (not significant)+1No effect0Negative implications (not significant)-1Negative effect (significant)-2Major negative effect (significant)-4

Uncertain ?

Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

DM5: Rights of way, and other routes providing pedestrian and cycle access

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Short term benefits to some communities, but the cumulative effect over time would lead to significant effects in the long term.
Geographic Scale	District wide effects, but benefits likely to be concentrated in areas where most development will occur
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant) +2

Comments

The policy gives consideration to the use of pedestrian and cycle routes within the district by supporting the safeguarding of existing PRoW (including informal routes) and the provision of new infrastructure to enhance links. The policy supports active modes of sustainable travel to be adopted, encouraging journeys which are likely to be healthier and could be more sociable in their nature (SP5). It is likely to produce safer pedestrian infrastructure, and increase accessibility to services and facilities as well as recreational opportunities (SP2 / SP5).

The policy is predicted to have a **positive (significant) effect** on social progress, mainly through improved access to safe pedestrian and cycle access routes which ought to improve health and wellbeing as well as access to services, the country side and open space. A significant effect is predicted to occur, as the policy goes beyond the existing policy framework, notably by referencing the need to consider informal routes, which could help to strengthen links.

Recommendations

None identified at this stage. It was not explicit initially as to whether the policy would ensure that existing and new infrastructure was accessible and functional for all social groups. The policy has since been amended to refer to the need to ensure that routes provide safe pedestrian access enabling access for all. There are no further recommendations.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M - L
Geographic Scale	D; but benefits likely to be concentrated in areas where most development will occur
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant) +2

Comments

The policy safeguards and supports the provision of rights of way routes within the district, also encouraging the creation of new routes. The focus of the policy is on the use of public rights of way and routes for pedestrians and cyclists (i.e. people), rather than the 'environmental value' of such routes. Although biodiversity, landscape character and green infrastructure are covered in other policies, there is no explicit mention of how such features should be protected and enhanced along such routes.

It is possible that new recreational routes could disturb species and habitats, though the likelihood is considered to be low given that other plan policies would come into play. The supporting text to the policy also states that the enhancement of biodiversity would be a considered as a key factor in the application of the policy and recognises the role of recreational routes as green infrastructure.

The policy does state that the character of routes should be protected and maintained, which could be positive for landscape quality (EN2) and built environment (EN3), which could be affected by new development.

Overall, the policy is predicted to have a **positive (significant) effect** on the character of landscape and built environment in the long term by ensuring that new development does not negatively affect the experience of public rights of way (which are integral parts of public space). The inclusion of locally important informal routes is a notable improvement from the existing policy position.

Recommendations

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M - L
Geographic Scale	District wide, though benefits most likely to be generated where new development is located.
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The supporting text to the policy makes reference to the value that routes could perform if incorporating Sustainable Drainage systems (SUDs). Whilst the application of SUDs along such routes could help with local water management (NR2), there is no reference to SUDs in the policy (given its' focus on public rights of way), and thus no firm requirement or encouragement for SUDs to be adopted as part of enhancements to public rights of way / informal routes. Therefore no significant effects are predicted.

The application of the policy should help to retain/ increase green infrastructure provision within the district into the future, as well as encouraging active and sustainable forms of travel. This ought to be positive with regards to air quality and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. However, the effects would be relatively small scale in the context of emissions for the district as a whole, and so the effects are not predicted to be significant.

The policy is predicted to have a positive implications (i.e. not significant) with regards to natural resource use and management.

Recommendations

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M -L
Geographic Scale	D; L
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy could improve accessibility to new employment sites (EC2) by sustainable / active modes of travel, which could have benefits in the longer term for residents at new developments (and surrounding communities). Protection of locally important informal routes should also help to maintain current connections which could otherwise be lost.

Improvements to rights of way and recreation routes 'other routes' could help to support the outdoor leisure / tourism sector (EC1) and encourage diversification in rural areas (EC3). Active travel may contribute to a more productive and healthier workforce (EC3), though this would likely be a long term effect and would also be only one of many factors that influence health. Therefore, effects of this policy on the economy are not predicted to be significant.

Overall, the policy is predicted to have **positive implications** (not significant) on the economy.

Recommendations

Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

Impact

Timeframe

Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ?

DM6: Flood Risk Management and Sustainable Drainage Systems

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	L/D – Certain communities would be affected (local), but the policy would apply district wide.
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant) +2

Comments

The policy is predicted to have no effect upon SP1, SP4 or SP6, as flood management is not likely to directly influence community engagement / development or skills.

The policy should have a positive effect upon health and wellbeing (SP5) by helping to manage surface water flood risk and foul water drainage and treatment. The policy could also improve access to open space (SP2) if (Sustainable Drainage Systems) SUDs are an integral part of developments (i.e. as green infrastructure). Certain communities (i.e. those at most risk of flooding) would be most likely to benefit, so effects would be fairly localised, but would occur across the district. The benefits in terms of access to open space would be generated in the medium to long term as more and varied green infrastructure improvements were secured (e.g. water habitats).

In terms of wider flood risk management, the policy should help to contribute to positive measures with regards to the safeguarding, restoration and maintenance of watercourses, drains, flood defenses and prevent unnecessary culverting (that could otherwise occur through new development).

Additional wording now ensures the policy refers to designing development so it is safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere, alongside limiting surface water discharge to an attenuated greenfield run off rate.

Overall, a significant positive effect (+2) is predicted for social progress, reflecting the very positive effects that the policy could have for some communities by better managing flood risk and enhancing open space.

Recommendations

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Minor positive effects in short term rising to major in the long term
Geographic Scale	Districtwide, though effects will vary depending upon location
Impact Score	Major positive effect (Significant) +4

Comments

The policy should help to achieve appropriate management of surface and foul water disposal and treatment, contributing to the effective management of flood risk and water quality. This should have positive effects upon water dependent biodiversity (EN1), given that a reduction in potential flood risk will reduce the threat to local habitats and biodiversity, particularly those which lay within flood zones.

The policy is predicted to have protective effects upon the landscape and built environment (EN2/EN3) by managing surface water flood risk and encouraging enhancements to green infrastructure.

There could be positive effects on biodiversity (EN1), through the management of existing habitats and the creation of new green infrastructure such as wetland areas. Improvements to the environment could also enhance wider visual amenity, and the overall quality of the built environment and landscape quality (EN2, EN3).

Although the management of flooding and drainage through the use of SUDs is established in national policy, the proposed approach provides locally specific requirements and a clear preference for SUDs, the need for a drainage strategy and maintenance arrangements throughout the life of the development. Consequently, the policy is predicted to have a **major significant positive effect**.

Recommendations

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	Districtwide, though effects will vary depending upon location
Impact Score	Positive effect (Significant)

<u>Comment</u>

The policy is unlikely to have an effect upon greenhouse gas emissions, energy (NR1) or minerals and waste (NR4).

The adoption of SUD's may catalyse the creation or enhancement of Green Infrastructure. Such networks could help to further protect and enhance the quality of water resources. Prioritising on site management of surface water 'above ground' and natural filtration should also help reduce the level of pollutants in surface water that is run-off into drains, which would be positive for water quality. There is a specific clause requiring groundwater conditions to be taken into account.

The policy is also likely to have a positive effect on NR3 by helping to reduce the chance of foul water pollution (which could potentially contaminate land and soil resources).

Overall, the policy is predicted to have **positive (significant) effects** on natural resources.

Recommendations

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy	
Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D – Though policy standards may vary depending on location
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant) +2

Comments

The strengthening of flood defences and management of surface water run off could reduce the vulnerability of sites which are threatened by flood events. This will help to ensure that potential employment sites are resilient to the risks of flooding and improve their attractiveness to investors / occupiers. Over time, improved management of water could also help to reduce disruption to the wider economy as a result of flooding and/or pollution events (EC3) (*for example by reducing localised flooding of roads*).

The policy may also have a positive effect by helping to generate jobs in the development, application and maintenance of SUD's (which have been identified as a priority) as well as in the undertaking of onsite drainage studies and preparing appropriate land use strategies (EC1).

Control and improved management of flood risk through the policy may increase consumer confidence that new developments would be safeguarded from flooding events, and could result in the better sales of certain housing and employment sites. The enhancement of green infrastructure networks could enable increased access to jobs (EC2) by improving or opening up routes to employment sites.

Overall, the policy is predicted to have positive (significant) effects on economic objectives.

Recommendations

Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

Impact

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ? Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local L District Wide D Urban U Rural R

DM7: Addressing pollution contamination impact, and water quality

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

Due to the specific focus on contamination and pollution, the policy is predicted to have no effects on democratic participation (SP1) or skills and education (SP4).

The policy provides several mechanisms for protecting residential amenity with regards to a range of potential pollution sources such as air, noise, soil/land. This ought to provide protection for health and wellbeing SP5, ensure people have homes that they consider to be decent (SP3).

The requirements relating to air quality are positive for health as the policy seeks to ensure that development must be at least air quality neutral in terms of effects at receptors (SP5).

Though light is listed as an example of pollution, there are no specific details relating to the management of light in sensitive locations. Given the rural nature of many areas, light pollution could have a negative effect on 'dark skies' and tranquillity. However, Policy DM2 'Achieving Sustainable High Quality Design' does include requirements relating to lighting, emphasising a need to avoid harm to local amenity, avoid glare and effects upon tranquillity and dark skies.

Overall, the policy is predicted to have **positive implications** for social progress.

Recommendations

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

- EN2 To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations
- EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

Dependent upon the measures implemented to control pollution, the policy could help to generate benefits for biodiversity (through air quality protection, noise control) (EN1), landscape character (through natural barriers to noise such as tree planting) (EN2), and prevention of pollution to water, soil and air.

However, if measures employed are 'hard' solutions (noise walls for example), such benefits would not be realised. Therefore, overall, the policy is predicted to have positive implications.

Recommendations

Consideration should be given to referencing the potential effects / benefits of pollution control upon biodiversity or the wider environment. It would also be beneficial to encourage the use of green infrastructure as part of pollution control solutions.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant) +2

Comments

The policy refers to water quality and avoiding adversely affecting the water environment and groundwater systems (NR2).

With regards to air quality, the policy seeks to be proactive and ensure that development is 'air quality neutral' in terms of effects at receptors. This is positive, and ought to improve the baseline position (NR1). There is also a need to manage diffuse pollution, which is mainly attributable to vehicle emissions. It would be difficult to ensure neutral air quality effects from such sources, though the use of travel plans could help.

The policy will help to improve soil and land resources (NR3) by requiring exploration of potential contamination and subsequent remediation before development occurs.

Overall a **significant positive effect** is predicted, reflecting the minor positive effects upon different aspects of natural resources.

Recommendations

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy should contribute towards making the district a more pleasant, attractive place, and may therefore help to retain and attract business and visitors (especially given the unique rural qualities and landscapes which are an important asset). These effects are not predicted to be significant, as there are a variety of other factors that influence job creation and economic activity.

The policy requirements for 'air quality neutral' developments may be restrictive for some developments, though the effects are not predicted to be significant.

Recommendations

There remains a need to clarify requirements for air quality neutral developments although the plan now includes reference to existing local guidance.

Impact

No effect 0

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ?

Positive implications (not significant) +1

DM21: Renewable and low carbon energy development

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Short, medium and long term
Geographic Scale	District
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy adds additional detail with regards to the criteria that energy schemes must satisfy. This includes protection of residential amenity and green infrastructure from the adverse effects of developments, which ought to protect wellbeing (SP5) and maintain the attractiveness of homes (for example, homes in close proximity to turbines or Energy from waste plants might be perceived as less attractive to some people. (SP3).

The principles set out in the policy are reflective of national guidance and do not add any significant local requirements. Therefore, the effects (whilst positive) are not predicted to be significant.

Recommendation

A clause could be added to require that development proposals involve local communities and have local support for renewable and low carbon energy schemes.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	District and wider given greenhouse gas emissions and climate change issues.
Impact Score	Positive effect (Significant) +2

Comments

There are specific requirements within the policy to protect landscape features and nature conservation interests, maintain visual amenity, and respect local character within the district (EN1, EN2, EN3 and EN4). These should help to maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of the rural landscapes which are common to the district (EN2), and will ensure full consideration is given regarding the consequences of such developments, especially ones of a vertical or particularly prominent nature.

Whilst the policy is positive, these principles are all set out in national policy and guidance, so the effects in the short term would be minimal. In the longer term, the effects are more prominent as it is uncertain whether the national policy context would remain the same. Therefore, the policy ensures long term protection of environmental assets.

The policy is predicted to have a positive (significant) effect on the environmental objectives.

Recommendation

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	S, M, L
Geographic Scale	District wide
Impact Score	No effects 0

Comments

The requirement that renewable/ low carbon energy development should not threaten landscape character /heritage assets / nature conservation interest may actually inhibit such development from taking place. This may prevent their adoption until further in the future when more appropriate sites or technology become available which allow development to occur with fewer impacts. Having said this, these principles are set out in national policy and guidance; so would be likely to be required in any case.

Measures to ensure restoration of the site could help to protect the long term value of land (for example, if development occurs on agricultural land, it ought to be restored to its former value).

Overall, the policy is predicted to have no effects upon the baseline position. The policy does not facilitate or encourage renewable and low carbon energy schemes and is unlikely to lead to an increase in low carbon energy schemes across the district.

Recommendations

Areas of opportunity could be identified to guide developers to broad locations that are more likely to be suitable for development (and thus a favourable planning proposal).

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	District and wider given the cross boundary nature of the economy.
Impact Score	Neutral effect 0

Comments

The policy sets requirements which may reduce the likelihood of renewable/ low carbon developments having negative impacts on the environment and human health. This could help to maintain the attractiveness of these areas to prospective home buyers and businesses. Conversely, the policy is not proactive in terms of supporting the low carbon and environmental sector, so positive effects on this industry would not be generated.

Overall, a neutral effect is predicted.

Recommendations

None identified. However, it should be acknowledged that the national policy context restricts the influence that a local development management policy in South Lakeland could have in terms of promoting certain low carbon energy schemes.

Sustainability Appraisal Recording and Scoring

Impact	Timeframe		Geographic S	cale
Major Positive (significant) +4	Short Term	S	Local	L
Positive (significant) +2	Medium Term	Μ	District Wide	D
Positive implications (not significant) +1	Long Term	L	Urban	U
No effect 0	U U		Rural	R
Negative implications (Not significant) -1				
Negative effect (significant) -2				
Major negative effect (significant) -4				
Uncertain ?				

DM9: Parking provision, new and loss of car parks

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	S, M, L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy makes clear the decision making process which surrounds parking provision. A case-by case approach would allow the council to provide provision which is in line with local demand and circumstances, and could help to increase access to services for all groups (SP2, SP5) by increasing parking supply where needed. Provision within residential developments may be necessary to achieve what some consider a 'decent' standard of housing (SP3). Bicycle parking provision could encourage active travel, which has health benefits. (SP5).

Overall the policy is predicted to have **positive implications** on social progress. Though there are some benefits with regards to accessibility, improved parking provision alone is unlikely to lead to significant changes to the baseline position. The policy could also be applied subjectively, so effects may not be consistent across the district.

Though the criteria for setting standards for individual developments are comprehensive; the interpretation of these criteria could be subjective, and dependent upon the quality of information relating to a particular location/area. However, there is some further guidance in the Parking guidelines in Cumbria *(currently set out in the Cumbria Design Guide which is being reviewed)*, which will continue to be used to ensure minimum standards are met with regards to parking place design.

Recommendation

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

 EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

 Timeframe
 M, L

 Geographic Scale
 D

Positive effect (significant)

Comments

Impact Score

The policy seeks to reduce on-street parking, which should help to safeguard the quality of the built environment (SP3) (reducing cluttered streets). Ensuring appropriate parking provision in town centres should also help to protect the setting of any heritage assets.

With regards to new parking areas, reference to the Cumbria Design Guide should encourage a consistent and high standard of design which is sympathetic to the local context (EN3 and EN2).

+2

Overall, a **significant positive effect** is predicted with regards to quality and character of the environment. This is mainly related to the policy actively seeking to reduce on street parking.

Recommendations

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Long term
Geographic Scale	District wide
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy is predicted to have mixed effects. On one hand, the policy seeks to provide more parking for cars to reduce street parking and encourage accessibility. However, (although reasonable) this perpetuates a reliance on cars, which will not help to reduce emissions. Conversely, the policy sets out criteria that encourage bicycle parking, electric charging points and alternative means of travel. These factors would help to contribute to a shift towards more sustainable transport choices, though effects would be long term (NR1).

With regards to new car parking facilities, the policy refers to the manual for streets which should help to ensure good design.

Overall, the policy is predicted to have positive implications for natural resources, mainly related to the potential to contribute to more sustainable modes of transport (NR1). The effects are not significant because on the other hand, the policy perpetuates car usage by supporting increased parking in locations where it creates amenity issues.

The last paragraph of the policy now refers to including the incorporation of measures such as permeable surfaces and sustainable drainage systems.

Recommendations

The policy now refers to including the incorporation of measures such as permeable surfaces and sustainable drainage systems which addresses earlier versions of the policy where there was a lack of a reference to encouraging the provision of permeable parking spaces and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDs). No further recommendations identified.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy	
Timeframe	M, L
Geographic Scale	District wide, particular benefits for town centres, residences with on street parking and rural attractions.
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant) +2

Comments

With consideration to the criteria, the provision of parking could enable better accessibility to places of work (particularly in town centres). Increased town centre parking is likely to support local spending and shopping, and could enable a more convenient experience to compete with out of town and online shopping (EC3). Improved access to villages, towns and rural areas would also support the tourist industry, and could help to support rural diversification (EC3).

The policy is predicted to have **significant positive effects** upon the economy by supporting access to jobs, tourism, leisure activities and homes; all of which should help to attract people and investment.

Recommendations

Impact

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2

Major negative effect (significant) -4

Uncertain ?

Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

DM10: Safeguarding land for Future transport infrastructure improvements

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M, L
Geographic Scale	D, Locally specific effects along Lancaster canal route.
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant) +2

<u>Comment</u>s

The policy safeguards a local historic asset (Lancaster Canal), helping to maintain a sense of local history along the route particularly for those communities which are located along its route such as Sedgwick, Kendal and Natland (SP6). The policy is supportive of developments which encourage recreational or walking/cycling activities (SP5), and is likely to enable better access to open spaces or the countryside and green corridors (SP2).

The policy is predicted to have **positive implications** for social progress, related mainly to improved access to recreational opportunities and knock on benefits for wellbeing. The effects are not predicted to be significant as they would be relatively localised and specific.

The policy should also help the protection of recreational opportunities associated with disused railway lines and embankments, which would have wellbeing benefits for a wider range of communities across the district.

Overall, **positive implications** are predicted.

Recommendations

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M, L
Geographic Scale	District wide, and along specific routes
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant) +2

Comments

Protection of railway embankments and the Lancaster Canal for recreation could have benefits for biodiversity, which is established alongside disused lines and embankments

The policy encourages the use of disused lines and Lancaster Canal for recreation routes with specific mention to potential for green corridors (EN4). The support for enhancement of these features would be likely to improve the quality of the local environment (EN3 and EN2).

The policy is predicted to have a **significant positive effect** upon the environment.

Recommendations

None identified.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	District
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy should help to support rail, walking and cycling links, having a minor positive effect on air quality (NR1), and encouraging the reuse of infrastructure for transport (canal restoration and rail embankments), which is an efficient use of minerals and resources (NR4). The policy is predicted to have **positive implications**.

Recommendations

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	District wide and at specific settlements
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant) +2

Comments

The safeguarding of sites for transport infrastructure improvements could have a positive effect on the economy in the longer term by helping to support better access to recreation, visitor attractions and employment. The protection of strategic road and rail routes should also help to support new homes and employment on sites that require supporting infrastructure.

The policy could also help to support the establishment of recreational businesses along the canal or railway lines in the longer term should regeneration schemes be implemented. The policy may prevent non sympathetic developments from locating on these sites, but in the long term this is likely to be to the benefit of the wider economy.

The policy is predicted to have a **significant positive effect** upon the economy.

Recommendations

There are no further recommendations to strengthen this policy.

Sustainability	Annraisal of Devel	opment Managemer	t Policies DPD
Oustamability	Applaisal of Devel	opinient managemen	

Impact

Major Positive (significant) +4

Positive (significant) +2

Timeframe

Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ?

Positive implications (not significant) +1

DM11: Accessible and adaptable homes

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	The effects would be experienced more prominently in the medium and long term.
Geographic Scale	District wide.
Impact Score	Positive effects (significant) +2

Comments

Due to its specific focus on the built fabric of developments, the policy is unlikely to have an effect on SP1, SP2, and SP4.

The policy is predicted to lead to an increase in the amount of homes that are suitable for less abled individuals, which is positive in terms of physical and mental health and wellbeing (SP5). In the longer term, the policy will ensure that a greater number of people have access to a decent home which meets their needs (SP3). It could also reduce the likelihood of individuals having to move house/ relocate based on their emerging health needs, the process of which could cause distress. The approach may also help to create mixed and inclusive communities by providing housing that is suitable for a wider range of people with different needs, and should potentially allow people to stay in their existing homes and communities if their needs change over time (SP6).

Overall, the policy is predicted to have a **positive (significant) effect** on this SA Topic; with most benefits likely to occur in the medium to longer term.

Recommendations

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	The effects would be experienced in the medium and long term	
Geographic Scale	District-wide, but small scale effects.	
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant)+1	Negative implications (not significant) -1

Comments

The policy is unlikely to have an effect in EN1, EN2 or EN3, as the policy is explicitly concerned with the suitability of homes for occupants. This has no link with biodiversity or landscape character.

The quality of the built environment ought to be improved as the suitability of housing will be improved (EN3). However, external modifications such as ramps and rails for less abled residents could have an effect on the character of the built environment if not sympathetically designed (EN3). For new developments, such features should be designed into the development from the outset though.

Overall, the effects on this SA Topic are not significant, though there are some positive (improved housing standard) and negative (design measures for accessibility) implications with regards to the quality of the built environment.

Recommendations

Adaptations to homes should be sympathetically designed to ensure that settlement character is maintained.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	The effects would be experienced in the medium and long term
Geographic Scale	District
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy should allow local residents to remain in their home for a longer period of time. This could reduce the demand for house building or adaptations to the existing stock in the longer term. This ought to reduce the use of minerals and waste generation in the longer term. Designing developments to allow for residents and waste collection operatives to easily access recycling bins could also have positive implications for waste management. For example, the Local Authority provides an assisted waste collection scheme whereby waste operatives collect waste from properties to support disabled residents. Ensuring easy access in design ought to be beneficial, though the effects are not significant.

The policy will have no effect on the quality or use of water resources (NR2), soil (NR3), energy use (NR3) or air quality (NR1).

Overall, the policy is predicted to have **positive (but not significant) implications (+1)** against this SA topic, attributable potential benefits for waste management and the use of mineral resources.

Recommendations

None identified.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	The effects would be experienced in the medium and long term
Geographic Scale	District
Impact Score	No effect 0

Comments

There is a limited relationship between the policy and this SA Topic; consequently a neutral effect is predicted.

Recommendations

Impact

ive (significant) 14

Timeframe Short Term

Medium Term M

Long Term

S

Geographic Scale

Local L District Wide D Urban U Rural R

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ?

DM12: Self-build and custom build housing

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Medium to Long term effects	
Geographic Scale	District-wide, but potentially localised through the policy criteria	
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant) +2	

Comments

The policy is predicted to have a positive effect on the housing market, as it should increase the variety of homes available for buyers, having a positive effect on housing (SP3) and community identity (SP6).

The policy will be based upon current evidence through reference to the self-build register, and so should be responsive to community needs. Encouragement of developers to incorporate self-build units into larger development schemes (and being recognised as affordable units) should help to further accommodate needs.

Although on a small scale, encouragement of self-build units could help to prompt housebuilding (SP3), which could also help to improve construction skills for those constructing the bespoke units (SP4).

It is likely that individuals would seek to locate self-build dwellings in proximity to the facilities or employment sites which they most engage with (SP2). The policy supports good accessibility by outlining favourable locations for such units, such as within key service centres, and within and on the edge of small villages and hamlets, which could also improve access to the countryside for a small number of individuals (SP2).

The pride and fulfillment of residing in a self-built unit (and the ownership associated with this) could also have benefits for the well-being of those involved (SP5) as well as a sense of community identity and stewardship (SP6). However, these effects would not be significant given the small number of individuals involved.

Overall, the policy is predicted to have positive implications with regards to this SA Topic. The scale of effects would be very small, but ought to be very positive for the small numbers of people (and communities) that would benefit from custom built units.

Recommendations

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium to Long term effects	
Geographic Scale	District-wide, but potentially localised through the policy criteria	
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1	

Comments

The policy provides support for self-build and custom-build homes; outlining standards which the units must adhere to if they are to be located in rural exception sites. This should help to contain developments within acceptable locations which are unlikely to have adverse effects on local landscape quality, habitats and biodiversity assets (EN1 and EN2). By the nature of custom-build properties, developers may be more likely to seek high quality, sustainable design and environmental standards, and as such the quality of the built environment is likely to be maintained (EN3). The policy is unlikely to have an effect on green infrastructure (EN4).

Overall, the policy is likely to have **positive implications (i.e. not significant)** on environmental objectives by supporting developments that are more likely to be higher quality.

Recommendations

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	S, M, L
Geographic Scale	District-wide
Impact Score	Neutral effects 0

Comments

Whilst it would be in the interest of self/custom-build developers to secure high standards of resource efficiency (and therefore achieve a small reduction in energy and water use), the effects would be very small scale. Consequently, a **neutral effect** is predicted overall.

The effects of the policy on natural resource use are likely to be limited.

Recommendations

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunitiesEC2 - To improve access to jobsEC3 - To diversify and strengthen blocal economyTimeframeMedium to Long term effectsGeographic ScaleDistrict-wideImpact ScorePositive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The support and encouragement of custom and self-build units is likely to have a positive effect on the economy, as localised businesses, suppliers and tradesmen are likely to be employed for the development. This could contribute to local skill and employment retention (EC1), as local businesses are more likely to provide a bespoke service than larger, nationalised businesses. The development of units within key service centres could also enable accessibility to jobs within South Lakeland, and it may help to retain the workforce by providing units to their needs within the area (EC2).

Although these effects are beneficial, they are not predicted to be significant on a district level given the small number of units that are likely to be built compared to overall growth.

Overall the policy is likely to have **positive implications (not significant)** for the local economy in the long term.

Recommendations

Impact

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4

Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ? Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

DM13: Housing-development in small villages and hamlets

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Throughout the plan period (S,N	I,L)
Geographic Scale	Effect experienced on a local an	d rural scale across the district
Impact Score	Positive effects (significant) +2	Negative implications (not significant) - 1?

<u>Comments</u>

The policy is predicted to have a positive effect on housing (SP3) as it allows small scale development within/on the edge of small villages and hamlets which would contribute to the overall choice of housing within South Lakeland.

Ensuring that there are services within the village where housing is being proposed or good access to one or more villages with services will also ensure that residents have access to such facilities (SP2), and the rural nature of many small villages/ hamlets means that development is also likely to enable access to the countryside and open space (SP2) for new residents. Allowing a more permissive approach to development in these locations help to enable more individuals to reside in these smaller settlements, and may therefore cater to the needs of a wider market of residents (including self and custom build). Allowing appropriate scales of growth could help to maintain the vitality of local services in small settlements helping to foster a greater sense of community (SP6). On the other hand, development could be perceived negatively by existing residents, which could affect a sense of local history.

The overall effects are predicted to be mixed. The provision of housing ought to be positive for social progress and the vitality of smaller villages and hamlets. However, the effects would be localised and small scale. Nevertheless, the effects would be very positive for some peope who wish to live in a rural setting. Consequently a **positive (significant) effect** is predicted overall.

For some areas there may also be negative implications if existing communities are resistant to new development and feel that it would damage the local historic character of their area.

Recommendations

Changes were made to the draft policy in response to recommendations made in the SA. This led to a less negative appraisal of the policy. No further recommendations are identified.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium and Long term
Geographic Scale	Effect experienced on a local and rural scale
Impact Score	Neutral effects 0

Comments

It is not likely that the scale of development permitted in-line with the proposed policy would lead to significant effects upon biodiversity (EN1). Should any ecological features be present on or adjacent to sites, there would be a need to protect these through the application of other plan policies related to biodiversity.

There is a potential for development of sites within small villages and hamlets could negatively affect the characteristics of what makes these places distinctive, notably by the addition of units in an otherwise lightly developed area. This could have negative effects upon the character of landscapes (EN2), and the distinct local character of the built environment (EN3), particularly for the smaller sized settlements. To counter these effects, the policy requires that developments do not intrude in to the countryside and are of appropriate scale and layout. Whilst this should help to protect character in the short term, there is potential for a cumulative effect upon settlements should further developments come forward. The 'edge' and character of the settlement could be perceived differently in the future following an increase in the settlements size. Therefore, the potential for negative effects could increase in the longer term.

However, the policy seeks to mitigate these effects by requiring that development takes account of the cumulative impact of incremental development. Therefore, the policy is predicted to have largely neutral effects (by ensuring that the potential negative effects of permissive development are mitigate). In addition, the criteria of a 'small hamlet or village' now excludes groups of houses arising solely or mainly from the conversion of farms in isolation.

Overall the policy is predicted to have **neutral effects**, though some uncertainty remains about the potential for effects on character in the long term.

Recommendations

Changes were made to the draft policy in response to recommendations made in the SA. This led to a less negative appraisal of the policy.

No further recommendations are identified.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	More prominent in the long term
Geographic Scale	Effect experienced on a local and rural scale
Impact Score	Negative implications (not significant) -1

Comments

It is likely that, with increased infill development, there would be an increase in car trips from small settlements to access services, jobs and facilities. This would lead to a minor increase in greenhouse gas emissions, as this growth would be expected to occur in higher order settlements (with better accessibility) should development be more restrictive in small villages and hamlets. This effect is offset somewhat by the requirement for development to be located within settlements that have services present, or be in proximity to other settlements that do. Overall, the increase in emissions would be very small scale, and in the context of overall levels across the District would not be significant.

Whilst increased development could affect areas of agricultural land on the edge of settlements (NR3), it is unlikely that effects would be significant at a district level given the small scale of development. In addition the exclusion of development of land associated with the conversion of farms in isolation will help in reducing the effects on agricultural land.

An increase in local residents which goes beyond the 11% as currently stated in the Core Strategy may put an additional demand (for wastewater treatment and drainage for example) on local water resources. (NR2). The ability of existing infrastructure to absorb this increased demand, would have to be considered in light of planning applications.

Increased growth in smaller settlements would increase the need for waste collection services in these areas, which may affect the efficiency of existing collection patterns (it is typically more efficient to collect waste close to waste transfer / management centres, and in a concentrated area). The effects are uncertain at this stage.

The potential for noise and light pollution is higher in smaller settlements, as they are more likely to be sensitive to changes. These effects ought to be possible to mitigate with routine measures and good design.

Though there is potential for a number of negative effects on natural resources, most of these are not predicted to be significant given the small scale of development that would be involved. Consequently, no significant effects have been identified, though there are generally **negative implications (-1)** for resource use as a result of this policy.

Recommendations

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium and Long term
Geographic Scale	Rural and localised scale
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant)+1

Comments

Allowing development to occur within the smaller settlement areas could help to retain workforce within the district by increasing the housing market on offer (EC1). This could also help to increase spending in these areas where they contain local shops and services (EC3). Some Hamlets and small villages also have some small scale employment opportunities and agriculture. Support for affordable and custom housing in these areas could help to provide homes for a local workforce (EC1, EC3). Conversely, the majority of jobs taken by residents in these areas are likely to be at larger centres and strategic employment. Transport is typically by private car, so a more relaxed approach to growth in smaller settlements would not support good access to jobs in the main EC2).

The policy ought to encourage local housebuilding in smaller settlements, which could help to secure community infrastructure improvements depending upon the scale of development (i.e. open space, green infrastructure). This would help to improve the attractiveness and vitality of smaller settlements, which ought to be beneficial to housing and the economy (EC3).

Overall, the policy is predicted to have **positive (not significant) implications** for the economy. Whilst a more flexible approach to development in smaller settlements could have some minor positive effects on rural economies, these would likely be very small scale in the short term. The effects could rise to a significant level if a number of developments where permitted in the same settlement. However the effects are uncertain at this stage (and could also have negative effects on the character of settlements, which could adversely affect their attractiveness for housing and visitors).

Recommendations

There are no recommendations considered relevant to strengthen this policy.

Impact

Major Positive (significant) +4

Timeframe Short Term

Medium Term M

Long Term

S

Geographic Scale

Local L District Wide D Urban U R Rural

Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ?

DM14 Rural exceptions sites

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Long term
Geographic Scale	District (rural emphasis)
Impact Score	Positive effects (significant) +2

Comments

The policy is not predicted to have a significant effect on the baseline associated with SP1 or SP4, as housing provision on exception sites is unlikely to affect skills, or democratic engagement. The policy includes a criterion which states that the housing 'will be affordable in perpetuity and for people with a local connection'.

The policy is predicted to have a significant positive effect in terms of meeting affordable housing needs in rural areas (SP3). This should also help to improve wellbeing and ensure that local communities can be strengthened by providing affordable housing for local residents to allow them to remain in the area.

The policy includes a set of exceptional circumstances where open market housing may be permitted, which may have a minor positive effect on SP3.

Recommendations

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Long term
Geographic Scale	District (rural emphasis)
Impact Score	No effects 0

Comments

The policy is predicted to have a limited effect on the environment as the principles of the policy are virtually identical to the Core Strategy Policy CS6.4. The new policy allows an element of market housing in exceptional circumstances, which could increase the scale of development slightly. However, this is unlikely to be substantial enough to have significant effects upon biodiversity, landscape character or the built environment (especially considering that the policy states that the scale and style of development must be appropriate to its immediate surroundings. Consequently, no effects have been predicted.

Recommendations

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Long term
Geographic Scale	District (rural emphasis)
Impact Score	No effects 0

Comments

A slightly more flexible policy approach is proposed by allowing an element of market housing in certain circumstances. This could lead to a slight increase in the number of homes being built in rural areas. Given that these areas are typically less accessible, this perpetuates current trends. However, in the context of housing delivery across the district, these effects are negligible.

The new policy approach to support an element of market housing on rural exception sites will likely increase the delivery of rural exception sites, leading to a greater number of homes being built in rural areas. This could have potentially negative impacts on natural resources through promoting a more unsustainable pattern of development and increasing the need for people to travel to access services and facilities in the larger settlements. However this potentially negative impact is mitigated by an additional criterion requiring that the proposed exception site be very close to, adjoining or within a settlement which provides a range of local services and facilities or has good public transport links to a larger settlement with a wider range of services and facilities.

Recommendations

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Long term
Geographic Scale	District
Impact Score	Positive effects (significant) +2

Comments

The policy is more flexible than the Core Strategy policy, removing the barrier of viability where it is an issue. This will help to make affordable housing provision on exception sites more attractive to developers (EC3). It would also enable more people to live in rural areas, contributing to support for rural services, facilities and businesses (EC1).

The policy is therefore predicted to have a **positive (significant) effect** on the baseline associated with this SA Topic.

The positive effects of this policy could be maximised if the locational principles set out in Policy CS1.1 'Sustainable Development' are successfully implemented (as this ought to promote development that is well-related to existing communities). This provision in existing policy is further strengthened by the addition of a criterion requiring that the proposed exception site be very close to, or adjoining a settlement which provides a range of local services and facilities or has good public transport links to a larger settlement with a wider range of services and facilities.

Recommendations

Impact

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ? Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

DM15: Essential dwellings for workers in the countryside

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Short term negative implications, Medium and Long term positive implications	
Geographic Scale	Local and rural effects	
Impact Score	Negative implications (not significant) -1	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy is likely to have mixed effects. On one hand, the policy supports the relevant Core Strategy policy; allowing dwellings in the countryside where it is required to support business needs. This ought to be beneficial for a small number of people who require such accommodation (SP3). However, the changes relating to businesses established less than three years could mean that some people feel unable to settle in temporary accommodation which could be negative in the short term.

The overall effect of this policy on social progress is likely to be mixed. Whilst some people will benefit from access to permanent accommodation in the Countryside near a place of work, others would only be able to access temporary accommodation in the short term. The effects are not predicted to be significant given the relatively small numbers of people and dwellings likely to be affected.

Recommendations

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium and Long term effects
Geographic Scale	Local and rural effects
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

Ensuring that business / agricultural activity has been established for at least three years reduces the likelihood of failure. This could help to ensure that the dwelling will continue to be used for its intended purpose (proximity to work), and helps to prevent unnecessary development in potentially sensitive and valued areas (EN1 and EN2). The option encourages the redevelopment of existing units, helping to retain existing building fabric and character (EN3). Where new-build occurs, it should be of a size which is appropriate to its functional need, helping to protect unnecessary effects on landscape character (EN2).

The overall effect of the policy is predicted to be **positive (not significant)**. Whilst it should ensure that fewer unnecessary permanent structures are built in the countryside, the number of temporary (rather than permanent) structures is not likely to be substantial across the district. Temporary structures may also be of a poorer design quality compared to permanent dwellings that are designed to fit into the countryside character over the long term.

Recommendations

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium and Long term effects
Geographic Scale	Local and rural effects
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy encourages the redevelopment of existing units, which would reduce the need for new minerals and waste generation associated with new build dwellings (NR4).

The policy reinforces the Core Strategy policy which will allow individuals to work closer to their employment sites, helping to reduce the release of emissions from travelling to work (NR1).

The effects are very small scale, as the policy is very similar to the existing Core Strategy policy and so unlikely to have any further significant effects relating to natural resources.

The policy is therefore predicted to have **positive implications**, but not significant effects upon natural resources.

Recommendations

None identified.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium and Long term effects
Geographic Scale	Local and rural effects
Impact Score	Neutral effects - 0

Comments

Allowing only a temporary dwelling for businesses not established for 3 years may be perceived as unattractive by potential workers / business owners. This could have a potential negative effect on business operations. However, these effects are uncertain and allowing dwellings (temporary or permanent) in the countryside in the first place is beneficial for supporting better access to jobs in the countryside (EC1 / EC2 / EC3) and to help strengthen the rural economy.

Overall, a **neutral effect** is predicted.

Recommendations

Impact

Timeframe

Short Term Medium Term M Long Term

S

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ?

Major Positive (significant) +4

DM16: Conversion of buildings in rural areas

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	The policy would apply in the short, medium and long term
Geographic Scale	Effects would be rural / localised, but occur at different settlements across the district.
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy defines open countryside, and therefore removes uncertainty of what is classed as an applicable location. By allowing conversion (within the requirements of the criteria), individuals may be able to create desirable dwellings in rural areas, or generate income from a change in use (i.e. for tourism, employment or community use) This ought to have localised minor positive effects on the baseline relating to objective SP3 and SP6 by allowing people to live and work within rural communities. This should also help to support improved access to the countryside, though the benefits would be fairly localised and small scale.

The policy ought to ensure that conversion of traditional buildings is sensitive to the character of rural areas, which is beneficial in terms of community identify and maintaining a sense of local history (SP6).

It would be beneficial to ensure that converted buildings are accessible to local services and public transport. However, by stating this as a requirement, some buildings (which could be in a state of disrepair) may not be deemed appropriate for conversion, and this may not always be the most beneficial approach to take. Furthermore, the Policy also identifies that traditional conversion are in close proximity to existing dwellings, which should help to ensure they are not in 'isolated locations'.

The overall effects of this policy (in isolation) on social elements of sustainability (i.e. SP1-SP6) are not predicted to be significant as they would be very localised and small scale. Nevertheless a minor positive effect is recorded (+1) to reflect the broadly beneficial effects that this policy would have.

Recommendations

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	The policy would apply over the whole plan period (i.e. S, M & L)
Geographic Scale	Rural / localised effects which could occur at any rural settlement across the district
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The NPPF offers a positive strategy for the preservation of heritage assets which are at risk of neglect, decay and other threats. Traditional buildings within the countryside may fall into this category, and their conversion may therefore be seen as a method of safeguarding such units from decline (EN3). The Core Strategy offers some criteria as to where conversions are favorable, but these are less specific than those referred to in this DM policy.

The draft policy sets out some specific criteria (e.g. the use of traditional stone construction) which ought to ensure that the character of the built and natural environment is protected and enhanced (EN2, EN3).

Ensuring that buildings must be capable of conversion without other associated works, should also limit the footprint of a conversion, ensuring it does not encroach onto the surrounding environment (EN2).

The policy does not make reference to the need to protect and enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure. This seems appropriate given the limited geographical areas surrounding buildings that would be affected by conversion. However, some buildings in the countryside (particularly those that are not in use) could be home to important species such as bats. Such factors should be addressed through other plan policies though.

Overall the policy is predicted to have broadly positive implications as it provides a more detailed policy framework compared to the NPPF and Core Strategy policies. In the main, this is achieved by allowing the conversion of buildings and the protection of the character of rural areas is quite clearly a priority.

Recommendations

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Short, medium and long term
Geographic Scale	Localised / rural areas
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) + 1

Comments

The policy sets out the requirement that converted buildings must be located in close proximity to utilities which are already/ can be made readily available. This should reduce the requirement for substantial new infrastructure which would generate greenhouse gas emissions and consume energy and water during construction.

Encouraging conversion of existing buildings for residential, employment or service functions would also help to reduce the demand for minerals and generation of waste associated with new-build units (though there would be some specific demands for traditional building stone and other materials), thereby having a positive implications with regards to NR4. The reuse of buildings should also help to protect land and soil by making more effective use of the existing building stock (NR3).

Where buildings are reliant upon 'off-grid' supplies of energy, it would be beneficial to implement renewable energy technologies and / or ensure a connection to the national electricity and gas grids. This could help to reduce carbon emissions and fuel poverty in rural areas. It is assumed (for the purposes of this appraisal) that these factors would be better covered by other policies within the DM DPD and other Local Plan Documents.

Overall, the policy ought to have positive implications with regards to the use of natural resources. However, given that the effects would only apply to rural settlements, and would be small scale, the effects are not predicted to be significant (+1).

Recommendations

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium to Long term
Geographic Scale	Rural / localised
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The option would help to support economic activity in rural areas, with benefits for small scale building and construction trades, local tourism and businesses (EC1, EC3). Conversion into live/work units would also be a possibility, which could have positive implications for individuals and small scale businesses. The effects would be relatively small scale, and so any changes to the economic baseline would not be significant.

Recommendations

Impact

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ? Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

DM17: Retention of Community Facilities

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

- SP1 To increase the level of participation in democratic processes
- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home
- SP4 To improve the level of skills, education and training
- SP5 To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing
- SP6 To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M, L
Geographic Scale	District wide, excluding town centres
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant)+2

Comments

The policy seeks to protect valued community facilities in out of town centre locations; this should have a positive effect on access to services by ensuring that facilities are not diminished without considering alternative approaches (SP2). Community facilities can help to support community cohesion (SP6) which in turn can benefit health and wellbeing (SP5). In some instances, community facilities may also be used to deliver skills and education courses (SP4).

The DM policy provides further detail in support of Core Strategy policy CS9.1, which seeks to protect and enhance social and community infrastructure. Notably the policy sets out specific criteria for which loss of community facilities may be exempt, as well as establishing a hierarchy of preference in terms of future uses (which favours community facilities, mixed uses and then finally housing or some other form of use that would result in a community use function no longer being retained).

Overall, the policy is therefore predicted to have a **significant positive effect** upon social progress, by placing great importance on the role of community facilities within communities. The effects are mostly attributable to benefits that would be generated for accessibility (SP2) and community cohesion (SP6).

Recommendations

None identified at this stage.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	District wide excluding town centres
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant)+2

Comments

Protection of community facilities is unlikely to have significant effects upon landscape character (EN1), green infrastructure (EN4) or biodiversity (EN1); unless facilities involve an element of green / open space. In such instances, it is expected that other plan policies will help to protect and manage such assets.

With regards to the character of the built environment (EN2), community buildings could contribute to the local character of villages, whether this be recognised through a formal designation or not. For example, community facilities involve village halls and public houses, churches etc., which often form a focal point for communities. Protecting such facilities is therefore positive in terms of the quality and character of the built environment (EN2). Conversely, the requirement to demonstrate that facilities are no longer economically viable (i.e. the site has been marketed for sale for at least nine months), buildings could lay vacant for a long period of time, which may affect the character of a settlement in the short term. On balance, the positive effects are predicted to be significantly positive in the long term, as the policy should help to protect and encourage suitable new uses for community facilities. There are potential short term negative effects in terms of vacancy/dereliction. However, this may occur anyway in the absence of the policy if the facilities are no longer economically viable. Therefore these negative implications are not predicted to be significant.

As community buildings can form an important element of the character of settlements, changes of use ought to ensure that the character of those buildings and grounds are retained (or enhanced). This ought to be picked up by other plan policies though (i.e. Historic Environment / General Principles / Design).

Recommendations

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	District wide excluding town centres
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The Policy aims to continue to protect community facilities unless certain criteria have been met. This will help to retain facilities in rural areas and urban locations outside of town centres, which ought to reduce the need to travel to access alternatives (NR1). Where facilities are lost, it is likely that the buildings will still be retained, and conversions would demand fewer natural resources and land to complete compared to new build developments (NR4, NR3). There would also be opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of older buildings.

There are no effects predicted upon water resources or quality.

Given that some facilities may be at risk of being lost to alternative uses or other developments, the policy should have positive implications upon natural resource uses. However, the magnitude of effects would not be significant in the context of the district as a whole.

Recommendations

None identified at this stage

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	S,M,L
Geographic Scale	District wide excluding town centres, mainly benefits for rural centres and villages
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

Some community facilities could provide employment for local residents, or opportunities for volunteering and development of skills. Protection of facilities would therefore be beneficial for a small number of people.

If a facility is not economically viable, it is inevitable that businesses will need to cease trading. For community groups, a lack of funding could be an issue. In either case, the policy cannot really influence such trends. However, by allowing alternative uses to be built, this provides opportunities for new, viable uses to be developed which may bring jobs, and small scale investment. Should housing be developed, there will also be minor economic benefits in terms of local spending.

Overall, positive implications are predicted, as the policy seeks to preserve viable facilities as a priority. The policy also supports co-location of community uses with a commercial use, which may make some community facilities more viable than they would be without the commercial dimension (and vice versa). This could have positive effects upon local economies across the district.

However, the policy is not able to influence economic trends, and so the effects are not likely to be significant.

Recommendations

None identified at this stage

Impact

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (Not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ? Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

DM18: Tourism accommodation – caravans, chalets, log cabins, and tented camping (outside the AONB)

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

- SP5 To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing
- SP6 To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M, L
Geographic Scale	Localised, likely to be rural
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

Due to its specific focus, the policy is unlikely to have an effect on participation in democratic processes (SP1) or skills and education (SP4).

Access to the countryside and open spaces (SP2) for tourists is likely to be improved under the policy, which should help to improve health and wellbeing (SP5). Improvements to the environmental value of sites could also have knock-on benefits for existing communities.

The presence of the accommodation units may also help to increase the vibrancy of local communities by generating interest and activity in the area (SP6).

It is considered unlikely that the availability of sites for permanent housing development would be affected by this policy.

Overall, the policy is likely to have **positive implications** for social progress and development.

Recommendations

In order to ensure access to services, a condition could be introduced into the policy to require developments of a certain size to provide certain services for those using the accommodation (for example, play space).

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Long term	
Geographic Scale	Localised, likely to be rural	
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1	Positive effects (significant) +2?

Comments

The policy will replace saved Local Plan policies T6, T7 and T8 and build upon Core Strategy Policy CS7.6; seeking to ensure that landscape and infrastructure can accommodate the impact of development. The policy makes clear that camping and caravan proposals located outside of areas of designated landscape importance, Criterion C of the amended policy requires that 'all proposals for both new sites and extensions to, and intensifications within existing sites, shall: be capable of being effectively screened by landform, trees or planting. Additional effective landscaping may be needed to supplement proposals and to minimise/avoid harmful landscape impacts'

This should protect the character of the surrounding landscape (EN2). Sensitive scale and design should be secured through the policy, thereby encouraging a style which is consistent with the local area (EN3). Criterion f of the amended policy requires that all proposals for both new sites and extensions to, and intensifications within existing sites, shall: protect and enhance biodiversity assets (EN1); which could have minor benefits for local wildlife and green infrastructure. However, increased accommodation within rural parts of the district could increase the volume of visitors who use the countryside, which will require careful land management.

The policy highlights the importance of protecting landscape quality and character, which is positive, but unlikely to be significant. In the long term however, a significant positive effect on the environment could occur once the cumulative effects of enhancement measures have been established at a number of sites. However, there is uncertainty about these effects.

The policy could widen the scope of environmental improvements to include other aspects of green infrastructure such as for the management of water, and for green corridors that encourage walking and cycling. However, these factors are considered through other plan policies (Green Infrastructure and Open Space in particular) and the Core Strategy (for example CS1.1).

Recommendations

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Long term
Geographic Scale	Localised, likely to be rural
Impact Score	Negative implications (not significant) -1

Comments

It is probable that the development of tourist accommodation could be located in rural areas of the district, and may have a long travelling distance to access amenities and visitor attractions. This would contribute to a minor increase in the release of greenhouse gas emissions (NR1).

The effect on water resources is not expected to be significant, as adequate drainage would need to be secured to service new units.

The management of waste could be more problematic if existing council collection services do not have capacity to deal with increased waste generation in an efficient way (i.e. there may be a cost associated with additional collection) (NR4). However, it will be in the interest of tourist accommodation site owners to encourage recycling as the cost of collection and landfill tax will apply to any 'household waste' generated on site. Extensions or new sites should therefore be required to provide adequate access for collection vehicles and the storage of multiple waste streams. This is referred to in Core Strategy Policy CS8.9, and so these particular effects ought to be neutral.

Overall, the policy could have some minor **negative implications**, as permission for new and extended tourist accommodation could lead to increased use of natural resources. However, such development would be likely to come forward in the absence of this new policy, and so the effects are not predicted to be significant.

Recommendations

In order to have a more positive influence on the volume of greenhouse gas emissions associated with tourist accommodation sites, the policy has been amended. Criterion 1 of the amended policy states that new sites 'will be supported where: 1. the site is sustainably located within or adjoining Principal, Key, or Local Service Centres...'. Criterion 2 also supports sites in other locations where the proposal is to support the diversification of agricultural or other land-based rural business.....'.

Developments that make use of the mains electricity and gas networks ought to be encouraged, whilst the use of oil and coal to generate heat and power should be discouraged. In areas with a lack of access to national power networks, the use of renewable and low carbon decentralised energy sources should be strongly encouraged.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	Economic effects are likely to be spread across the whole district.
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy will support new and extended accommodation for tourist accommodation which should have a direct positive effect on those working in this sector (EC1), as well as indirect positive effects on local spending on retail, leisure, dining and entertainment (EC3).

The policy supports new sites where '..the site is sustainably located within or adjoining Principal, Key, or Local Service Centres (EC1, EC2) or in other locations where the proposal is to support the diversification of agricultural or other land-based rural business.....' (EC3). Proposals for intensifications within or extensions to existing sites... will be supported subject to meeting policy criteria a) to h)...'.

Though the policy will restrict development in some areas protection of landscape features ought to have a protective effect on businesses that rely upon the areas natural beauty. Therefore, on balance, the economic effects are predicted to be positive.

Overall, the policy is not predicted to have significant effects, as economic growth will be influenced by more important factors. However, the policy guides such growth so that it is appropriate and protects long term interests; having **positive implications** for the economy in the long term.

Recommendations

Impact

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ? Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

DM19: Equestrian Related Development

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	Districtwide, (rural emphasis)
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

Due to its specific nature, the policy is unlikely to have any effect upon democratic involvement (SP1) or the provision of homes (SP3).

The policy allows for appropriately designed and constructed equestrian development, which should help to support communities where equine activities are a part of their identity (SP6). Given that equestrian related development is also likely to be predominantly in the countryside, there ought to be a positive effect upon access to the countryside and open spaces (SP2). The expansion of facilities may also help to support skills and training in equestrian related development (SP4). Although there are positive implications, the effects are not predicted to be significant given that the magnitude of effects would be relatively small scale in the context of the district.

Recommendations

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D, R (rural emphasis)
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy is not likely to have a significant effect upon biodiversity (EN1), or green infrastructure (EN4). However, there is clear protection for landscape features and the quality of the built environment, which ought to have benefits (EN2/EN3). Positive effects are predicted, but they are not predicted to be significant given that the number and scale of developments would not be expected to be substantial and the exiting policy position does give some protection to landscape already.

Overall, the policy is predicted to have positive implications, mainly related to the protection of landscape features.

Recommendations

None identified.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D, R (rural emphasis)
Impact Score	Neutral 0

Comments

The focused nature of the policy is unlikely to have significant effects upon natural resources. However, there are various management practices associated with equestrian development that need to be carefully controlled. For example, the potential for pollution to watercourses (NR2), and an increase in car travel to rural areas (NR1). However, it is probable that such effects could be mitigated; and so the effects are predicted to be neutral.

Recommendations

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	District-wide, with a rural emphasis
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy has positive implications for job creation and rural diversification where facilities are developed which provide leisure activities and training (EC1 / EC3). Smaller scale development such as single horse shelters would be more beneficial for non-business use. Overall, the effects are predicted to be positive, but insignificant.

Recommendations

Impact

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ? Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

DM20: Advertisements, Signs and Shopfronts

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

- SP1 To increase the level of participation in democratic processes
- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

- SP5 To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing
- SP6 To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (but some elements are area-specific)
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy should help to maintain safety standards with regards to advertisement, the application of which should be beneficial to the health and wellbeing of those within the district (SP5). It provides local context to national policy by helping to ensure clarity for each particular type of signage.

However, the effects are predicted to be negligible given that the policy represents much of the current policy position relating to advertisements and signs.

The elements of the policy relating to shop front design and protection of heritage and settlement character ought to have positive implications in terms of maintaining a sense of local history (SP6); though effects would not be significant

Recommendations

None identified.

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOO

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (but some policy elements are area-specific and effects may be more prominent in rural areas/historic areas of towns and villages)
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

Due to its specific focus, the policy will not have any effect upon biodiversity (EN1) or green infrastructure (EN4).

The policy provides an element of control (safety and amenity) over advertisement and signs which should help to maintain local character within the district, and prevent negative effects on the historic / built environment (EN3). Design is guided so as to maintain visual amenity, avoid proliferation of signage, and ensure consistency in character with the local context.

The policy elements relating to shopfront design should also have positive effects in terms of maintaining and potentially enhancing the quality of the built environment (EN3).

Although the policy is broadly positive, it is noted that it essentially brings together a number of existing policies. Therefore, the effects above the baseline position are not predicted to be significant.

The policy is predicted to have **positive implications (not significant)** on protecting the quality of the local environment.

Recommendations

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	n/a
Geographic Scale	n/a
Impact Score	No effect - 0

Comments

Due to its specific focus, the policy is predicted to have no effects.

Recommendations

None identified.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (but some policy elements are area-specific and impacts may be more prominent in rural areas)
Impact Score	Neutral effect – 0

Comments

The policy is likely to ensure that signage is fit for purpose, sympathetic in design and materials, and appropriately located so that a balance is struck between supporting businesses (allowing necessary, appropriate signage) whilst preventing harm (unattractive, poor, inappropriately designed or prolific signage) to an area's attractiveness as a place to shop, visit or do business (EC3). Policy elements relating to shop fronts ought to ensure that retail areas retain their character and distinctiveness, which should be beneficial in terms of attracting custom (*i.e. it offers an alternative to shopping areas that are not locally distinctive*) (EC3).

In the main, it is considered likely that businesses would want to adopt high quality signage and attractive shop frontages, so the policy would not really act as a constraint upon most businesses. Consequently, the policy is predicted to have a **neutral effect** on the economy.

Recommendations

Impact

No effect 0

Uncertain ?

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2

Negative implications -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4

Positive implications (not significant) +1

Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local L District Wide D Urban U Rural R

DM22: Hot food Takeaways

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	District, Urban (but maybe rural in a minority of instances)
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant) +2

Comments

Due to its specific focus, the policy is not predicted to have any effects on SP1, SP3 or SP4.

There is recognition of the nuisance which could be caused by hot food takeaway establishments, with the policy helping to guide such units away from potentially problematic sites/ within certain hours. This is likely to help enable such units to function without adverse social, health and wellbeing effects (SP5).

The policy also helps to reduce the proliferation of food and drink units within primary shopping areas which should help to reduce littering, prevent negative changes to the character of areas, and ensure that choice is not dominated by fast food outlets in such areas.

Overall, the policy is predicted to have positive implications for health and wellbeing by protecting the amenity of public places.

Recommendations

None identified.

d Takeaways

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	District, Urban (but maybe rural in a minority of instances)
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

There are no effects predicted for biodiversity (EN1) and green infrastructure (EN2) given the specific focus of this policy.

The policy ought to mitigate against unacceptable environmental effects (specifically originating from odours, fumes, filtration or noise and waste) to help maintain local environmental quality (EN2 / EN3). Restriction of the number of outlets adjacent to one another could also help to protect the character of primary shopping areas.

Specific provisions in the policy or in an appropriate other policy (Design, Adverts and Signs) should ensure the frontages of such outlets are of a high quality and appropriate to the local setting of the establishment.

Overall, there are **positive implications**, but effects are unlikely to be significant given the specific nature of the policy and the limited spatial effects of hot food takeaways.

Recommendations

Core Strategy policy CS8.9 covers recycling facilities requirements and therefore no further recommendations are identified.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	District, Urban (but maybe rural in a minority of instances)
Impact Score	No effect 0

Comments

There are limited links between hot food takeaways and natural resources. However, a proliferation of hot food takeaways could have negative effects on certain aspects of air quality (notably odour). Therefore, placing restrictions on the number of hot food takeaways in primary shopping areas should help to mitigate potential cumulative impacts on air quality. There are also measures to ensure that amenity (including aspects of air quality) is protected for residents.

Though these are both positive policy measures, the position is essentially the same as that which was delivered through the saved Local Plan policies, and so a neutral effect is predicted.

Recommendations

There are connections to these objectives that are potentially outside the remit of the planning system, for example waste products such as takeaway packaging and cooking oil will need to be dealt with in an appropriate way to avoid negative impacts on the environment. The increase in drive-through outlets in out of town locations could also lead to increased emissions from car usage, so alternative locations should be explored first.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	District, Urban (but maybe rural in a minority of instances)
Impact Score	No effect - 0

Comments

Hot food takeaways can contribute to town centre vibrancy, variety and support a small number of jobs. Therefore, a balance needs to be struck on the appropriate number, location and operating conditions of units and the need to encourage economic activity. The policy is not overly restrictive in shopping areas and centres, and so the potential for potential businesses to be discouraged from establishing is not considered to be significant.

Overall a neutral effect is predicted.

Recommendations

Impact

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ? Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

DM23: Retail uses outside of town centres

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	S, M, L
Geographic Scale	Outside of Town Centres (outside town centre boundaries).
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

Use Class Orders have changed, so existing Local Plan Policies R2 and R5 are out of date. The aforementioned policies do not refer to all the town/retail centres. The new policy delivers a more locally specific approach which ought to ensure that out of town retail developments do not significantly affect town centres. The policy is likely to be more effective than a reliance on a standard national threshold which does not account for different local circumstances. This should help to maintain the vibrancy of town/retail centres and protect a sense of local history (SP6). Town and local centres are more accessible by public transport compared to out of town locations, which are typically accessible by cars to most people (SP2).

Overall, the policy should have positive implications for social progress.

Mitigation

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	Outside of Town Centres (outside town centre boundaries).
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

Thresholds that are more reflective of local circumstances are likely to offer better protection for the function and appearance of town centres. The policy may also discourage large developments in out of town locations on greenfield land, and encourage the use of brownfield land in town centres. Conversely, the policy could restrict the use of derelict land in out of town centre locations should proposals be over the identified thresholds. On balance, the policy is predicted to have **positive implications** for the environment by protecting the character of town centres (EN2, EN3).

Mitigation

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	Outside of Town Centres (outside town centre boundaries).
Impact Score	No effects 0

Comments

The policy is predicted to have no effects upon water quality and resources (NR3), or the use of mineral resources and waste generation (NR4).

Though restriction of out of centre development should encourage better access to retail in more accessible locations; the effects on air quality would not be predicted to be significant given the small scale nature of likely effects. The policy could discourage the redevelopment of vacant units outside of centres, but conversely, ought to better protect undeveloped land, which could protect soil and land and encourage brownfield re-use in the town centres. On balance, the effects are predicted to be **neutral**.

Mitigation

Building a sustainable economy in which all can prosper

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy		
Timeframe	L	
Geographic Scale	Outside of Town Centres (outside town centre boundaries).	
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1	Negative implications (not significant) - 1

Comments

The policy should help to retain investment and visits to centres, which is positive for these economies (EC3) and those employed in these locations (EC2). However, there is a risk that retail proposed for out of town development is not provided in town centres (for example due to a lack of larger / suitable units), which could mean that investment in retail decreases overall, which could prevent new job creation. This is recorded as potentially negative effects. However, it will be necessary to demonstrate that such developments would not have an adverse effect on the town centre; so the effects are not significant.

Overall, the effects are mixed, with some positives and some negatives.

Mitigation

Impact

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ? Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

DM24: Kendal town centre and Kendal canal head area

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M to L
Geographic Scale	Kendal Town Centre, Kendal Canal Head area and immediate environs
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1 in the short and medium term, rising to a Positive effect (significant) +2 in the long term.

Comments

The policy seeks to widen the leisure and retail base on offer within Kendal town centre and protect open space at the Kendal Canal Head area. This should provide more opportunities for locals to engage with recreational activities and exercise (SP5). Increased cycle and pedestrian connectivity between the canal head area and town centre is also likely to have positive implications on local health and access to facilities (SP2). The policy is likely to help to strengthen the identity of Kendal town centre and the Canal Head. The policy is supportive of modest amount of residential development, thereby having positive implications for housing delivery (SP2) in accessible locations and the maintenance and creation of community identity (SP6)

The policy supports employment development (including in tourism, entertainment and food and drink) at Kendal Canal Head area as well as preserving the existing employment at Parkside Road. This ought to have positive implications for health and wellbeing (SP5) by providing jobs that could be accessed by local residents and potentially increasing skills in the longer term (SP4)

The holistic approach of the policy is likely to ensure broadly **positive implications** on social progress, which could be significant in the long term.

Recommendations

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	Kendal Town Centre and Kendal Canal Head Area and immediate environs
Impact Score	Positive effects (significant) +2

Comments

The policy should help to improve the quality of the built environment and the public realm within Kendal and the canal head area in particular (EN2, EN3).

The policy encourages the protection of green space, investment in green infrastructure (EN4) as well as promoting the retention and development of the canal as a green/blue corridor (which could benefit the character of the built and natural environment) (EN1, EN2, EN3).

Overall, the holistic approach to the policy ought to have positive implications for the environment, which could be significant within this specific environment (but not in the context of the district as a whole).

Recommendations

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and
energy efficiency and reduce need to travel
NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services
NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil
NR4 - To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recyclingTimeframeM-LGeographic ScaleKendal Town Centre and Kendal Canal Head Area and immediate
environsImpact ScorePositive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy promotes several features that ought to help reduce the need to travel, and to travel using more sustainable modes of transport. For example, there is a focus on providing employment opportunities within an accessible location, as well as leisure and retail and residential development; there is also encouragement for cycling and walking routes (NR1).

The policy has potential to have negative implications for water quality upon the SSSI River Kent during construction works. However it is likely that mitigation measures could be secured to reduce such effects to acceptable levels. The plan for this area promotes the reuse/regeneration of land and buildings, which is positive with regards to the use of minerals and waste generation (NR3 / NR4).

Overall, the policy expands upon the policy framework for the Town Centre and Kendal Canal Head area, which should help to contribute to the effective use of land in the town centre and promotion of sustainable travel patterns. The effects are positive, but not predicted to be significant given that the overall direction for this area is already well established and the effects on natural resources would not be substantial.

Recommendations

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy	
Timeframe	M to L
Geographic Scale	Kendal Town Centre and Kendal Canal Head Area and immediate environs
Impact Score	Major positive effect(significant) +4

Comments

The policy encourages an improved retail offer as well as leisure, residential tourism and business opportunities in the town centre. This ought to have positive effects on the local economy (EC1) as well as creating employment in accessible locations, whilst protecting the vitality of the primary shopping area (EC2).

The policy framework for the Canal Head seeks to retain the existing Parkside Road Business park, whilst supporting the development of further employment, leisure, recreational and housing uses, all of which would help to strengthen and diversify the economy in Kendal and surrounding settlements, which would benefit from access to such opportunities (EC3). The enhancement of the Lancaster Canal route and its associated historic and environmental value is also likely to have long term benefits with regards to visitor numbers and inward investment.

Overall, the policy is predicted to have **major positive effects** (Significant) in the long term, as the policy provides clarity on the types of development being supported. This policy provides the context for the implementation of an emerging Masterplan for Kendal Town and Canal Head. This masterplan will provide a spatial framework for the development and management in these locations; which should also help to identify realistic and deliverable opportunities to support investment in town centre development and infrastructure.

Recommendations

Whilst the policy makes reference to retail offerings in the town centre, it does not include these with regards to Kendal Canal Head. Allowing appropriate retail units within this location could have positive effects in terms of diversification of the current offer. However, it is acknowledged that it could also generate unwanted competition with the town centre and invite further traffic. The NPPF also sets out a town centre first approach, but given that the Canal Head Area is being established as a mixed-use development, some small-scale retail could be beneficial (for example tourist and crafts shops).

Impact

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ? Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

DM25: Agricultural Buildings

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	S,M,L
Geographic Scale	District wide
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

Due to its specific nature, the policy is unlikely to have any effect upon democratic involvement (SP1) or the provision of homes (SP3). The policy allows for appropriately located agricultural development, which should help to support communities where agricultural activities are a part of their identity (SP6). Supporting the business needs of the agricultural sector may also help to support skills and training in farming and associated businesses (SP4). Although there are positive implications, the effects are not predicted to be significant given that the magnitude of effects would be relatively small scale in the context of the district.

Recommendations

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	S,M,L
Geographic Scale	District wide
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

The policy is not likely to have a significant effect upon biodiversity (EN1), or green infrastructure (EN4). However, there is a clear emphasis on locating new agricultural buildings within or adjacent to the existing farm / agricultural complex, which ought to have benefits for the protection for landscape features and the quality of the built environment (EN2/EN3). Positive effects are predicted, but they are not predicted to be significant given that the number and scale of developments would not be expected to be substantial.

Overall, the policy is predicted to have positive implications, although these are not predicted to be significant.

Recommendations

None identified

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	S/M/L
Geographic Scale	District wide
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

Providing a policy framework that supports the agricultural sector will help protect land and soil resources (NR3), and will in some circumstances reduce the need for transporting materials from one location to another for larger agricultural practices. Overall the impact is positive, but not significant.

Recommendations

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	S/M/L
Geographic Scale	District wide
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

Comments

Overall the impact is likely to be positive, as the policy creates a framework to ensure that new agricultural buildings genuinely needed to support an existing business can be delivered in appropriate locations. This would help support local agricultural businesses and allow them to expand (EC1, EC2, and EC3), as well as managing the risks of losing agricultural business premises to residential conversions. The overall effect is considered to be positive but not significant.

Recommendations

Impact

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ? Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local L District Wide D Urban U Rural R

DM26: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	S,M,L	
Geographic Scale	District wide	
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1	

Comments

The policy aims to meet the accommodation needs (SP3) of Gypsies, Travellers and Show People, including criteria concerning the location scale and design of sites (SP6). The policy also refers to ensuring sites have a reasonable access to services and facilities (SP2). It is therefore considered to have a positive impact though the effects are not significant.

Recommendations

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure		
Timeframe	S,M,L	
Geographic Scale	District wide	
Impact Score	Negative implications (not significant) -1	

Comments

The policy does not include criteria concerning biodiversity (EN1) and potential impacts on the natural environment, although it does refer to accommodating sites within existing landscape features (EN3), and minimising the impact on the surrounding area. The policy is silent on green infrastructure. (EN4).

Overall the policy is considered to have a negative implication (not significant), as the level of development of this nature is not expected to have a significant impact overall.

Recommendations

The policy could be strengthened by making specific reference to the natural environment and providing a criteria on the impact on heritage assets, although these issues are covered in Policy DM1, DM2, DM4 and DM6 and within the Core Strategy therefore no further mitigation issues are identified.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	S/M/L	
Geographic Scale	District wide	
Impact Score	Negative implications (Not significant) -1	

Comments

The policy directs development towards locations that have reasonable access to key services and which can be reached on foot, cycle, or public transport, which could have an impact on NR1, although given the scale of any development this is not likely to be significant.

The policy is silent on flooding, although does refer to serving sites with relevant utilities, including water and sanitation (NR2). The policy has been amended to refer to the need for waste disposal facilities. Overall, the policy could have some minor **negative implications**, as permission for new and extended Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People accommodation could lead to increased use of natural resources, although this is common with other forms of development and the Local Plan as a whole would be expected to mitigate the impact.

Recommendations None identified.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	S/M/L
Geographic Scale	District wide
Impact Score	No effect (0)

Comments

Due to the transient nature of Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Show People communities the policy is not expected to have a significant impact on the local economy; therefore the policy has no effect.

Recommendations

Impact

Timeframe

Major Positive (significant) +4 Positive (significant) +2 Positive implications (not significant) +1 No effect 0 Negative implications (not significant) -1 Negative effect (significant) -2 Major negative effect (significant) -4 Uncertain ? Short Term S Medium Term M Long Term L

Geographic Scale

Local	L
District Wide	D
Urban	U
Rural	R

DM27: Enforcement

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	S,M,L		
Geographic Scale	District wide		
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant)+1		

Comments

The policy provides a clear framework to allow residents to engage in democratic processes (SP1) (by reporting potential breaches of planning consent). This ought to improve wellbeing as well as creating active communities (SP6). Although the policy is positive with regards to these factors, the effects are not predicted to be significant, given that effects are likely to be small scale.

Recommendations

None identified at this stage.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	S,M,L
Geographic Scale	District wide
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant)+1

Comments

The policy provides a framework for identification of breaches to planning consent, which may include unauthorised development or demolition/damage to buildings. As outlined in South Lakeland Draft Local Planning Enforcement Plan, priority will be given where there is a serious threat of pollution, works to listed buildings and those in conservation areas, and damage to hedgerows and "protected" trees. Therefore, the policy should have positive effects in terms of protecting the character of the built environment (EN2/EN3) and biodiversity assets such as trees and hedges (EN3/EN4).

Although some damage may already be occurring when enforcement is taken, the policy will help to ensure that this is stopped if identified. Measures to rectify any damage may also be taken. However, some changes to the environment may already have occurred.

The success of the policy will be dependent upon successful identification of issues as well as appropriate resources being available to implement enforcement action. Consequently, positive effects are predicted, though these are not likely to be significant.

Recommendations

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel
NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services
NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil
NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	S/M/L
Geographic Scale	District wide
Impact Score	No effects - 0

Comments

Enforcement action may help to identify and stop pollution events though, which is positive with regards to air, land and water quality. However, the likelihood of events occurring is not thought to be substantial, and so effects are not predicted to be significant.

Recommendations

None identified at this stage

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	S/M/L
Geographic Scale	District wide
Impact Score	No effects - 0

Comments

The policy is not likely to have an effect upon the strength or diversity of the economy, nor is it expected to affect access to or the creation of jobs. However, by ensuring that breaches of planning condition are identified and enforced, businesses and residents can have greater confidence that the quality of the built environment will be protected.

Recommendations

None identified at this stage

APPENDIX II: Issues and options appraisal

Appraisal Recording and Scoring

Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD						
<u>Key</u>						
Impact		Timeframe		Geographic S	cale	
Major Positive	+4	Short Term	S	Local	L	
Positive	+2	Medium Term	Μ	District Wide	D	
No Impact	0	Long Term	L	Urban	U	
Negative	-2	-		Rural	R	
Major Negative	-4					
Uncertain	?					
Neutral	Ν					

ADVERTISEMENTS & SIGNS OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (but some elements are area-specific)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies such as those relating to design, historic environment, retail, etc and PD rights/NPPF
Impact Score	Ν

Comments and Mitigation: (describe nature of impact (reversible, primary, secondary etc); reasons for impact assessment and score; and suggestions for mitigation)

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position results in status-quo. Limited bearing on these objectives, although some potential relevance to SP2 (good signage could aid access), SP5 (poor/prolific signage could contribute to lowered quality of life) and SP6 (wider role of advertising and signage within communities), although effectiveness of current policy has not been assessed. The current policy is not contrary to the NPPF but is out of date and there is a lack of clarity as to the geographical areas covered.

Mitigation

A new policy would improve the contribution to SP objectives through bringing it up-to-date, revising the areas covered if appropriate and ensuring clarity over the area to which each policy element applies, as well as strengthening the requirements.

Other policies will/could cover some of the impacts relating to adverts and signage e.g. general requirements and design policies, historic environment policies. The NPPF sets out general principles for this policy topic and restricts circumstances in which LPA can exert control – it includes a requirement to consider cumulative impacts

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

- EN2 To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations
- EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (but some policy elements are area-specific and impacts may be more significant in rural areas)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies such as those relating to design, historic environment, retail, etc and PD rights/NPPF
Impact Score	N

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position results in status-quo. Some bearing on these objectives, including EN3 in particular (poor / prolific signage could harm the built environment and vice versa) although effectiveness of current policy has not been assessed. The current policy is not contrary to the NPPF but is out of date and there is a lack of clarity as to the geographical areas covered.

Mitigation

A new policy would improve the contribution to EN objectives through bringing it up-to-date, revising the areas covered if appropriate and ensuring clarity over the area to which each policy element applies, as well as strengthening the requirements and gearing them towards sensitive and sympathetic design, materials and location. Other policies will/could cover some of the impacts relating to adverts and signage e.g. general requirements and design policies, historic environment policies and policies in the AONB DPD The NPPF sets out general principles for this policy topic and restricts circumstances in which LPA can exert control – it includes a requirement to consider cumulative impacts

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (but some elements are area-specific)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies such as those relating to design, historic environment, retail, etc and PD rights / NPPF
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position results in status-quo. Limited bearing on these objectives. The current policy is not contrary to the NPPF but is out of date and there is a lack of clarity as to the geographical areas covered.

Mitigation

It is unlikely that a new policy would provide a significant contribution to NR objectives. Other policies will/could cover some of the impacts relating to adverts and signage e.g. general requirements and design policies, historic environment policies, and will include matters relating to natural resources. The NPPF sets out general principles for this policy topic and restricts circumstances in which LPA can exert control – it includes a requirement to consider cumulative impacts

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (but some policy elements are area-specific and impacts may be more significant in urban areas)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies such as those relating to design, historic environment, retail, etc and PD rights/NPPF
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position results in status-quo. Some bearing on these objectives, as good signage and advertising is important for businesses but poor/prolific/ signage could detract from the attractiveness of the area to tourists and as a place to invest. Effectiveness of current policy has not been assessed. The current policy is not contrary to the NPPF but is out of date and there is a lack of clarity as to the geographical areas covered.

Mitigation

A new policy would improve the contribution to EC objectives through bringing it up-to-date, revising the areas covered if appropriate and ensuring clarity over the area to which each policy element applies, as well as strengthening the requirements and gearing them towards supporting the economy. Other policies will/could cover some of the impacts relating to adverts and signage e.g. general requirements and design policies, historic environment policies. The NPPF sets out general principles for this policy topic and restricts circumstances in which LPA can exert control – it includes a requirement to consider cumulative impacts

ADVERTISEMENTS & SIGNS OPTION 2 New Policy with updated/amended requirements

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local motory	
Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (but some elements are area-specific)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies such as those relating to design, historic environment, retail, etc and PD rights / NPPF
Impact Score	+2

Comments

A new policy would improve the contribution to SP objectives, potentially including SP2 (supporting accessibility) and SP5 and SP6 (in relation to living environment and community vitality) through bringing it up-to-date, revising the areas covered if appropriate and ensuring clarity over the area to which each policy element applies, as well as strengthening the requirements. The NPPF sets out general principles for this policy topic and restricts circumstances in which LPA can exert control – it includes a requirement to consider cumulative impacts

Mitigation

Ensure that effectiveness of the existing policies feeds into the preparation of a new policy, including clarity over the area to which they are being applied. Other policies will/could cover some of the impacts relating to adverts and signage e.g. general requirements and design policies, historic environment policies.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (but some policy elements are area-specific and impacts may be more significant in rural areas/historic areas of towns and villages)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies such as those relating to design, historic environment, retail, etc and PD rights / NPPF
Impact Score	+2

Comments

A new policy would improve the contribution to EN objectives, potentially including EN2 (protecting the landscape and local character from inappropriate / prolific signage e.g. on rural roads and around attractions or businesses or cross-roads) and EN3 (protecting the built environment from inappropriate / prolific signage) through bringing it up-to-date, revising the areas covered if appropriate and ensuring clarity over the area to which each policy element applies, as well as strengthening the requirements. The NPPF sets out general principles for this policy topic and restricts circumstances in which LPA can exert control – it includes a requirement to consider cumulative impacts

Mitigation

Ensure that effectiveness of the existing policies feeds into the preparation of a new policy, including clarity over the area to which they are being applied. Other policies will/could cover some of the impacts relating to adverts and signage e.g. general requirements and design policies, landscape and historic environment policies and policies in the AONB DPD. Highways Authority input may be required.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (but some policy elements are area-specific and impacts may be more significant in rural areas/historic areas of towns and villages)
Cumulative Impact	Limited
Impact Score	N
Comments	

<u>Comments</u>

A new policy could improve the contribution to NR objectives, but there is limited bearing on these objectives. The NPPF sets out general principles for this policy topic and restricts circumstances in which LPA can exert control – it includes a requirement to consider cumulative impacts.

Mitigation

Other policies will/could cover some of the impacts relating to adverts and signage e.g. general requirements and design policies, landscape and historic environment policies and will cover matters relating to natural resources.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (but some policy elements are area-specific and impacts may be more significant in rural areas)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies such as those relating to design, historic environment, retail, etc and PD rights / NPPF
Impact Score	N/+2

Comments

A new policy would improve the contribution to EC objectives through bringing it up-to-date, revising the areas covered if appropriate and ensuring clarity over the area to which each policy element applies, as well as strengthening the requirements. This could include helping to ensure that signage is fit for purpose, sympathetic in design and materials and appropriately located so that a balance is struck between supporting businesses (allowing necessary, appropriate signage) whilst preventing harm (unattractive, poor, inappropriately designed or prolific signage) to an area's attractiveness as a place to shop, visit or do business. The NPPF sets out general principles for this policy topic and restricts circumstances in which LPA can exert control – it includes a requirement to consider cumulative impacts.

Mitigation

Ensure that effectiveness of the existing policies feeds into the preparation of a new policy, including clarity over the area to which they are being applied. Other policies will/could cover some of the impacts relating to adverts and signage e.g. general requirements and design policies, historic environment and retail policies.

ADVERTISEMENTS & SIGNS OPTION 3 No Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	?
Geographic Scale	D (but potentially greater risk of negative impacts in certain areas)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies such as those relating to design, historic environment, retail, etc and PD rights / NPPF
Impact Score	-2

Comments

The NPPF sets out general principles for this policy topic and restricts circumstances in which LPA can exert control. This option would remove the opportunity to set out a locally specific approach, meaning, for example, that areas requiring special protection might be less well protected. There would be less control over adverts and signs than there is currently and interpretation of the NPPF could result in inconsistent decisions. This can be a contentious issue and not having a local policy limits ability to act and increase the risk of challenge to decisions. There is a risk of changes to NPPF and therefore CS currency.

Mitigation

A new policy would improve the contribution to SP objectives through bringing it up-to-date, revising the areas covered if appropriate and ensuring clarity over the area to which each policy element applies, as well as strengthening the requirements.

Other policies will/could cover some of the impacts relating to adverts and signage e.g. general requirements and design policies, historic environment policies.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	?
Geographic Scale	D (but potentially greater risk of negative impacts in certain areas)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies such as those relating to design, historic environment, retail, etc and PD rights / NPPF
Impact Score	-2

Comments

The NPPF sets out general principles for this policy topic and restricts circumstances in which LPA can exert control. This option would remove the opportunity to set out a locally specific approach, meaning, for example, that areas requiring special protection might be less well protected and thus harm to local landscape or built environment could result. There would be less control over adverts and signs than there is currently and interpretation of the NPPF could result in inconsistent decisions. This can be a contentious issue and not having a local policy limits ability to act and increase the risk of challenge to decisions. There is a risk of changes to NPPF and therefore CS currency.

Mitigation

A new policy would improve the contribution to EN objectives through bringing it up-to-date, revising the areas covered if appropriate and ensuring clarity over the area to which each policy element applies, as well as strengthening the requirements.

Other policies will/could cover some of the impacts relating to adverts and signage e.g. general requirements and design policies, historic environment and landscape policies.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	?
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies such as those relating to design, historic environment, retail, etc and PD rights / NPPF
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

This option would remove the opportunity to set out a locally specific approach, and there would be less control over adverts and signs. Interpretation of the NPPF could result in inconsistent decisions. This can be a contentious issue and not having a local policy limits ability to act and increases the risk of challenge to decisions. There is a risk of changes to NPPF and therefore CS currency. However, there is limited bearing on these objectives.

Mitigation

Other policies will/could cover some of the impacts relating to adverts and signage e.g. general requirements and design policies, landscape and historic environment policies and will cover matters relating to natural resources. The NPPF sets out general principles for this policy topic and restricts circumstances in which LPA can exert control – it includes a requirement to consider cumulative impacts.

- EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
- EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	?
Geographic Scale	D (but potentially greater risk of negative impacts in certain areas)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies such as those relating to design, historic environment, retail, etc and PD rights / NPPF
Impact Score	N/+2

Comments

The NPPF sets out general principles for this policy topic and restricts circumstances in which LPA can exert control. This option would remove the opportunity to set out a locally specific approach, meaning, for example, that areas requiring special protection might be less well protected. There would be less control over adverts and signs than there is currently and interpretation of the NPPF could result in inconsistent decisions. This can be a contentious issue and not having a local policy limits ability to act and increase the risk of challenge to decisions. There is a risk of changes to NPPF and therefore CS currency. These factors could make it more difficult to ensure that a balance is struck between supporting businesses (allowing necessary, appropriate signage) whilst preventing harm (unattractive, poor, inappropriately designed or prolific signage) to an area's attractiveness as a place to shop, visit or do business.

Mitigation

A new policy could improve the contribution to EC objectives through bringing it up-to-date, revising the areas covered if appropriate and ensuring clarity over the area to which each policy element applies, as well as strengthening the requirements. Other policies will/could cover some of the impacts relating to adverts and signage e.g. general requirements and design policies, historic environment policies.

CARAVANS, CHALETS & LOG CABINS OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D-R
Cumulative Impact	With other policies, e.g. including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping and Pollution (external light). Also Core Strategy Policies – Development and flood risk, Transport Impact, Biodiversity and geo-biodiversity, Protection of enhancement of landscape and settlement character and Coast.
Impact Score	N - neutral

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position results in status-quo. Limited bearing on these objectives. No longer a requirement to have a 6-week closed season (conditions now used to control occupancy) - people staying in caravans longer may have impacts on services and facilities in terms of both strain and helping them remain viable, thus impacting SP2

Mitigation

Careful thought required when applying conditions regarding e.g. open season lengths in relation to amounts and location of caravans and impacts (positive and negative) on local communities, services and facilities. A new policy may be required to ensure these issues and SP objectives are fully addressed. A new policy may be required to include additional criteria such as seeking enhancements / benefits. Policy needs to be strong and up-to-date, fit for purpose for current trends. Ensure other relevant policies are applied to caravan (and similar) development to ensure that SP objectives are supported by development.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape guality and character for future generations EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure Timeframe M-L Geographic Scale D-R Cumulative Impact With other policies e.g. including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping and Pollution (external light). Also Core Strategy Policies - Development and flood risk, Transport Impact, Biodiversity and geo-biodiversity, Protection of enhancement of landscape and settlement character and Coast. Impact Score N/?

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position results in status-quo, assuming this policy is working effectively. Particular links with EN1, EN2 and EN4 There are some concentrations of such accommodation. A strong policy needs to be in placed – further information may be needed to determine success of current policy.

A positive approach is nevertheless required through CS and NPPF. Consider in context of existing and new AONB policy for caravans.

Mitigation

A new policy may be required to include additional criteria such as requirement for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) and seeking enhancements / benefits as well as just managing impacts. Policy needs to be strong and up-to-date, fit for purpose for current trends. Ensure other relevant policies are applied to caravan (and similar) development to ensure that EN objectives are supported by development.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D-R
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping and Pollution (external light). Also Core Strategy Policies – Development and flood risk, Transport Impact, Biodiversity and geo-biodiversity, Protection of enhancement of landscape and settlement character and Coast.
Impact Score	N / ?

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position results in status-quo. No longer a requirement to have a 6week closed season (conditions now used to control occupancy) – people staying in caravans all year round may have impacts on traffic, journeys, water demand, effluent, waste and noise impacts, hence impacting NR1, NR2 and NR4

Mitigation

Careful thought required when applying conditions regarding e.g. open season lengths in relation to amounts and location of caravans and impacts (positive and negative) on aspects such as traffic, journeys, water demand, effluent, waste and noise. A new policy may be required to ensure these issues and NR objectives are fully addressed. Ensure other relevant policies are applied to caravan (and similar) development to ensure that NR objectives are supported by development.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy	
Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D-R
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping and Pollution (external light). Also Core Strategy Policies – Development and flood risk, Transport Impact, Biodiversity and geo-biodiversity, Protection of enhancement of landscape and settlement character and Coast.
Impact Score	N / ?

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position results in status-quo. No longer a requirement to have a 6week closed season (conditions now used to control occupancy) – people staying in caravans longer may have impacts on services and facilities in terms of both strain and helping them remain viable. Also means that jobs/income will be year round. Benefits to EC1 in particular. Newer types of camping-type accommodation such as pods, yurts etc are not accounted for in current policy.

Mitigation

Careful thought required when applying conditions regarding e.g. open season lengths in relation to amounts and location of caravans and impacts (positive and negative). A new policy may be required to ensure these issues and EC objectives are fully addressed and for example to ensure that newer types of camping-type accommodation such as pods, yurts etc are accounted for. Ensure other relevant policies are applied to caravan (and similar) development to ensure that EC objectives are supported by development.

CARAVANS, CHALETS & LOG CABINS OPTION 2 New policy with updated/amended criteria

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D-R
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping and Pollution (external light). Also Core Strategy Policies – Development and flood risk, Transport Impact, Biodiversity and geo-biodiversity, Protection of enhancement of landscape and settlement character and Coast.
Impact Score	?

Comments

Many criteria can be covered elsewhere through other policies such as general requirements. Unclear exactly which elements may need to be included in a new policy – score/impact depends on what the policy would include.

Lancaster seeks improved facilities.

Mitigation

New policy could guide application of conditions regarding e.g. open season lengths in relation to amounts and location of caravans and impacts (positive and negative) on local communities, services and facilities.

Opportunity to include additional criteria such as seeking enhancements / benefits – this could include better supporting existing community facilities rather than campsites having an onsite shop or providing facilities onsite that can be used by local community where these are currently lacking to help support SP objectives. Policy needs to be strong and up-to-date, fit for purpose for current trends. Ensure other relevant policies are applied to caravan (and similar) development to ensure that SP objectives are supported by development.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
 EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure 	
Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D-R
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping and Pollution (external light). Also Core Strategy Policies – Development and flood risk, Transport Impact, Biodiversity and geo-biodiversity, Protection of enhancement of landscape and settlement character and Coast.
Impact Score	?

Comments

Many criteria can be covered elsewhere through other policies such as general requirements. Unclear exactly which elements may need to be included in a new policy – score/impact depends on what the policy would include. Consider in context of existing and new AONB policy for caravans.

Mitigation

Opportunity to include additional criteria (as Lancaster policy) such as seeking environmental enhancements / benefits – this could include biodiversity enhancements, plugging gaps in green networks, landscaping to help support EN objectives, although this should be covered by other policies. Policy needs to be strong and up-to-date, fit for purpose for current trends. Ensure other relevant policies are applied to caravan (and similar) development to ensure that EN objectives are supported by development.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D-R
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping and Pollution (external light). Also Core Strategy Policies – Development and flood risk, Transport Impact, Biodiversity and geo-biodiversity, Protection of enhancement of landscape and settlement character and Coast.
Impact Score	?

Comments

Many criteria can be covered elsewhere through other policies such as general requirements. Unclear exactly which elements may need to be included in a new policy – score/impact depends on what the policy would include.

Mitigation

Opportunity to include additional criteria (as Lancaster policy) such as seeking environmental enhancements / benefits – this could include energy or water efficiency measures to help support NR objectives, although this should be covered by other policies. Policy needs to be strong and up-to-date, fit for purpose for current trends. Ensure other relevant policies are applied to caravan (and similar) development to ensure that NR objectives are supported by development.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D-R
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping and Pollution (external light). Also Core Strategy Policies – Development and flood risk, Transport Impact, Biodiversity and geo-biodiversity, Protection of enhancement of landscape and settlement character and Coast.
Impact Score	?

Comments

Many criteria can be covered elsewhere through other policies such as general requirements. Unclear exactly which elements may need to be included in a new policy – score/impact depends on what the policy would include. Lancaster seeks improved facilities.

Mitigation

New policy could guide application of conditions regarding e.g. open season lengths in relation to amounts and location of caravans and impacts (positive and negative) on local communities, local economy, services and facilities.

Opportunity to include additional criteria such as seeking enhancements / benefits – this could include better supporting existing community facilities rather than campsites having an onsite shop or providing facilities onsite that can be used by local community where these are currently lacking to help support SP objectives. Policy needs to be strong and up-to-date, fit for purpose for current trends. Ensure other relevant policies are applied to caravan (and similar) development to ensure that EC objectives are supported by development.

CARAVANS, CHALETS & LOG CABINS OPTION 3 No Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local motory	
Timeframe	S/? (NPPF could be altered, CS to be revised into single Local
	Plan by 2021)
Geographic Scale	DR
Cumulative Impact	Potentially with any new policies introduced e.g. including, General Requirements, Design, Heritage, Trees and Landscaping and Pollution (external light). Also Core Strategy Policies – Development and flood risk, Transport Impact, Biodiversity and geo-biodiversity, Protection of enhancement of landscape and settlement character and Coast.
Impact Score	N / -2

Comments

There is a risk of changes to the NPPF that could result in a loss of controls/affect CS currency Lose any opportunity to improve on existing position and bring policy up-to-date including to reflect newer forms of camping accommodation, to account for new open season rules, to seek enhancements or to take a locally specific approach in an area that is popular with tourists using this form of accommodation.

Mitigation

Ensure other relevant policies are applied to caravan (and similar) development to ensure that SP objectives are supported by development.

Many aspects to consider are already covered in the basic principles of CS and NPPF policies and could be further managed through other new policies such as General Requirements.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	S/? (NPPF could be altered, CS to be revised into single Local Plan by 2021)
Geographic Scale	DR
Cumulative Impact	Potentially with any new policies introduced e.g. including General Requirements, car parking, Design, Trees and Landscaping and Pollution (external light). Also Core Strategy Policies – Development and flood risk, Transport Impact, Biodiversity and geo-biodiversity, Protection of enhancement of landscape and settlement character and Coast.
Impact Score	N / -2

Comments

There is a risk of changes to the NPPF that could result in a loss of controls/affect CS currency Lose any opportunity to improve on existing position and bring policy up-to-date including to reflect newer forms of camping accommodation, to account for new open season rules, to seek enhancements or to take a locally specific approach in an area that is popular with tourists using this form of accommodation. Consider in context of existing and new AONB policy for caravans.

Mitigation

Ensure other relevant policies are applied to caravan (and similar) development to ensure that EN objectives are supported by development. In particular, a need for LVIAs to be submitted for certain locations/scales/types of this type of development.

Many aspects to consider are already covered in the basic principles of CS and NPPF policies and could be further managed through other new policies such as General Requirements.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	S/? (NPPF could be altered, CS to be revised into single Local Plan by 2021)
Geographic Scale	DR
Cumulative Impact	Potentially with any new policies introduced e.g. including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping and Pollution (external light). Also Core Strategy Policies – Development and flood risk, Transport Impact, Biodiversity and geo-biodiversity, Protection of enhancement of landscape and settlement character and Coast.
Impact Score	N / -2

Comments

There is a risk of changes to the NPPF that could result in a loss of controls/affect CS currency Lose any opportunity to improve on existing position and bring policy up-to-date including to reflect newer forms of camping accommodation, to account for new open season rules, to seek enhancements or to take a locally specific approach in an area that is popular with tourists using this form of accommodation.

Mitigation

Ensure other relevant policies are applied to caravan (and similar) development to ensure that NR objectives are supported by development. Many aspects to consider are already covered in the basic principles of CS and NPPF policies and could be further managed through other new policies such as General Requirements.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	S/? (NPPF could be altered, CS to be revised into single Local
	Plan by 2021)
Geographic Scale	DR
Cumulative Impact	Potentially with any new policies introduced e.g. including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping and Pollution (external light). Also Core Strategy Policies – Development and flood risk, Transport Impact, Biodiversity and geo-biodiversity, Protection of enhancement of landscape and settlement character and Coast.
Impact Score	N / -2

Comments

There is a risk of changes to the NPPF that could result in a loss of controls/affect CS currency Lose any opportunity to improve on existing position and bring policy up-to-date including to reflect newer forms of camping accommodation, to account for new open season rules, to seek enhancements or to take a locally specific approach in an area that is popular with tourists using this form of accommodation.

Mitigation

Ensure other relevant policies are applied to caravan (and similar) development to ensure that NR objectives are supported by development. Many aspects to consider are already covered in the basic principles of CS and NPPF policies and could be further managed through other new policies such as General Requirements.

COASTS & WATERCOURSES OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Medium to Long
Geographic Scale	District (with focus on coastal areas and watercourses)
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local planning policies including those relating to flooding, drainage and the environment.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position in relation to coasts and watercourses would maintain the status quo and not therefore result in any different impacts than at present. This policy area has limited direct relevance to social progress objectives, although links could be defined between objective SP2 (improving access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces) and SP5 (improving people's health and sense of wellbeing).

Mitigation

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium to Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local planning policies including those relating to flooding, drainage and the environment.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position in relation to coasts and watercourses would maintain the status quo and not therefore result in any different impacts than at present. This approach would however potentially result in missed opportunities to address some of the issues covered in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Mitigation

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium to Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local planning policies including those relating to flooding, drainage and the environment.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position in relation to coasts and watercourses would maintain the status quo and not therefore result in any different impacts than at present. This approach would however potentially result in missed opportunities to address some of the issues covered in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Mitigation

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium to Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local planning policies including those relating to flooding, drainage and the environment.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position in relation to coasts and watercourses would maintain the status quo and not therefore result in any different impacts than at present. This approach would however potentially result in missed opportunities to address some of the issues covered in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Mitigation

COASTS & WATERCOURSES OPTION 2 New Policy (combining existing and adding new criteria)

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Medium to Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other relevant policies, plans and programmes.
Impact Score	+2

Comments

A new policy would help create a clear policy framework which could help communities better understand how decisions are taken (SP1.3). Out of date and unnecessary elements could be removed and the NPPF could be fully taken into account. A new policy could offer support for proposals that would appropriately enhance access to the coastal areas.

Mitigation

The policy would need to provide sufficient clarity to enable it to be effectively used to mitigate any potential negative impacts on coasts and watercourses.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium to Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other relevant policies, plans and programmes.
Impact Score	N/+2

Comments

The environmental impacts of a new policy relating to coasts and watercourses would depend on its specific content. Such a policy would have the opportunity to maximise potential positive effects on environmental objectives if it goes above and beyond the existing provisions of Core Strategy policies.

Mitigation

Potential benefits could be maximised by ensuring any new policy tackles specific issues and provides sufficient clarity on environmental issues.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium to Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other relevant policies, plans and programmes.
Impact Score	N / +2

Comments

A new updated policy would have the opportunity to impact positively on natural resources objectives, particularly in relation to NR2 which concerns water quality.

Mitigation

Clear requirements in a new policy would hap maximise potential positive impacts.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium to Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other relevant policies, plans and programmes.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

This option would have some effects in terms of enabling the local economy to be more resilient to the impacts of flood risk and therefore help strengthen it – ensuring current local plan policies are retained. However, this would still be the case if NPPF and Core Strategy policies were applied

Mitigation

Ensure NPPF and CS policy continues to be fully applied.

COASTS & WATERCOURSES OPTION 3 No Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local motory	
Timeframe	Medium to Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other relevant policies, plans and programmes.
Impact Score	-2

Comments

This option would not result in a clear local decision making framework to help people understand the process, and would therefore negatively impact on objective SP1.

Mitigation

This negative impact could be mitigated by having a local policy on coasts and watercourse to present a clear decision making framework.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium to Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other relevant policies, plans and programmes.
Impact Score	-2

Comments

This option would miss opportunities to have a local policy that fully reflects the requirements of the NPPF. Some desirable elements of saved local plan policies would be lost, for example references to culverting leading to potential risks of negative effects on the water and wider environment.

Mitigation

A local policy containing clear requirements and covering all relevant elements relating to coastal areas and watercourses would help mitigate potential negative impacts, and maximise opportunities for positive benefits. Other local planning policies relating to the environment would also help mitigate potential effects.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium to Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other relevant policies, plans and programmes.
Impact Score	-2

Comments

This option would miss opportunities to have a local policy that fully reflects the requirements of the NPPF. Some desirable elements of saved local plan policies would be lost, for example references to culverting leading to potential risks of negative effects on natural resources objective for example those relating to water quality and resources.

Mitigation

A local policy containing clear requirements and covering all relevant elements relating to coastal areas and watercourses would help mitigate potential negative impacts, and maximise opportunities for positive benefits. Other local planning policies relating to the sustainable use and management of natural resources would also help mitigate potential effects.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium to Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other relevant policies, plans and programmes.
Impact Score	0

Comments

This policy area has limited bearing to economic objectives therefore no impacts of this approach are predicted.

Mitigation

No applicable as policy area does not relate to economic objectives.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	DR
Cumulative Impact	With other polices e.g. Design, General Requirements, plus PD Rights
Impact Score	N

Comments

Current policies seek to protect facilities unless certain criteria have been met. This has benefits for most SP objectives, which would continue as the status quo. There is a possible negative impact for SP3 in that the current policy restricts conversion of facilities to homes, although again this would remain as status quo if the current policy was retained. The policy does not protect from conversion to non-residential uses which leaves facilities at risk of loss in this way.

Mitigation

Introduce a new policy that applies to conversions of community facilities to any type of use and which has tighter criteria regarding the circumstances in which a loss would be permitted. For example, it may be that conversion of a less suitable building for a particular facility could enable/deliver/fund the use of a more appropriate building allowing the facility to remain available whilst delivering a new home/employment unit etc – the development of a new policy should include exploration of this opportunity.

Other policies may help to meet SP objectives through conversions but only where permission is required.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	DR
Cumulative Impact	With other polices e.g. Design, General Requirements, plus PD Rights
Impact Score	N

Comments

Current policies seek to protect facilities unless certain criteria have been met. Any existing impacts would continue as the status quo. The policy does not protect from conversion to non-residential uses which leaves facilities at risk of loss in this way and PD rights allow some conversions anyway. Harm to biodiversity (e.g. bats roosting and swifts nesting in older buildings) may result even where permission of required. Policy currently allows for e.g. underused facilities to be converted in certain circumstances, meaning that conversions may result in improvements to the built environment and settlement character. Equally however, buildings may deliberately be allowed to fall into disrepair in order to help meet the criteria for conversion or the conversion may not be sympathetic.

Mitigation

Introduce a new policy that applies to conversions of community facilities to any type of use and which has tighter criteria regarding the circumstances in which a loss would be permitted. For example, it may be that conversion of a less suitable building for a particular facility could enable/deliver/fund the use of a more appropriate building allowing the facility to remain available whilst delivering a new home/employment unit etc – the development of a new policy should include exploration of this opportunity. Other policies, such as design policies may help to meet EN objectives through conversions but only where permission is required. This should include design requirements for conversions to take biodiversity value of existing buildings into account in terms of e.g. bats and swifts and make provision for them as part of the conversion and to reflect and enhance settlement character/built environment.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	DR
Cumulative Impact	With other polices e.g. Design, General Requirements, plus PD Rights
Impact Score	N

Comments

Current policies seek to protect facilities unless certain criteria have been met. This has benefits such as helping to retain facilities in rural areas resulting, in theory, in a reduced need to travel (NR1), which would continue as the status quo. Where facilities are not retained, conversions to create new homes are likely to be more resource efficient then new builds in terms of re-using the existing fabric but also in terms of land and making older buildings more energy efficient. The policy does not protect from conversion to non-residential uses which leaves facilities at risk of loss in this way.

Mitigation

Introduce a new policy that applies to conversions of community facilities to any type of use and which has tighter criteria regarding the circumstances in which a loss would be permitted. For example, it may be that conversions of buildings housing a facility could be encouraged to result in co-use rather than full conversion allowing the facility to remain viable and available whilst delivering a new home/employment unit – the development of a new policy should include exploration of this opportunity. Other policies may help to meet NR objectives through conversions but only where permission is required.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	DR
Cumulative Impact	With other polices e.g. Design, General Requirements, plus PD Rights
Impact Score	N

Comments

Current policies seek to protect facilities unless certain criteria have been met. This has benefits for most EC objectives that continue as the status quo – this includes retaining jobs and economic diversity especially in rural areas. The policy does not protect from conversion to non-residential uses which leaves facilities at risk of loss in this way.

Mitigation

Introduce a new policy that applies to conversions of community facilities to any type of use and which has tighter criteria regarding the circumstances in which a loss would be permitted. For example, it may be that conversion of a less suitable building for a particular facility could enable/deliver/fund the use of a more appropriate building allowing the facility to remain available whilst delivering a new home/employment unit etc. Alternatively, dual uses could be delivered through partial conversions to help facilities remain viable – the development of a new policy should include exploration of these opportunities.

Other policies may help to meet EC objectives through conversions but only where permission is required.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES OPTION 2 New Policy with updated/amended criteria

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	DR
Cumulative Impact	With other polices e.g. Design, General Requirements, plus PD Rights
Impact Score	+2

Comments

A new policy would continue to protect facilities unless certain criteria have been met, but the criteria would be likely to be stronger and/or more up to date and more reflective of the current context. This has benefits for most SP objectives. A new policy should also protect from conversion to non-residential uses. There is a possible negative impact for SP3 in that the policy would still restrict conversion of facilities to homes but delivery of homes specifically through conversion of facilities is minimal and also have to be balanced against the wider benefits of retaining the facilities, especially in rural areas that might otherwise have none.

Mitigation

Ensure new policy applies to conversions of community facilities to any type of use and includes more robust and up-to-date criteria regarding the circumstances in which a loss would be permitted, including robustness of marketing and viability demonstration. Provisions should be sought to support (as a priority over loss) conversion of a less suitable building for a particular facility to enable/deliver/fund the use of a more appropriate building allowing the facility to remain available whilst delivering a new home/employment unit etc and to enable co-location of facilities or a facility and another use, such as an employment unit or home.

Other policies should also be applied to conversions to help to meet SP objectives where permission is required.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	DR
Cumulative Impact	With other polices e.g. Design, General Requirements, plus PD Rights
Impact Score	+2

Comments

A new policy would continue to protect facilities unless certain criteria have been met, but the criteria would be likely to be stronger and/or more up to date and more reflective of the current context. This could have benefits for some EN objectives, although some benefits would be delivered through other policies e.g. relating to biodiversity and design, avoiding harm to wildlife and supporting improvements to the built environment and settlement character. Criteria could seek to refuse conversions where there is evidence that buildings have been deliberately be allowed to fall into disrepair. A new policy should also protect from conversion to non-residential uses.

Mitigation

Ensure new policy applies to conversions of community facilities to any type of use and includes more robust and up-to-date criteria regarding the circumstances in which a loss would be permitted, including robustness of marketing and viability demonstration.

Other policies, such as design policies should be applied to help to meet EN objectives through conversions where permission is required. This should include design requirements for conversions to take biodiversity value of existing buildings into account in terms of e.g. bats and swifts and make provision for them as part of the conversion and to reflect and enhance settlement character/built environment.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	DR
Cumulative Impact	With other polices e.g. Design, General Requirements, plus PD Rights
Impact Score	+2

Comments

A new policy would continue to protect facilities unless certain criteria have been met, but the criteria would be likely to be stronger and/or more up to date and more reflective of the current context. A new policy should also protect from conversion to non-residential uses. This will have benefits such as helping to retain facilities in rural areas resulting, in theory, in a reduced need to travel (NR1). Where facilities are not retained, conversions to create new homes are likely to be more resource efficient then new builds in terms of re-using the existing fabric but also in terms of land and making older buildings more energy efficient.

Mitigation

Ensure new policy applies to conversions of community facilities to any type of use and includes more robust and up-to-date criteria regarding the circumstances in which a loss would be permitted, including robustness of marketing and viability demonstration.

Other policies, such as design policies should be applied to help to meet EN objectives through conversions where permission is required. Provisions should be sought to support (as a priority over loss) conversion of a less suitable building for a particular facility to enable/deliver/fund the use of a more appropriate building allowing the facility to remain available whilst delivering a new home/employment unit etc and to enable co-location of facilities or a facility and another use, such as an employment unit or home.

- EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
- EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	DR
Cumulative Impact	With other polices e.g. Design, General Requirements, plus PD Rights
Impact Score	0

Comments

A new policy would continue to protect facilities unless certain criteria have been met, but the criteria would be likely to be stronger and/or more up to date and more reflective of the current context. A new policy should also protect from conversion to non-residential uses. This has benefits for most EC objectives that continue as the status quo – this includes retaining jobs and economic diversity especially in rural areas. However, it could also restrict conversion to employment uses – this could have negative impacts or benefits depending on the type of employment/number of jobs etc that are lost, gained or retained.

Mitigation

It is important that a new policy that applies to conversions of community facilities to any type of use and has more robust criteria regarding the circumstances in which a loss would be permitted. However, provision should be made for weight to be given to the type of conversion and the benefits to or impacts on the specific locality so that the balance of losses, gains or retention of employment/economic diversity can be taken into account.

Economic benefits could also be gained through encouraging (as a priority over loss) conversion of a less suitable building for a particular facility to enable/deliver/fund the use of a more appropriate building allowing the facility to remain available whilst delivering a new home/employment unit etc. Alternatively, dual uses could be delivered through partial conversions to help facilities remain viable, retaining them whilst also delivering an employment unit or home – the development of a new policy should include exploration of these opportunities.

Other policies may help to meet EC objectives through conversions but only where permission is required.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES OPTION 3 No Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home
- SP4 To improve the level of skills, education and training
- SP5 To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	DR
Cumulative Impact	With other polices e.g. Design, General Requirements, plus PD Rights
Impact Score	-2

Comments

Removing all local level policy could result in increased loss of local services and facilities, particularly in rural areas where these are already limited. Core Strategy policy seeks to retain vitality of communities but there would be reduced ability to seek retention of specific facilities without criteria. Similarly, the opportunity to make other improvements to the existing position, such as encouraging dual uses or using conversions to otherwise aid retention and viability would be lost.

Mitigation

Introduce a new local policy with improvements as set out under option 2.

Other policies, such as those relating to design and access to services should be applied to help to meet SP objectives through conversions where permission is required.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	DR
Cumulative Impact	With other polices e.g. Design, General Requirements, plus PD Rights
Impact Score	N but potentially +1

Comments

Whilst the loss of a local policy could have negative impacts for other objectives, provided other policies, including Design and General Requirements policies, take relevant issues into account and are properly and fully applied to conversions, and provided that NPPF and existing CS policies are interpreted strongly, EN objectives should be largely met.

Conversions can cause harm to biodiversity (e.g. bats roosting and swifts nesting in older buildings). Conversions may result in improvements to the built environment and settlement character but equally, buildings may deliberately be allowed to fall into disrepair in order that the conversion becomes favourable.

Mitigation

A new policy would provide a more robust basis on which to judge applications for the conversion and potential loss of community facilities.

Other policies, such as design policies should be applied to help to meet EN objectives through conversions where permission is required. This should include design requirements for conversions to take biodiversity value of existing buildings into account in terms of e.g. bats and swifts and make provision for them as part of the conversion and to reflect and enhance settlement character/built environment.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	DR
Cumulative Impact	With other polices e.g. Design, General Requirements, plus PD Rights
Impact Score	0/N

Comments

Removing all local level policy could result in increased loss of local services and facilities, particularly in rural areas where these are already limited. This could have pros and cons depending on circumstances in each locality and case. For instance, the loss of a facility might mean rural people need to travel more but the new building might be more energy efficient, might mean a local family can now live nearer their school/work or might create a new business unit. Losing the local policy would result in less control and less opportunity to take a balanced view based on local circumstances. Core Strategy policy seeks to retain vitality of communities but there would be reduced ability to seek retention of specific facilities without criteria. Similarly, the opportunity to make other improvements to the existing position, such as encouraging dual uses or using conversions to otherwise aid retention and viability would be lost. However, other policies could cover some of these issues.

Mitigation

A new policy would provide a more robust basis on which to judge applications for the conversion and potential loss of community facilities.

Other policies, such as those relating to design and access to services should be applied to help to meet NR objectives through conversions where permission is required.

- EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
- EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	D R
Cumulative Impact	With other polices e.g. Design, General Requirements, plus PD Rights
Impact Score	-2

Comments

A loss of local control could mean increased conversions to residential which could result in increased loss of local facilities and businesses, rural economic diversity and, whilst potentially small in numbers, important rural jobs. Some conversions could be to other employment/job-providing uses. No local policy on this matter would weaken the position and ability to make balanced judgements about net gains and losses depending on different circumstances in each case e.g. depending on the type of facility being lost, other facilities available and what is going to replace it and the local benefits of that etc. These issues are particularly relevant to the rural economy and rural areas, which have fewer facilities to begin with and thus the impacts and benefits will be more acutely felt.

Mitigation

Introduce a new local policy with improvements as set out under option 2. Other policies, such as those relating to design and access to services should be applied to help to meet EC objectives through conversions where permission is required.

CONVERSION OF BUILDINGS TO RESIDENTIAL USE OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Limeframe	
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	? (cumulative impact with new Permitted Development rights)
Impact Score	0

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position would maintain the status quo therefore this option would not result in any different impacts on social progress objectives than at present. This policy area has links with objective SP3 to provide everyone with a decent home. It also has relevance in relation to SP2 which concerns ensuring people have access to facilities and services, which is of relevance due to this policy area covering housing proposals in rural areas. Cumulative impacts with the policy approach towards loss of community facilities would also need to be considered as the existing saved local plan policy H13 seeks to protect against the loss of community facilities to residential use.

Mitigation

Criteria in the existing policy seek to mitigate impacts regarding the increased need to travel as a result of rural development, as proposed locations must not be isolated or poorly linked to transport infrastructure. Further clarity and strict application of these requirements could help further mitigate impacts.

Other local policies are applied to proposals for conversion to residential use such as design and heritage policies, and these can be applied to mitigate negative effects or maximise potential positive impacts in relation to this policy area.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	? (cumulative impact with new Permitted Development rights)
Impact Score	0

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position would maintain the status quo therefore this option would not result in any different impacts on environmental objectives than at present. This policy area has links with objectives relating to landscape (EN2), built environment character, the historic environment (EN3) and nature conservation (EN1), given that a significant proportion of proposals it will deal with are disused traditional buildings in rural areas.

Mitigation

The existing saved Local Plan policies include criteria to mitigate possible environmental impacts from the conversion of buildings to residential use. Other environmental local planning policies can also be applied to such proposals to mitigate effects. Positive effects could be maximised through perhaps additional guidance relating to design.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	? (cumulative impact with new Permitted Development rights)
Impact Score	0

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position would maintain the status quo therefore this option would not result in any different impacts on natural resources objectives than at present. This policy area has links with objectives relating to reducing the need to travel and increasing energy efficiency (NR1) and encouraging development on brownfield sites (NR3.1) given that it is a policy area concerned with re-using existing buildings.

Mitigation

Criteria of the existing saved local plan policy H12 and other local planning policies will be applied for example sustainable development policies to ensure that negative natural resource impacts are minimised, through for example ensuring conversions do not take place in isolated locations.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	? (cumulative impact with new Permitted Development rights)
Impact Score	0

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position would maintain the status quo therefore this option would not result in any different impacts on economic objectives than at present. This policy area has links with objectives relating to creating new employment opportunities (EC1) and diversifying and strengthening the local economy (EC3). The existing saved local plan policy H12 in relation to converting buildings outside development boundaries prioritises employment uses over residential uses, requiring it to be demonstrated that the building is not in demand for rural employment in the local area before it is allowed to be considered for housing use. This criteria of the existing policy is therefore important in its focus on promoting the rural economy.

Mitigation

Maintaining the current policy position would continue to ensure that priority is given to employment uses when consideration is given to the conversion of rural buildings. However the expansion of permitted development rights offer far more scope for the conversion of employment and rural buildings to residential use, thus limiting the planning authority's scope to exercise control over this issue.

CONVERSION OF BUILDINGS TO RESIDENTIAL USE OPTION

2

New policy with amended/updated criteria

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

loourniotory	
Timeframe	Long - if carried into Single Local Plan
Geographic Scale	District (balance between rural and urban depends on content and approach)
Cumulative Impact	? (in combination with new permitted development rights, proposed general requirements policy and other local planning policies)
Impact Score	0/+2

Comments

The impacts of a new policy would be dependent upon its specific content. It has the potential to impact positively on the objective to provide everyone with a decent home (SP3) if it enables more appropriate conversions to residential use. Careful consideration would need to be given to continuing to ensure the location of conversions is managed so as not to impact negatively on objectives to ensure that people have satisfactory access to goods and services (SP2), given the focus of the existing policy on rural areas. If any new policy includes existing criteria and provides largely the same policy direction then the impact would be neutral, however a new policy offers opportunities to seek more positive impacts.

A new updated policy would help provide a clear framework for local decision making and could help people more easily understand the decision making process, positively contributing to objective SP1.

Mitigation

The proposed general requirements policy and other existing and new policies must contain the most appropriate criteria and be enforced properly to ensure any loss of criteria currently in place in relation to the conversion of buildings to residential use does not have a negative impact.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT				
 EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure 				
Timeframe	Timeframe Long - if carried into Single Local Plan			
Geographic Scale	District (balance between rural and urban depends on content and approach)			
Cumulative Impact ? (in combination with new permitted development rights, proposed general requirements policy and other local planning policies)				
Impact Score	0 / +2			

Comments

The impacts of a new policy would be dependent upon its specific content and whether it represents a more permissive or restrictive approach to conversions of buildings to residential use. It has the potential to impact positively on environmental objectives through for example requiring high quality sympathetic design to respect the character of the building (EN3.2) and encouraging the re-use of buildings (EN3.3). It could also impact positively on biodiversity objectives (EN1) by including criteria to ensure that habitats and species associated with disused buildings are protected, and on landscape objectives (EN2) by ensuring that building conversions are only permitted where they would respect the rural character of the countryside. The existing saved Local Plan policy already generally achieves these objectives and the impacts of a new/updated policy may therefore be limited, however it offers the opportunity to consider whether any elements of the policy could be strengthened or whether new elements could be added.

Mitigation

The proposed general requirements policy and other existing and new policies must contain the most appropriate criteria and be enforced properly to ensure any loss of criteria currently in place in relation to the conversion of buildings to residential use does not have a negative impact. A large proportion of proposals for conversion to residential use now benefit from permitted development rights, removing a large degree of control from local authorities. This increases the risk of negative environmental effects but there is no scope for mitigating these impacts.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Long – if carried into Single Local Plan	
Geographic Scale	District (balance between rural and urban depends on content and approach)	
Cumulative Impact	? (in combination with new permitted development rights, proposed general requirements policy and other local planning policies)	
Impact Score	0 / +2	

Comments

The impacts of a new policy would be dependent upon its specific content and whether it represents a more permissive or restrictive approach to conversions of buildings to residential use. It has the potential to impact positively on natural resources objectives through for example encouraging development on brownfield sites (NR3.1).

Mitigation

The proposed general requirements policy and other existing and new policies must contain the most appropriate criteria and be enforced properly to ensure any loss of criteria currently in place in relation to the conversion of buildings to residential use does not have a negative impact. Many buildings proposed for conversion are in rural areas and therefore less sustainable locations, leading to potential negative natural resources impacts given the increased need to travel. A new policy will need to provide a structured framework for permitting conversions in rural areas to ensure that only buildings in relatively sustainable locations are permitted to minimise the potential for cumulative negative natural resources impacts.

- EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
- EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

	-
Timeframe	Long – if carried into Single Local Plan
Geographic Scale	District (balance between rural and urban depends on content and approach)
Cumulative Impact	? (in combination with new permitted development rights, proposed general requirements policy and other local planning policies)
Impact Score	0 / +2

Comments

The impacts of a new policy would be dependent upon its specific content and whether it represents a more permissive or restrictive approach to conversions of buildings to residential use. This policy area has links with objectives relating to creating new employment opportunities (EC1) and diversifying and strengthening the local economy (EC3). The existing saved local plan policy H12 in relation to converting buildings outside development boundaries prioritises employment uses over residential uses, requiring it to be demonstrated that the building is not in demand for rural employment in the local area before it is allowed to be considered for housing use. This criteria of the existing policy is therefore important in its focus on promoting the rural economy. Impacts on the economy of a new updated policy would therefore depend upon whether the preference for employment uses is rolled forward into a new policy.

Mitigation

The proposed general requirements policy and other existing and new policies must contain the most appropriate criteria and be enforced properly to ensure any loss of criteria currently in place in relation to the conversion of buildings to residential use does not have a negative impact.

CONVERSION OF BUILDINGS TO RESIDENTIAL USE OPTION

No Policy - rely on National and Core Strategy Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Depends on longevity of National Policy relied upon or until new policy otherwise introduced; Core Strategy to 2025	
Geographic Scale	District	
Cumulative Impact	In combination with new permitted development rights, proposed general requirements policy and other local planning policies.	
Impact Score	-2	

Comments

This option would involve relying only on national policy and the Core Strategy, with existing saved Local Plan policies H11 and H12 becoming redundant. This would introduce more uncertainty and not provide as clear a decision making framework than at present, which would not help people understand the process (SP1.3). Losing the current local plan policies would weaken the Council's policy position in relation to conversions – for example it would lose the criteria requiring such proposals not to be in isolated locations. This could result in more conversions in unsustainable locations which would not align well with social objectives of improving people's access to services and facilities.

Mitigation

Other existing policies, for example in relation to sustainable development principles and transport and accessibility could still be applied to try and control the location of conversions to mitigate potential negative effects. A clear specific policy on conversions to residential use would help provide a clearer policy framework and help people understand how decisions on proposals for building conversions would be determined.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

	-
Timeframe	Depends on longevity of National Policy relied upon or until new policy otherwise introduced; Core Strategy to 2025
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	In combination with new permitted development rights, proposed general requirements policy and other local planning policies.
Impact Score	-2

Comments

Losing a number of specific criteria in the saved Local Plan policies risks a number of negative environmental effects, as there is little policy detail in the NPPF or Core Strategy in relation to conversion of buildings to residential use. For example the existing saved policies requires that the conversion proposal does create additional demands for new buildings – i.e. the building must be redundant. This helps to minimise landscape impacts by reducing the need for new buildings in the countryside. Losing this specific element of the policy would therefore risk negative landscape impacts (EN2).

Mitigation

Some mitigation of environmental impacts could be achieved through the application of other local policies but a number of specific elements of the existing conversions policy are not covered adequately by other policies.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Depends on longevity of National Policy relied upon or until new policy otherwise introduced; Core Strategy to 2025
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	In combination with new permitted development rights, proposed general requirements policy and other local planning policies.
Impact Score	-2

Comments

Losing a number of specific criteria in the saved Local Plan policies risks a number of negative natural resources effects, as there is little policy detail in the NPPF or Core Strategy in relation to conversion of buildings to residential use. As an example the current policy H12 requires that proposals are not isolated or poorly linked to existing transport infrastructure. Without this criteria there is a risk that the location of proposals will not be able to be as tightly controlled, risking more conversions in more remote areas thus increasing the need to travel and resultant greenhouse gas emissions (NR1).

Mitigation

Some mitigation of natural resources impacts could be achieved through other local planning policies for example relating to sustainable development and transport and accessibility.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Depends on longevity of National Policy relied upon or until new policy otherwise introduced; Core Strategy to 2025
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	In combination with new permitted development rights, proposed general requirements policy and other local planning policies.
Impact Score	-2

Comments

Losing a number of specific criteria in the saved Local Plan policies risks a number of negative impacts on economic objectives, as there is little policy detail in the NPPF or Core Strategy in relation to conversion of buildings to residential use. As an example the current policy H12 requires it to be demonstrated that a building is not in demand for rural employment in the local area before it can be considered for conversion. Without a specific policy the Council risks losing this promotion of rural employment opportunities which does not align well with economic objectives (e.g. EC1 and EC3).

Mitigation

Whilst existing employment sites are offered protection from change of use by other local planning policies, the specific issue of effectively protecting the 'potential' of buildings for employment uses would not be covered in other policies. The only way of mitigating this impact would therefore be to retain this policy element in the Development Management policies DPD.

EQUESTRIAN DEVELOPMENT OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of

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Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D R (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	In combination effects with CS and NPPF
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position results in status-quo.

Some bearing on SP2, SP5 and SP6

Policy L9 not being strictly applied (e.g. criterion a)) and some elements in need of improvement/updating.

Mitigation

Consider new policy to improve and update - this could help achieve SP objectives more fully.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D R (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	In combination effects with CS and NPPF
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Links to all EN objectives, however, maintaining current policy position results in status-quo

Mitigation

Consider new policy to improve and update - this could help achieve EN objectives more fully.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D R (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	Limited
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Limited links to NR objectives. Maintaining current policy position results in status-quo.

Mitigation

Consider new policy to improve and update – this could potentially help achieve NR objectives more fully.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D R (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	In combination effects with CS and NPPF
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Some links with EC1 and EC3. Impact will vary depending on type of horse-related use e.g. single horse in field with shelter for private use will have different impact to a large riding stables offering lessons or rides out.

Maintaining current policy position results in status-quo.

Mitigation

Consider new policy to improve and update – however, impacts will remain dependent on types of horse-relates use applied for and approved – a new policy could encourage certain types.

EQUESTRIAN DEVELOPMENT OPTION 2 New Policy with updated/amended criteria

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local motory	
Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D R (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	In combination effects with CS, NPPF other new policies, including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping, Pollution (external lighting), Heritage and Parking.
Impact Score	? (scope for + depending on exact criteria set out)

<u>Comments</u>

Main links are with SP2, SP5 and SP6. Potential for improvements on current position but nature and extent will depend on exact criteria.

Mitigation

Criteria to be carefully chosen to ensure support for SP objectives.

Policy should be more positively worded then at present and need not be so restrictive in terms of requiring relationship to existing buildings in all circumstances i.e. Policy L9 not currently being strictly applied (criterion a))

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D R (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	In combination effects with CS, NPPF other new policies; including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping, Pollution (external lighting), Heritage and Parking.
Impact Score	? (scope for + depending on exact criteria set out)

Comments

Main links are with SP2, SP5 and SP6. Potential for improvements on current position but nature and extent will depend on exact criteria.

Dependence on other policies to fully achieve these objectives.

Mitigation

Criteria to be carefully chosen to ensure support for EN objectives.

Policy should include specific control over the cumulative and incremental impacts of this type of development. Potential for a new General Requirements Policy that could include control over cumulative and incremental impacts.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D R (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	Limited
Impact Score	0

<u>Comments</u>

Few links with NR objectives. Other policies are likely to cover most NR issues.

Horse-related development has the potential to encourage more cars journeys in the countryside – this issue needs to be carefully managed.

Mitigation

Criteria to be carefully chosen to ensure support for NR objectives where possible, in particular ensuring that car journeys in particular, but also and energy and water supplies are fully considered and properly managed in line with NR1 and NR2.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

	-
Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D R (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	In combination effects with CS, NPPF other new policies; including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping, Pollution (external lighting), Heritage and Parking.
Impact Score	? (scope for + depending on exact criteria set out)

<u>Comments</u>

Contribution to EC SA objectives is dependent on exact criteria and approach set out in new policy to the locations that would be considered acceptable for the various types of horse-related development.

Mitigation

Criteria to be carefully chosen to ensure support for EN objectives.

New policy will need to be more flexible, to take account of the different types of horse-related development and their differing impacts.

EQUESTRIAN DEVELOPMENT OPTION 3 No Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local motory	
Timeframe	S/? (NPPF could be altered, CS to be revised into single Local Plan by 2021)
Geographic Scale	D R (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	Potentially with any new policies introduced; including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping, Pollution (external lighting), Heritage and Parking.
Impact Score	N / -2

Comments

Principles set out in existing policy L9 are largely (although not wholly) covered by NPPF and CS. Control over location of horse-related developments would be lost.

Opportunity to include other local slants on managing this type of development and the need to consider bridleway congestion and highway impacts would be lost.

No opportunity to enhance contribution to meeting SP2, SP5 and SP6.

In a rural district, horse-related development is a particular issue and needs local interpretation of national and strategic policies in order to manage the impacts appropriately. There is a risk of changes to the NPPF that could result in a loss of controls/affect CS currency.

Mitigation

Consider new policy to improve and update to ensure support for SP objectives and to cover those aspects that are still considered to be required but would be otherwise lost.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	S/? (NPPF could be altered, CS to be revised into single Local Plan by 2021)
Geographic Scale	D R (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	Potentially with any new policies introduced; including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping, Pollution (external lighting), Heritage and Parking.
Impact Score	N / -2

Comments

Principles set out in existing policy L9 are largely (although not wholly) covered by NPPF and CS. Control over location of horse-related developments would be lost.

Opportunity to include other local slants on managing this type of development and the need to consider bridleway congestion and highway impacts would be lost.

Opportunity to employ controls on cumulative and incremental impacts would be lost, although could be covered by a cumulative impacts reference in another policy (e.g. General Requirements).

No opportunity to enhance contribution to meeting EN objectives.

In a rural district, horse-related development is a particular issue and needs local interpretation of national and strategic policies in order to manage the impacts appropriately.

There is a risk of changes to the NPPF that could result in a loss of controls/affect CS currency

Mitigation

Consider new policy to improve and update to ensure support for EN objectives and to cover those aspects that are still considered to be required but would be otherwise lost.

Policy should include specific control over the cumulative and incremental impacts of this type of development – could cover incremental and cumulative impacts in a new general requirements local policy.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	S/? (NPPF could be altered, CS to be revised into single Local Plan by 2021)
Geographic Scale	D R (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	Potentially with any new policies introduced; including General Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping, Pollution (external lighting), Heritage and Parking.
Impact Score	N

Comments

Limited links to NR objectives.

Mitigation

Consider new policy to improve and update – this could potentially help achieve NR objectives more fully, especially NR1.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	S/? (NPPF could be altered, CS to be revised into single Local
	Plan by 2021)
Geographic Scale	D R (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	Potentially with any new policies introduced; including General
	Requirements, Design, Trees and Landscaping, Pollution (external
	lighting), Heritage and Parking.
Impact Score	N / ?

Comments

Any new policy is unlikely to seek a greater or lesser quantum of horse-related development and so overall effects of Option 3 for EC objectives may not be significantly different from current position. However, this option removes the opportunity to employ controls over location and to be more locally specific in terms of the need to manage different types and scales of horse-related development, which may also influence economic impacts.

There is a risk of changes to the NPPF that could result in a loss of controls/affect CS currency

Mitigation

Consider new policy to improve and update and to help support EN objectives – in particular, by including appropriate controls over location and different types and scales of horse-related development.

ESSENTIAL DWELLINGS FOR WORKERS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Medium – position could be reviewed during Local Plan Review.
Geographic Scale	District - Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	N

Comments

This policy option would maintain the status quo therefore the impacts of the approach would not be different to the current baseline. The policy area has links with some social progress objectives, particularly the objective to provide people with decent homes (SP3) and the objective to improve people's access to facilities and services as it affects where people can live in relation to their workplace. It also affects how much development can take place in rural areas so has links with objectives of supporting local facilities and rural communities (SP6).

Mitigation

Given the limited links and impacts of this approach on social progress objectives there is limited scope for mitigation to maximise positive impacts.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium – position could be reviewed during Local Plan Review.
Geographic Scale	District - Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

This policy option would maintain the status quo therefore the impacts of the approach would not be different to the current baseline. This policy area has links with a number of environmental objectives as its purpose is to manage new housing development in rural areas. It therefore links with EN2.1 relating to landscape quality and EN2.2 relating to maintaining the tranquillity of rural landscapes

Mitigation

Any potential negative impacts of new housing in the countryside are mitigated through other local plan policies relating to landscape, design etc. There is scope to maximise potential positive effects through a new/amended policy that contains more/stricter requirements in relation to environmental objectives.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium – position could be reviewed during Local Plan Review.
Geographic Scale	District - Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

This policy option would maintain the status quo therefore the impacts of the approach would not be different to the current baseline. This policy area has links with natural resource objectives. It deals with development in rural areas which raises issues such accessing services and facilities and the need to travel by car (NR1.4). It specifically deals with essential dwellings for workers in the countryside to enable people to live close to their place of work (but not necessarily other facilities and services).

Mitigation

Other local plan policies seek to mitigate impacts relating to this policy area, for example policies relating to sustainable development and the environment. Clear and firm requirements in a new/updated policy could help ensure that only new dwellings for which there is an essential requirement are permitted in rural areas, helping minimise potential negative impacts such as increased car travel.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium – position could be reviewed during Local Plan Review.
Geographic Scale	District - Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

This policy option would maintain the status quo therefore the impacts of the approach would not be different to the current baseline. The policy area has some limited links with economic objectives, as a policy concerned with allowing people to build homes in the countryside where it is essential to the operation of a rural business. It therefore links with objectives relating to rural diversification (EC3.4) and supporting local companies (EC1.2).

Mitigation

Economic benefits could perhaps be maximised by a new/amended policy approach that would be more permissive of new dwellings to support rural benefits. However this would need to be balanced with the negative environmental and natural resources impacts that would arise from a more permissive approach to development in rural areas.

ESSENTIAL DWELLINGS FOR WORKERS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE OPTION 2 New policy with updated criteria

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District - Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	-2

Comments

The impacts on social progress objectives will clearly be dependent upon the specific content of a new policy. An issue under consideration at the Issues and Options stage however was whether it would be more appropriate for new businesses to be served by a temporary (rather than permanent) dwelling until the business is fully established. The permitting of temporary as opposed to permanent dwellings would not align well with social objectives relating to providing everyone with a decent home (SP3) and to improve people's sense of health and wellbeing (SP5) as generally temporary accommodation is likely to be of a lesser quality and standard than permanent dwellings.

Mitigation

The potential negative effects of this policy could be mitigated by placing a time limit on the temporary accommodation to ensure it is removed after a specified time period, or replaced with a permanent home if the business with which it is associated becomes fully established and justifies a permanent dwelling.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District - Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

The impacts on environmental protection objectives will clearly be dependent upon the specific content of a new policy. An issue under consideration at the Issues and Options stage however was whether it would be more appropriate for new businesses to be served by a temporary (rather than permanent) dwelling until the business is fully established. The permitting of temporary as opposed to permanent dwellings would not align well with some environmental protection objectives for example relating to landscape character (EN2) and high quality sympathetic design (EN3.2) as there is the risk that temporary accommodation (e.g caravans) would be of a lesser quality that well designed permanent dwellings. However given their temporary nature, such impacts would be time limited and reversible, compared to the provision of a permanent dwelling for a business which subsequently ceases to operate.

Mitigation

Other local planning policies (e.g. relating to landscape impact) would still work to mitigate any negative impacts of temporary accommodation and influence its siting and location. Also imposing a time limit/requirement for temporary dwellings to be removed or replaced with permanent dwellings would ensure any effects are time limited and reversible.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District - Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

The impacts on natural resources objectives will clearly be dependent upon the specific content of a new policy. If a new policy requires temporary as opposed to permanent dwellings for rural businesses that aren't fully established it could have impacts on a number of objectives. The use of temporary dwellings would ensure that new permanent dwellings are only built to support rural businesses where there is the strongest justification and need. This will help minimise the amount of new permanent development in the countryside, promoting sustainable patterns of development and reducing the need to travel by car (NR1).

Mitigation

Other policies concerning sustainable development and the environment would be applied to help ensure the highest quality outcome for natural resources objectives.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District - Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	N / +2

Comments

The impacts on economic objectives will clearly be dependent upon the specific content of a new policy. If a new policy requires temporary as opposed to permanent dwellings for rural businesses that aren't fully established it could have impacts on a number of objectives. This could help support rural diversification (EC3) by promoting a more flexible approach for businesses that are not fully established.

Mitigation

The Council would need to have clear requirements and a definition as to what is considered a 'fully established' business. Requiring temporary rather than permanent dwellings could in some cases present an extra barrier or hurdle to rural businesses and potentially discourage investment in the area, so this would need to be carefully managed.

ESSENTIAL DWELLINGS FOR WORKERS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE OPTION 3

No Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

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Timeframe	Medium – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District – Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	-2

Comments

Deleting the existing saved Local Plan policies and not replacing them with a new Local Plan policy would mean decisions on new dwellings for essential workers in the countryside would need to be based just on relevant Core Strategy policies, other new Development Management policies and national policy in the NPPF. This would not create a clear local decision making framework that would enable people to fully understand the decision making process and would therefore impact negatively on objective SP1.3. Not having a locally specific policy for South Lakeland would not address housing needs in the most appropriate way (SP3). The absence of a clear local policy may result in more development in the countryside which would not positively impact on SP2 in relation to improving people's access to facilities and services.

Mitigation

A local policy with clear criteria to address and manage this particular type of housing need would mitigate negative impacts of this policy approach.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District – Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	-2

Comments

The absence of a specific local policy would create a more uncertain decision making framework for essential dwellings for workers in the countryside. This would likely mean that the Council would not be able to effectively manage such proposals for development. As a result this could lead to more development in the countryside with resultant potential negative impacts on landscape, local character etc. (EN2.1, EN2.2).

Mitigation

Other local and national policies would still be applied to mitigate potential negative impacts of this approach, however impacts could most effectively be managed by having a clear local policy on dwellings for essential workers in the countryside.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District – Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	-2

Comments

The absence of a specific local policy would create a more uncertain decision making framework for essential dwellings for workers in the countryside. This would likely mean that the Council would not be able to effectively manage such proposals for development. As a result this could lead to more development in the countryside with resultant potential negative impacts on natural resources objectives such as in relation to reducing the need to travel (NR1) and minimising development on greenfield sites and productive land (NR3.3).

Mitigation

Other local and national policies would still be applied to mitigate potential negative impacts of this approach, however impacts could most effectively be managed by having a clear local policy on dwellings for essential workers in the countryside to set out clear principles for this type of development.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District – Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	? / -2

Comments

This option would offer less certainty for decision making and less clarity for potential applicants. This could impact upon business confidence and future investment decisions if people cannot be given initial certainty on whether a dwelling to support their business would be appropriate. This could therefore have negative impacts (EC1.2, EC3.4).

Mitigation

A clear local policy setting out the circumstances in which dwellings for workers in the countryside will be allowed would help mitigate potential negative impacts by increasing clarity and certainty for rural businesses.

GYPSIES' AND TRAVELLERS' SITES OPTION 1 Update GTAA and use to inform policy approach and site provision

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M/L - until review of Local Plan or separate Development Plan Document
Geographic Scale	Potentially district wide
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to development in rural areas
Impact Score	N

Comments

Further updating of evidence on Traveller accommodation needs and taking results into account in a separate Development Plan Document or the single Local Plan review, may result in better, more up to date evidence which takes account of latest government policy and guidance. However it may also delay putting in place updated policy and making site provision based on current evidence of need. Based on current evidence of need, there is a need for a small transit site in the Furness peninsula, south of Ulverston. This may have some potential to impact on aspects of health and well-being and traditional life styles of travellers and could result in more unauthorised encampments.

Mitigation

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M/L - until review of Local Plan or separate Development Plan Document
Geographic Scale	Potentially district wide
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to development in rural areas
Impact Score	-2

Comments

Taking time to update evidence may risk more unauthorised encampments in the short term. This could have some negative impacts for the protection of the environment - including for landscape, biodiversity and possibly built environment - although in practice these are likely to be very localised and limited both in scale and duration.

Mitigation

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M/L - until review of Local Plan or separate Development Plan Document
Geographic Scale	Potentially district wide
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to development in rural areas
Impact Score	0

Comments

Taking time to update evidence may risk more unauthorised encampments in the short term. This could have some negative impacts for natural resources (land, soil) although again these are likely to be very localised and limited both in scale and probably in duration.

Mitigation

Expedite progress, either using latest evidence or by progressing a review of evidence, also taking account of latest Government policy and guidance.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M/L - until review of Local Plan or separate Development Plan Document
Geographic Scale	Potentially district wide
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to development in rural areas
Impact Score	0

Comments

Taking time to update evidence and any delay in providing a transit site may have some impact in terms of the travelling community accessing some forms of employment but the level of impact is considered likely to be modest or minimal.

Mitigation

GYPSIES' AND TRAVELLERS' SITES OPTION 2 Use current evidence to inform policy and site provision

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M/L - until review of Local Plan or separate Development Plan Document
Geographic Scale	Potentially district wide
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to development in rural areas
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Updating policy and making site provision based on current evidence would have the advantage of earlier delivery. A disadvantage however of waiting for more up to date evidence, is to the risk of making provision based on evidence which is less up to date. Arguably the opportunity for short term benefits as opposed to longer better outcomes over the longer term balance each other.

Based on current evidence of need, there is a need for a small transit site in the Furness peninsula, south of Ulverston. Until provision is made, this may have potential for some impact on aspects of health and wellbeing and traditional life styles of travellers and could result in more unauthorised encampments.

Mitigation

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M/L - until review of Local Plan or separate Development Plan Document
Geographic Scale	Potentially district wide
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to development in rural areas
Impact Score	+2

Comments

Updating policy and making site provision based on current evidence would have the advantage of earlier delivery. A disadvantage however of waiting for more up to date evidence, is to the risk of making provision based on evidence which is less up to date. As noted above, arguably the opportunity for short term benefits as opposed to longer better outcomes over the longer term, balance each other.

The benefits of earlier site provision include reduced risks of unauthorised encampments which could avoid some negative impacts for the protection of the environment - including for landscape, biodiversity and possibly built environment - although in practice would be relatively limited.

Mitigation

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M/L - until review of Local Plan or separate Development Plan Document
Geographic Scale	Potentially district wide
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to development in rural areas
Impact Score	+2

Comments

Updating policy and making site provision based on current evidence would have the advantage of earlier delivery. A disadvantage however of waiting for more up to date evidence, is to the risk of making provision based on evidence which is less up to date. As noted above, arguably the opportunity for short term benefits as opposed to longer better outcomes over the longer term, balance each other.

The benefits of earlier site provision include reduced risks of unauthorised encampments which could avoid some potentially harmful implications for natural resources (land, soil) although these are likely to be limited and localised.

Mitigation

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

-	
Timeframe	M/L - until review of Local Plan or separate Development Plan Document
Geographic Scale	Potentially district wide
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to development in rural areas
Impact Score	N

Comments

As noted above, updating policy and making site provision based on current evidence would have the advantage of earlier delivery. A disadvantage however of waiting for more up to date evidence, is to the risk of making provision based on evidence which is less up to date. As noted earlier, the opportunity for short term benefits as opposed to longer better outcomes over the longer term, arguably balance each other. In this context any advantages and disadvantages relating to the economy and opportunities for the travelling community seem modest and finely balanced.

Mitigation

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local motory	
Timeframe	Medium – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local and national planning policies.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

This policy approach would not result in any different impacts than at present as it would maintain the status quo whereby 'standard' requirements for new development are contained across a range of different policies. The impacts of this approach however would be largely dependent on the content of other new development management policies and whether elements that could be covered in a 'general requirements' policy are adequately covered in other policies.

Mitigation

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local and national planning policies.
Impact Score	N

Comments

This policy approach would not result in any different impacts than at present as it would maintain the status quo whereby 'standard' requirements for new development are contained across a range of different policies. The impacts of this approach however would be largely dependent on the content of other new development management policies and whether elements that could be covered in a 'general requirements' policy are adequately covered in other policies.

Mitigation

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local and national planning policies.
Impact Score	N

Comments

This policy approach would not result in any different impacts than at present as it would maintain the status quo whereby 'standard' requirements for new development are contained across a range of different policies. The impacts of this approach however would be largely dependent on the content of other new development management policies and whether elements that could be covered in a 'general requirements' policy are adequately covered in other policies.

Mitigation

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local and national planning policies.
Impact Score	N

Comments

This policy approach would not result in any different impacts than at present as it would maintain the status quo whereby 'standard' requirements for new development are contained across a range of different policies. The impacts of this approach however would be largely dependent on the content of other new development management policies and whether elements that could be covered in a 'general requirements' policy are adequately covered in other policies.

Mitigation

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OPTION 2 New General Requirements Policy

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home
- SP4 To improve the level of skills, education and training
- SP5 To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	With other local and national planning policies.
Impact Score	+2

Comments

A new single 'general requirements' policy would provide an opportunity to streamline and update existing policies. It would allow for all the general elements of different policies (e.g. relating to design, amenity, highways impact etc) to be brought together into one policy that would apply to all types of development and be the starting point for development management decisions. It is considered that this could provide a clearer decision making framework and help people better understand the process and how decisions will be made. This would therefore have positive impacts for objective SP1.3 which relates to helping people understand the decision making process. This approach could also assist with the consistency of decision making as it would be applied to all development proposals.

The introduction of a new general policy would provide more scope to cover additional elements not already covered in other policies to better address current issues and meet sustainability objectives.

Mitigation

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	With other local and national planning policies.
Impact Score	+2

Comments

A new single 'general requirements' policy would provide an opportunity to streamline and update existing policies. It would allow for all the general elements of different policies (e.g. relating to design, amenity, highways impact etc) to be brought together into one policy that would apply to all types of development and be the starting point for development management decisions. A 'general requirements' policy would have the scope to cover a range of environmental issues such as landscape, nature conservation and design and it would therefore have the potential to positively contribute to those objectives. However depending on the content of the policy it may just be presenting existing policy requirements in a different way rather than presenting a new stronger policy position.

Mitigation

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	With other local and national planning policies.
Impact Score	+2

Comments

A new single 'general requirements' policy would provide an opportunity to streamline and update existing policies. It would allow for all the general elements of different policies (e.g. relating to design, amenity, highways impact etc) to be brought together into one policy that would apply to all types of development and be the starting point for development management decisions. A 'general requirements' policy would have the scope to cover a range of natural resources issues such as sustainable design and it would therefore have the potential to positively contribute to those objectives. However depending on the content of the policy it may just be presenting existing policy requirements in a different way rather than presenting a new stronger policy position.

Mitigation

- EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
- EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	With other local and national planning policies.
Impact Score	+2

Comments

A new single 'general requirements' policy would provide an opportunity to streamline and update existing policies. It would allow for all the general elements of different policies (e.g. relating to design, amenity, highways impact etc) to be brought together into one policy that would apply to all types of development and be the starting point for development management decisions. It would be of limited relevance to economic sustainability objectives, however it would be seeking to set a high quality standard for all new development which will have positive impacts for the district generally and help create a high quality environment in which people and businesses can prosper.

Mitigation

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OPTION 3

No General Requirements Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local mistory	
Timeframe	Medium – position could be reviewed at Local Plan Review, but effects of development permitted under this approach would be long term.
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	With other local and national planning policies.
Impact Score	?

Comments

This option would comprise of not including a general requirements policy in the Development Management policies DPD and instead relying on existing Core Strategy and national policies. This option would result in general criteria in other saved local policies becoming redundant. The impacts of this approach would be dependent upon whether elements of existing policies that are deleted are already covered by national and Core Strategy policies and whether they are still required. If there is no real difference in policy coverage as a result of this approach then its impacts would be neutral. However there is a risk that certain elements may be lost and not adequately covered in local policy. Under this approach there is less scope to introduce new more positive elements and some opportunities for positive effects may be missed. This option also creates uncertainty as it would be more vulnerable to national policy changes and does not create a clear decision making framework at a local level. This option would not help communities understand the decision making process and would not therefore contribute to objective SP1.2.

Mitigation

The introduction of a local general requirements policy would enable a clear local framework that can take opportunities to update and supplement the existing policy framework.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium – position could be reviewed at Local Plan Review, but effects of development permitted under this approach would be long term.
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	With other local and national planning policies.
Impact Score	?

<u>Comments</u>

The impacts of this approach would be dependent upon whether elements of existing policies that are deleted are already covered by national and Core Strategy policies and whether they are still required. If there is no real difference in policy coverage as a result of this approach then its impacts would be neutral. However there is a risk that certain elements may be lost and not adequately covered in local policy. Under this approach there is less scope to introduce new more positive elements and some opportunities for positive effects may be missed. This option also creates uncertainty as it would be more vulnerable to national policy changes.

Mitigation

The introduction of a local general requirements policy would enable a clear local framework that can take opportunities to update and supplement the existing policy framework.

Additionally specific environmental policies, e.g. in relation to landscape, historic environment, nature conservation etc would still be included in the Local Plan offering detailed policy guidance – it would only be the broad overarching principles that are not carried forward – and many of these are already contained within the Core Strategy.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium – position could be reviewed at Local Plan Review, but effects of development permitted under this approach would be long term.
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	With other local and national planning policies.
Impact Score	?

Comments

The impacts of this approach would be dependent upon whether elements of existing policies that are deleted are already covered by national and Core Strategy policies and whether they are still required. If there is no real difference in policy coverage as a result of this approach then its impacts would be neutral. However there is a risk that certain elements may be lost and not adequately covered in local policy. Under this approach there is less scope to introduce new more positive elements and some opportunities for positive effects may be missed. This option also creates uncertainty as it would be more vulnerable to national policy changes

Mitigation

The introduction of a local general requirements policy would enable a clear local framework that can take opportunities to update and supplement the existing policy framework.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium – position could be reviewed at Local Plan Review, but effects of development permitted under this approach would be long term.
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	With other local and national planning policies.
Impact Score	?

Comments

The impacts of this approach would be dependent upon whether elements of existing policies that are deleted are already covered by national and Core Strategy policies and whether they are still required. If there is no real difference in policy coverage as a result of this approach then its impacts would be neutral. However there is a risk that certain elements may be lost and not adequately covered in local policy. This policy area has limited relevance to the economic sustainability objectives. This option also creates uncertainty as it would be more vulnerable to national policy changes.

Mitigation

The introduction of a local general requirements policy would enable a clear local framework that can take opportunities to update and supplement the existing policy framework.

GREEN INFRASTRUCUTRE & OPEN SPACE OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	In combination with NPPF and other potential new policies e.g. design; sustainable travel (recreation routes); pollution; SUDs etc
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Clear links with social progress objectives, particularly SP2, SP5 & SP6. Strongly protects existing designations from international to local level, and provides policy framework for specific elements of green infrastructure – e.g. golf courses, disused railway lines, Lancaster Canal.

However, gaps in policy remain including:

- Qualification for quantity (financial / physical) of open space / green infrastructure in new developments; up-to-date baseline data regarding existing open space provision and guidance on need, quality and function of new provision is lacking;
- Existing policies address specific elements of green infrastructure and existing protected / designated areas, but doesn't address non-designated green infrastructure or recognise its cumulative multifaceted benefits – e.g. does not address contribution of urban greening, public realm, other small-scale non-designated open spaces / green infrastructure.

Mitigation

- Possible Supplementary Planning Guidance to guide and promote the way in which green infrastructure / open space can be designed into new developments in terms of its quantity, quality and multiple functions it can perform, as well as addressing mechanisms for its long term management;
- Policy provision to recognise the contribution of urban greening / public realm in particular, to support SP5 and SP6 objectives;
- Other topic areas will potentially provide policy that contributes significantly / crosses over GI & OS policy area.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	In combination with NPPF and other potential new policies e.g. design; sustainable travel (recreation routes); pollution; SUDs etc
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Links with all EN objectives – policy could do more to fulfil EN3 – e.g. aspects of urban greening / public realm.

Existing policy gaps include:

- Qualification for quantity (financial / physical) of open space / green infrastructure in new developments; up-to-date baseline data regarding existing open space provision and guidance on need, quality and function of new provision is lacking;
- Existing policies address specific elements of green infrastructure and existing protected / designated areas, but doesn't address non-designated green infrastructure or recognise its cumulative multifaceted benefits – e.g. does not address contribution of urban greening, public realm or other small-scale non-designated open spaces / green infrastructure.

Mitigation

- Possible Supplementary Planning Guidance to guide and promote the way in which green infrastructure / open space can be designed into new developments in terms of its quantity, quality and multiple functions it can perform, as well as how it can be managed in the long term – could contribute to strengthening all EN objectives in association with other proposed policies / supplementary guidance – e.g. design, sustainable travel etc;
- Policy provision to recognise the contribution of urban greening / public realm in particular, to strengthen EN3 and EN4 objectives;
- Other topic areas that will potentially provide policy that contributes significantly / crosses over GI & OS policy area.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	S - M
Geographic Scale	D; U (in respect of air quality)
Cumulative Impact	In combination with NPPF and other potential new policies – e.g. SUDS, sustainable travel etc as well as other Council initiatives including Air Quality Management Plans and Action Plans.
Impact Score	N

Comments

In association with other policy topic areas (SUDS, sustainable travel, pollution etc) existing policy position supports NR objectives, particularly NR1, 2 & 3 (e.g. NR3.3 regarding minimising loss of green infrastructure assets and open spaces) – Core Strategy policy CS8.1 recognises role of green infrastructure as an integral part of creating sustainable communities and as a means of mitigating the negative impacts of development; also recognises need to protect and enhance watercourses and wetlands and the important contributions these make to sustainability objectives (NR2).

Gaps remain including:

- recognition of the cumulative contribution that urban greening / public realm could make particularly with reference to NR1;
- Qualification for quantity (financial / physical) of open space / green infrastructure in new developments; up-to-date baseline data regarding existing open space provision and guidance on need, quality and function of new provision is lacking;
- Existing policies address specific elements of green infrastructure and existing protected / designated areas, but doesn't address non-designated green (or blue) infrastructure or recognise its cumulative multifaceted benefits – e.g. does not address contribution of urban greening, public realm or other small scale non-designated open spaces / green infrastructure.

Mitigation

 Possible Supplementary Planning Guidance to guide and promote the way in which green infrastructure / open space can be designed into new developments in terms of its quantity, quality and multiple functions it can perform, as well as how it can be managed in the long term – could contribute to strengthening all NR objectives in association with other proposed policies / supplementary guidance – e.g. design, sustainable travel etc;

- Policy provision to recognise the potential cumulative contribution of urban greening / public realm – in particular, to strengthen NR1 (air quality) objectives especially in parts of the district where air quality issues are identified;
- Other topic areas that will potentially provide policy that contributes significantly / crosses over GI & OS policy area.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy	
Timeframe	S – M
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	In combination with NPPF and other potential new policies – e.g. design and general requirements policies.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Tenuous links with EC objectives – although arguably green infrastructure & open space policies contribute to enhancing the quality of the environment and sustainability of development, in turn retaining existing employment (including tourism and service sector) and attracting inward investment. In combination with other new policy areas, significant potential to contribute cumulatively to achieving EC objectives.

Currently no green infrastructure / open space guidance (in terms of quality, quantity, management) in the context of new employment development. In addition, existing policy does not address potential contribution of urban greening / public realm in respect of building a sustainable economy.

Mitigation

- Possible Supplementary Planning Guidance to guide and promote the way in which green infrastructure / open space can be designed into new developments (including employment development) in terms of its quantity, quality and multiple functions it can perform, as well as how it can be managed in the long term – could contribute to strengthening EC objectives in association with other proposed policies / supplementary guidance – e.g. general requirements, design, sustainable travel etc;
- Policy provision to recognise the potential cumulative contribution of urban greening / public realm – e.g. in creating the right environment to attract and retain employment opportunities, particularly in town centres (potential to strengthen EC1 & EC3 objectives, as well as EC2 in conjunction with other new policies, such as sustainable travel, pollution etc);
- Other new policy areas (e.g. sustainable travel, design, pollution) will potentially enhance the impact of any new green infrastructure / open space policies and the role these play in securing EC objectives.

GREEN INFRASTRUCUTRE & OPEN SPACE OPTION 2 New Policy with updated/amended criteria

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M – L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	In combination with NPPF, Core Strategy, Land Allocations DPD and other new policies across topic areas.
Impact Score	+2

Comments

Clear links with social progress objectives, particularly SP2, SP5 & SP6. Strongly protects existing designations from international to local level, and provides policy framework for specific elements of green infrastructure – e.g. golf courses, disused railway lines, Lancaster Canal.

Having new policy provides opportunity to address gaps including:

- Qualification for quantity (financial / physical) of open space / green infrastructure in new developments; up-to-date baseline data regarding existing open space provision and guidance on need, quality and function of new provision that is currently lacking;
- Existing policies address specific elements of green infrastructure and existing protected / designated areas, but doesn't address non-designated green infrastructure or recognise its cumulative multifaceted benefits – e.g. does not address contribution of urban greening, public realm or other small-scale non-designated open spaces / green infrastructure.

There is also an opportunity for policy provision to recognise the contribution of urban greening / public realm – in particular, to support SP5 and SP6 objectives.

Mitigation

Crucial to ensure that linked / supporting policies across other topic areas support green infrastructure / open space policy in securing SP objectives; for example, policies addressing sustainable travel, pollution, design can help secure objectives in conjunction with green infrastructure / open space policies.

Could include Supplementary Planning Guidance to guide and promote the way in which green infrastructure / open space can be designed into new developments in terms of its quantity, quality and multiple functions it can perform, as well as addressing mechanisms for its long term management.

Recognise that other topic areas will potentially provide policy that contributes significantly / crosses over GI & IS policy area.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
 EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure 	
Timeframe	M – L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	In combination with NPPF, Core Strategy, Land Allocations DPD and other new policies across topic areas.
Impact Score	+2

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

Links with all EN objectives – policy could do more to fulfil EN3 – e.g. aspects of urban greening.

Existing policy gaps include:

- Qualification for quantity (financial / physical) of open space / green infrastructure in new developments; up-to-date baseline data regarding existing open space provision and guidance on need, quality and function of new provision is lacking;
- Existing policies address specific elements of green infrastructure and existing protected / designated areas, but doesn't address non-designated green infrastructure or recognise its cumulative multifaceted benefits – e.g. does not address contribution of urban greening, public realm or other small-scale non-designated open spaces / green infrastructure.

Opportunity for policy provision to recognise the contribution of urban greening / public realm – in particular, to strengthen EN3 and EN4 objectives.

Mitigation

- Possible Supplementary Planning Guidance to guide and promote the way in which green infrastructure / open space can be designed into new developments in terms of its quantity, quality and multiple functions it can perform, as well as how it can be managed in the long term could contribute to strengthening all EN objectives in association with other proposed policies / supplementary guidance e.g. design, sustainable travel etc;
- other topic areas that will potentially provide policy that contributes significantly / crosses over GI & OS policy area.
- Ensure that linked / supporting policies across other topic areas support green infrastructure / open space policy in securing EN objectives; for example, policies addressing sustainable travel, pollution, design can help secure objectives in conjunction with green infrastructure / open space policies. Aspects of 'blue infrastructure' can be further strengthened by other linked policies including those addressing SUDS and coasts & watercourses, thereby contributing to EN objectives 1.4, 2.6, 3.4 & 3.5.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M – L
Geographic Scale	D; U (air quality)
Cumulative Impact	In combination with NPPF and other potential new policies – e.g. SUDS, sustainable travel, pollution etc as well as other Council initiatives including Air Quality Management Plans and Action Plans.
Impact Score	+2

Comments

In association with other policy topic areas (SUDS, sustainable travel, pollution etc) existing policy position supports NR objectives, particularly NR1, 2 & 3 (e.g. NR3.3 regarding minimising loss of green infrastructure assets and open spaces) – Core Strategy policy CS8.1 recognises need to protect and enhance watercourses and wetlands and the important contributions these make to sustainability objectives (NR2).

Gaps remain including:

- Qualification for quantity (financial / physical) of open space / green infrastructure in new developments; up-to-date baseline data regarding existing open space provision and guidance on need, quality and function of new provision is lacking;
- Existing policies address specific elements of green infrastructure and existing protected / designated areas, but doesn't address non-designated green (or blue) infrastructure or recognise its cumulative multifaceted benefits – e.g. does not address contribution of urban greening, public realm or other small scale non-designated open spaces / green infrastructure.
- Policy provision to recognise the potential cumulative contribution of urban greening / public realm – in particular, to strengthen NR1 (air quality) objectives especially in parts of the district where air quality issues are identified;

Mitigation

- Ensure that linked / supporting policies across other topic areas support green infrastructure / open space policy in securing NR objectives; for example, policies addressing sustainable travel, pollution, design, SUDS can also help secure NR objectives in conjunction with green infrastructure / open space policies.
- Possible Supplementary Planning Guidance to guide and promote the way in which green infrastructure / open space can be designed into new developments in terms of its quantity, quality and multiple functions it can perform, as well as how it can be managed in the long term – could contribute to strengthening all NR objectives in association with other proposed policies / supplementary guidance – e.g. design, sustainable travel etc;
- other topic areas that will potentially provide policy that contributes significantly / crosses over GI & OS policy area.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs an EC2 -To improve access to job EC3 - To diversify and strength	
Timeframe	M - L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	In combination with NPPF and other potential new policies – e.g. design and general requirements policies.
Impact Score	+2

Comments

Tenuous links with EC objectives – although arguably green infrastructure & open space policies contribute to enhancing the quality of the environment and sustainability of development, in turn retaining existing employment (including tourism and service sector) and attracting inward investment. In combination with other new policy areas, significant potential to contribute cumulatively to achieving EC objectives.

Option offers opportunity to include green infrastructure / open space guidance (in terms of quality, quantity, management) in the context of new employment development.

Opportunity to include policy provision to recognise the potential cumulative contribution of urban greening / public realm – e.g. in creating the right environment to attract and retain employment opportunities, particularly in town centres (potential to strengthen EC1 & EC3 objectives, as well as EC2 in conjunction with other new policies, such as sustainable travel, pollution etc);

Mitigation

Ensure that linked / supporting policies across other topic areas support green infrastructure / open space policy in securing EC objectives; for example, policies addressing sustainable travel, pollution and design have a bearing on green infrastructure and open space and together can help secure EC objectives.

Possible Supplementary Planning Guidance to guide and promote the way in which green infrastructure / open space can be designed into new developments (including employment development) in terms of its quantity, quality and multiple functions it can perform, as well as how it can be managed in the long term – could contribute to strengthening EC objectives in association with other proposed policies / supplementary guidance – e.g. general requirements, design, sustainable travel etc;

GREEN INFRASTRUCUTRE & OPEN SPACE OPTION 3 No Policy – rely on National, Core Strategy and Land Allocations Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	S/?
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Other policies - e.g. recreation routes, SUDS etc
Impact Score	0 / -2

Comments

Strong links with SP objectives, particularly SP2, SP5 & SP6; however, Core Strategy and Land Allocation DPD policies lack clarity regarding quantity of open space for new development and does not recognise potential contribution of urban greening / public realm or cumulative impact of small-scale non-designated open space / green infrastructure.

Loses opportunity to introduce new measures – i.e. by providing up to date baseline information and adding clarity regarding quantity of open space required; also loses opportunity to link with other policy areas (e.g. air quality / recreation routes) which together could contribute to satisfying SP2 & SP5 objectives.

Also risk of uncertainty due to NPPF scope to change.

Mitigation

Core Strategy policy CS8.1 and Land Allocations DPD policy 1.10 would have to be rigorously applied.

Other high level policies / other new policies across Development Management DPD topic areas could help to fill gaps in policy framework – e.g. Recreational Routes policy.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	S/?
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Other policy topic areas – e.g. Recreational Routes, SUDS, trees & landscaping etc
Impact Score	0/-2

Comments and Mitigation

Comments [

Strong links with all EN objectives.

Core Strategy and Land Allocation DPD policies lack clarity regarding quantity of open space for new development and does not recognise potential contribution of urban greening / public realm or cumulative impact of small-scale non-designated open space / green infrastructure.

Loses opportunity to introduce new measures – i.e. by providing up to date baseline information and adding clarity regarding quantity of open space required; also loses opportunity to link with other policy areas (e.g. air quality / recreation routes) which together could contribute to satisfying EN objectives.

Also risk of uncertainty due to NPPF scope to change.

Mitigation

Core Strategy policies and Land Allocations DPD policy 1.10 would have to be rigorously applied.

Other high level policies / other new policies across Development Management DPD topic areas could help to fill gaps in policy framework – e.g. Recreational Routes policy, Trees and Landscaping etc.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	S/?
Geographic Scale	D; U (in respect of air quality)
Cumulative Impact	In association with other new policies – e.g. SUDS, sustainable travel etc as well as other Council initiatives including Air Quality Management Plans and Action Plans
Impact Score	0 / -2

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

In association with other policy topic areas (SUDS, sustainable travel, pollution etc) existing policy position supports NR objectives, particularly NR1, 2 & 3 (e.g. NR3.3 regarding minimising loss of green infrastructure assets and open spaces) – CS8.1 recognises role of green infrastructure as an integral part of creating sustainable communities and as a means of mitigating the negative impacts of development; also recognises need to protect and enhance watercourses and wetlands and the important contributions these make to sustainability objectives (NR2).

Core Strategy and Land Allocation DPD policies lack clarity regarding quantity of open space for new development and does not recognise potential contribution of urban greening / public realm or cumulative impact of small-scale non-designated open space / green infrastructure.

Loses opportunity to introduce new measures – i.e. by providing up to date baseline information and adding clarity regarding quantity of open space required; also loses opportunity to link with other policy areas (e.g. air quality / recreation routes) which together could contribute to satisfying EN objectives.

Also risk of uncertainty due to NPPF scope to change.

Mitigation

Core Strategy policies and Land Allocations DPD policy 1.10 would have to be rigorously applied.

Other high level policies / other new policies across Development Management DPD topic areas could help to fill gaps in policy framework – e.g. sustainable travel, SUDS, Trees and Landscaping etc.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy		
Timeframe	S/?	
Geographic Scale	D	
Cumulative Impact	Other potential new policies – e.g. design, sustainable travel and general requirements policies etc	
Impact Score	N/-2	
Commonte and Mitigation		

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

Tenuous links with EC objectives – although arguably green infrastructure & open space policies contribute to enhancing quality of the environment and sustainability of development, in turn retaining existing employment (including tourism and service sector) and attracting inward investment.

Loses opportunity to provide policy framework / guidance for green infrastructure / open space (quantity, quality, management) in the context of new employment development. In addition, existing policy does not address potential contribution of urban greening / public realm in respect of building a sustainable economy.

Also risk of uncertainty due to NPPF scope to change.

Mitigation

Core Strategy policies and Land Allocations DPD policy 1.10 would have to be rigorously applied.

Other high level policies / other new policies across Development Management DPD topic areas could help to fill gaps in policy framework – e.g. sustainable travel, SUDS, Trees and Landscaping etc.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of

local history

Timeframe	N/A
Geographic Scale	N/A
Cumulative Impact	N/A
Impact Score	N/A

Comments

Concluded that this is not a reasonable alternative – maintaining current policy position would result in noncompliance with NPPF

Mitigation

N/A

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	N/A
Geographic Scale	N/A
Cumulative Impact	N/A
Impact Score	N/A

<u>Comments</u>

Concluded that this is not a reasonable alternative – maintaining current policy position would result in noncompliance with NPPF

Mitigation

None identified.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	N/A
Geographic Scale	N/A
Cumulative Impact	N/A
Impact Score	N/A

Comments

Concluded that this is not a reasonable alternative – maintaining current policy position would result in noncompliance with NPPF

Mitigation

None identified.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	N/A
Geographic Scale	N/A
Cumulative Impact	N/A
Impact Score	N/A

Comments

Concluded that this is not a reasonable alternative – maintaining current policy position would result in noncompliance with NPPF

Mitigation

None identified.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT OPTION 2 New Policy with updated/amended criteria

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe L Geographic Scale D Cumulative Impact Other policies e.g. design, general requirements, CS Policy etc plus legislation Impact Score +1

Comments

Precise impacts are unknown as they depend on the exact content of the policy. However, a new policy will explicitly seek an improvement on the current position and so any impacts are highly likely to be positive. A new policy would set out a clearer and simpler decision-making framework, aiding SP1. Public benefits of heritage are likely to be given greater weight, and a strong policy will support a sense of place and belonging, awareness of local history and distinctiveness of communities.

Mitigation

Other policies, such as Design and General Requirements may also deliver some SP SA objectives through development affecting the historic environment and should be applied to relevant development proposals.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Other policies e.g. Green Infrastructure, general requirements, CS Policy
Impact Score	+1

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

Precise impacts are unknown as they depend on the exact content of the policy. However, a new policy will explicitly seek an improvement on the current position and so any impacts are highly likely to be positive. A strong policy will support the protection and enhancement of the built environment (EN3) in particular.

Mitigation

Other policies, such as Green Infrastructure, Design and General Requirements, may also deliver some EN SA objectives through development affecting the historic environment, for example, those relating to trees and other elements of biodiversity (bats in older buildings etc), and should be applied to relevant development proposals.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Limited – possibly with other policies such as Design and General Requirements, Core Strategy, Building Regulations
Impact Score	?

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

This option is unlikely to have more than limited impacts on NR objectives as the primary purpose of a historic environment policy is to protect heritage assets.

Mitigation

Other policies, such as Design and General Requirements, may also deliver some NR SA objectives through development affecting the historic environment, for example, where there are redevelopments, refurbishments or new developments affecting heritage assets/conservation areas, and should be applied to relevant development proposals.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Other policies e.g. GI, design, general requirements, CS Policy etc plus legislation
Impact Score	+1

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

Precise impacts are unknown as they depend on the exact content of the policy. However, a new policy will explicitly seek an improvement on the current position and so any impacts are highly likely to be positive. A strong policy will support the protection and enhancement of the built environment and thus, should have a positive impact on the general attractiveness of the area in terms of tourism and investment.

Mitigation

Other policies, such as Green Infrastructure, Design and General Requirements may support the delivery of EN SA objectives through development affecting the historic environment and should be applied to relevant development proposals.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT OPTION 3 No Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Other policies e.g. design, general requirements, CS Policy etc plus legislation
Impact Score	-1

Comments

Potentially not a reasonable alternative – relying solely on Core Strategy and National Policy could be considered non-compliance with NPPF in same way as option 1. It would result in gaps in fulfilment of the requirements set out in the NPPF relating to what Local Plans should cover regarding the historic environment. It would not proactively conserve local heritage. Non-designated heritage assets would have no protection and no details would be provided on the weight to be given to significance of heritage assets. No local interpretation of the NPPF or locally specific approach to heritage would be provided beyond the strategic CS policy.

Mitigation

If introduced, other policies, such as Design and General Requirements may support the delivery of SP SA objectives through development affecting the historic environment and should be applied to relevant development proposals.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Other policies e.g. GI, design, general requirements, CS Policy etc plus legislation
Impact Score	-1

Comments

Potentially not a reasonable alternative – relying solely on Core Strategy and National Policy could be considered non-compliance with NPPF in same way as option 1. It would result in gaps in fulfilment of the requirements set out in the NPPF relating to what Local Plans should cover regarding the historic environment. It would not proactively conserve local heritage. Non-designated heritage assets would have no protection and no details would be provided on the weight to be given to significance of heritage assets. No local interpretation of the NPPF or locally specific approach to heritage would be provided beyond the strategic CS policy.

Mitigation

Other policies such as Green Infrastructure, Design and General Requirements may support the delivery of EN SA objectives through development affecting the historic environment and should be applied to relevant development proposals.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Limited – possibly with other policies such as Design and General
	Requirements, Core Strategy, Building Regulations
Impact Score	0

Comments and Mitigation: (describe nature of impact (reversible, primary, secondary etc); reasons for impact assessment and score; and suggestions for mitigation)

Comments

Potentially not a reasonable alternative – relying solely on Core Strategy and National Policy could be considered non-compliance with NPPF in same way as option 1. It would result in gaps in fulfilment of the requirements set out in the NPPF relating to what Local Plans should cover regarding the historic environment. It would not proactively conserve local heritage. Non-designated heritage assets would have no protection and no details would be provided on the weight to be given to significance of heritage assets. No local interpretation of the NPPF or locally specific approach to heritage would be provided beyond the strategic CS policy.

However, the potential impacts of this option on NR objectives are less apparent than on other objectives.

Mitigation

Other policies, such as Design and General Requirements, may also deliver some NR SA objectives through development affecting the historic environment, for example, where there are redevelopments, refurbishments or new developments affecting heritage assets/conservation areas, and should be applied to relevant development proposals.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Other policies e.g. GI, design, general requirements, CS Policy etc plus legislation
Impact Score	-1

Comments

Potentially not a reasonable alternative – relying solely on Core Strategy and National Policy could be considered non-compliance with NPPF in same way as option 1. It would result in gaps in fulfilment of the requirements set out in the NPPF relating to what Local Plans should cover regarding the historic environment. It would not proactively conserve local heritage. Non-designated heritage assets would have no protection and no details would be provided on the weight to be given to significance of heritage assets. No local interpretation of the NPPF or locally specific approach to heritage would be provided beyond the strategic CS policy.

Mitigation

Other policies such as Green Infrastructure, Design and General Requirements may support the delivery of EC SA objectives through development affecting the historic environment and should be applied to relevant development proposals.

HOT FOOD TAKEAWAYS OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	DU
Cumulative Impact	With other polices: Design, General Requirements, Town Centres, Historic Environment and PD rights, adverts and signs
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

This option offers the status quo. However, it potentially loses the opportunity to address the health issues relating to (a proliferation of) hot food takeaways (SP5). Amenity, health and town centre vibrancy and vitality are the main connections with SP objectives (SP5, SP6). There are some links to SP3 as the controls of this policy will support homes being 'decent' in that they will reduce potentially negative impacts (smells, noise, additional traffic) on the quiet enjoyment of homes near such outlets.

Mitigation

A new policy would offer the opportunity to add controls relating to the health impacts of (a proliferation of) hot food takeaways. Alternatively, General requirements or other Council schemes could be used to achieve this.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	DU
Cumulative Impact	With other polices: Design, General Requirements, Town Centres, Historic Environment and PD rights, Environmental protection enforcement
Impact Score	Ν

<u>Comments</u>

This option offers the status quo. There are some links to EN3 as the controls of this policy will help to ensure that there are no negative impacts to the built environment/neighbourhoods as places to live (EN3.6 and EN3.7) in terms of noise, smells, litter.

Mitigation

Some elements (over and above the policy) could be/are managed through General Requirements or other Council schemes/Environmental Protection enforcement to achieve further controls. This could include ensuring high quality frontages of these outlets.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	DU
Cumulative Impact	With other polices: Design, General Requirements and PD rights, Environmental protection enforcement, Pollution
Impact Score	N

Comments

This option offers the status quo. However, there are limited direct impacts on NR objectives. In Kendal town centre in particular, there could be some limited links in terms of air quality impacts of cars left running outside such outlets.

Mitigation

Some elements (over and above the policy) could be/are managed through General Requirements or other Council schemes/Environmental Protection enforcement to achieve further controls. There are connections to these objectives that are potentially outside the remit of the planning system, for example waste products such as takeaway packaging and cooking oil will need to be dealt with in an appropriate way to avoid negative impacts on the environment.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	DU
Cumulative Impact	With other polices: Design, General Requirements, Town Centres, Historic Environment and PD rights, Environmental protection enforcement, adverts and signs
Impact Score	N

Comments and Mitigation: (describe nature of impact (reversible, primary, secondary etc); reasons for impact assessment and score; and suggestions for mitigation)

Comments

This option offers the status quo. The role of these establishments in town centre vibrancy, variety and vitality and job creation, alongside the controls to ensure they deliver these benefits in an appropriate way, is important. The policy does not actively promote their provision, but rather seeks to manage it.

Mitigation

General requirements or other Council schemes could be used to support the implementation of the policy to best support EC objectives.

HOT FOOD TAKEAWAYS OPTION 2 New Hot Food Takeaways Policy

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

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Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	DU
Cumulative Impact	With other polices: Design, General Requirements, Town Centres, Historic Environment and PD rights, Environmental protection enforcement, adverts and signs
Impact Score	0 / +2

Comments

This option presents an opportunity to address the health issues relating to (a proliferation of) hot food takeaways (SP5). Amenity, health and town centre vibrancy and vitality are the main connections with SP objectives (SP5, SP6). The impacts on SP6 will depend on the specific measures included in the policy – more flexibility could be allowed which could have positive or negative impacts. There are some links to SP3 as the controls of this policy will support homes being 'decent' in that they will reduce potentially negative impacts (smells, noise, and additional traffic) on the quiet enjoyment of homes near such outlets. Some provisions of the existing policy would be managed through General Requirements policy.

Mitigation

To gain the most for SP objectives from a new policy, it should include controls relating to the health impacts of (a proliferation of) hot food takeaways; the existing controls should be retained (whether through the new policy or through other measures, such as the General Requirements policy) where, on balance, they offer net gains for town centre amenity, vitality, vibrancy and variety whilst maintaining the area as an attractive place to live as well as visit. Consideration should be given to including a policy that covers all food and drink outlets.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	DU
Cumulative Impact	With other polices: Design, General Requirements, Town Centres, Historic Environment and PD rights, Environmental protection enforcement, adverts and signs
Impact Score	0 / +1

Comments

A new policy could offer some positive elements for EN objectives but these are less tangible than in relation to SP objectives (so potential minor positive). Some provisions of the existing policy would be managed through General Requirements policy. In relation to EN3 in particular, in that the quality of the frontage of such outlets is important in managing their impact.

Mitigation

Existing controls should be retained (whether through the new policy or through other measures, such as the General Requirements policy) where, on balance, they offer net gains for the environment. Specific provisions in the new policy or in an appropriate other policy (Design, Adverts and Signs) should ensure the frontages of such outlets are of a high quality. Consideration should be given to including a policy that covers all food and drink outlets.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	DU
Cumulative Impact	With other polices: Design, General Requirements and PD rights, Environmental protection enforcement, Pollution
Impact Score	Ν
Comments	

<u>Comments</u>

There are limited direct impacts on NR objectives. Some provisions of the existing policy would be managed through General Requirements policy. There could be some limited links in terms of air quality impacts of cars left running outside such outlets or pollution and waste through the disposal of takeaway packaging and substances such as cooking oil.

Mitigation

Existing controls should be retained (whether through the new policy or through other measures, such as the General Requirements policy). There are connections to these objectives that are potentially outside the remit of the planning system, for example waste products such as takeaway packaging and cooking oil will need to be dealt with in an appropriate way to avoid negative impacts on the environment. Consideration should be given to including a policy that covers all food and drink outlets.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	DU
Cumulative Impact	With other polices: Design, General Requirements, Town Centres, Historic Environment and PD rights, Environmental protection enforcement, adverts and signs
Impact Score	Ν
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Comments

The role of these establishments in town centre vibrancy, variety and vitality and job creation, alongside the controls to ensure they deliver these benefits in an appropriate way, is important. A new policy would not actively promote their provision, but rather seeks to manage it.

Mitigation

Existing controls should be retained (whether through the new policy or through other measures, such as the General Requirements policy) where, on balance, they offer net gains for town centre amenity, vitality, vibrancy and variety whilst maintaining the area as an attractive place to live as well as visit. General requirements or other Council schemes could be used to support the implementation of the policy to best support EC objectives. Consideration should be given to including a policy that covers all food and drink outlets.

HOT FOOD TAKEAWAYS OPTION 3

No Policy – rely on National, Core Strategy and Land Allocations Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of

local history

Timeframe	?
Geographic Scale	DU
Cumulative Impact	With other polices: Design, General Requirements, Town Centres, Historic Environment and PD rights, Environmental protection enforcement, adverts and signs
Impact Score	? – depends on content

Comments

The impacts of this option are heavily dependent on the specific content of other policies such as Design, General Requirements, Town Centres, Historic Environment, Adverts and Signs as well as the controls implemented through PD rights and Environmental protection enforcement. This option would result in the loss of specific controls (although many of the principles would remain covered through NPPF/CS) and this could have positive and negative impacts for SP objectives. For example, through variety/vitality in the town centres and through potential proliferation/domination of this use type (impacts on SP5 and SP6 in particular) depending on their interpretation. This option would also mean the loss of the opportunity to address the health issues relating to (a proliferation of) hot food takeaways (SP5)

Mitigation

Existing controls should be retained through other means, such as the new General Requirements, Design or Town centres policies where, on balance, they offer net gains for town centre amenity, vitality, vibrancy and variety whilst maintaining the area as an attractive place to live as well as visit.

General requirements or other Council schemes could be used to support the implementation of the policy to best support SP objectives.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timefrome	2
Timeframe	1
Geographic Scale	DU
Cumulative Impact	With other polices: Design, General Requirements, Town Centres, Historic Environment and PD rights, Environmental protection enforcement, adverts and signs
Impact Score	? – depends on content

Comments

The impacts of this option are heavily dependent on the specific content of other policies such as Design, General Requirements, Town Centres, Historic Environment, Adverts and Signs as well as the controls implemented through PD rights and Environmental protection enforcement. This option would result in the loss of specific controls (although many of the principles would remain covered through NPPF/CS) and this could have positive and negative impacts for EN objectives.

Mitigation

Existing controls should be retained through other means, such as the new General Requirements, Design or Town centres policies where, on balance, they offer net gains for the environment. Specific provisions in appropriate other policies (Design, Adverts and Signs, Historic Environment) should ensure the frontages of such outlets are of a high quality.

General requirements or other Council schemes could be used to support the implementation of the policy to best support EN objectives.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	?
Geographic Scale	DU
Cumulative Impact	With other polices: Design, General Requirements, Town Centres, Historic Environment and PD rights, Environmental protection enforcement, adverts and signs, Pollution
Impact Score	N/?

Comments

The impacts of this option are heavily dependent on the specific content of other policies such as Design, General Requirements, Town Centres, Historic Environment, Adverts and Signs, Pollution as well as the controls implemented through PD rights and Environmental protection enforcement. This option would result in the loss of specific controls (although many of the principles would remain covered through NPPF/CS) although there may be limited bearing on NR objectives. There could be some limited links in terms of air quality impacts of cars left running outside such outlets or pollution and waste through the disposal of takeaway packaging and substances such as cooking oil.

Mitigation

Existing controls should be retained through other means, such as the new General Requirements, Design or Town centres policies where, on balance, they offer net gains for town centre amenity, vitality, vibrancy and variety whilst maintaining the area as an attractive place to live as well as visit. There are connections to these objectives that are potentially outside the remit of the planning system, for example waste products such as takeaway packaging and cooking oil will need to be dealt with in an appropriate way to avoid negative impacts on the environment.

General requirements or other Council schemes could be used to support the implementation of the policy to best support NR objectives.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	?
Geographic Scale	DU
Cumulative Impact	With other polices: Design, General Requirements, Town Centres, Historic Environment and PD rights, Environmental protection enforcement, adverts and signs
Impact Score	? – depends on content

Comments

The impacts of this option are heavily dependent on the specific content of other policies such as Design, General Requirements, Town Centres, Historic Environment, Adverts and Signs as well as the controls implemented through PD rights and Environmental protection enforcement. This option would result in the loss of specific controls (although many of the principles would remain covered through NPPF/CS) and this could have positive and negative impacts for EC objectives. For example, through variety/vitality in the town centres and through potential proliferation/domination of this use type depending on their interpretation. Negative impacts could harm the town centre economy in particular, whilst fewer controls may enable greater flexibility resulting in variety and new ventures.

Mitigation

Existing controls should be retained through other means, such as the new General Requirements, Design or Town centres policies where, on balance, they offer net gains for town centre amenity, vitality, vibrancy and variety whilst maintaining the area as an attractive place to live as well as visit. General requirements or other Council schemes could be used to support the implementation of the policy to best support SP objectives.

HOUSING OPTIONS TECHNICAL STANDARDS OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position (implement none of the optional standards)

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M (until Local Plan review when policy position could be reviewed, although long term for the houses built in the period until the review)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	0 Links with Building Regulations
Impact Score	-2

Comments

The national technical standards review has resulted in the withdrawal of the Code for Sustainable Homes and Lifetime Homes standard, the introduction of optional space standards, optional accessibility and adaptability standards and water efficiency standards, and the inability of local authorities to require standards in new homes in excess of building regulations. Maintaining the current policy position would mean not adopting any of the new optional standards. Whilst this option would not result in any different social impacts as at present, as it would be a continuation of the status quo, it would represent significant missed opportunities. Whilst the policy position would be the same, the recent national changes mean that the Council can no longer apply the Code for Sustainable Homes and Lifetime Homes elements of its Core Strategy policy. Not adopting the new optional standards, and losing the existing Code and Lifetime Homes standards scores poorly against the social objectives of providing everyone with a decent home (SP3) and improving people's sense of health and wellbeing (SP5).

Mitigation

The Core Strategy cannot be fully applied sue to the withdrawal of the Code for Sustainable Homes and the Lifetime Homes standards. The negative effects of this change could be mitigated by introducing some or all of the new optional standards through a new development management policy.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium (until Local Plan review when policy position could be reviewed, although long term for the houses built in the period until the review)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	0 Links with Building Regulations
Impact Score	0

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position would mean not introducing the optional standards and therefore a continuation of the status quo. This option would not therefore result in any different impacts than at present. Not introducing the standards could potentially provide some benefits for the quality of the built environment as new schemes would not be constrained by rigid standards that could result in more standardised and hard engineered solutions (e.g. in relation to creating accessible environments) rather than more creative and bespoke designs. Not introducing the standards (particularly the minimum space standards) could also result in better outcomes for green infrastructure on new sites, as introducing the standards would increase house sizes which could encourage developers to try and provide less green space to compensate for the extra development area required. Introducing standards could also impact upon viability which could risk adverse impacts on green infrastructure provision and quality design (e.g. perhaps through cheaper materials choice).

Mitigation

This policy approach has limited links with environmental objectives, however a better outcome for environmental objectives could be achieved by introducing some of the optional standards as these could help improve people's satisfaction with their neighbourhoods as places to live (EN3.7) through improving the quality of housing on offer.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium (until Local Plan review when policy position could be reviewed, although long term for the houses built in the period until the review)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	0 Links with Building Regulations
Impact Score	0

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position would mean not introducing the optional standards and therefore a continuation of the status quo. This option would not therefore result in any different impacts than at present. It would however represent missed opportunities in terms of securing the best outcomes for natural resources objectives, for example by not introducing the water standard it would not be encouraging prudent water usage (NR2.4).

Mitigation

The Government has committed to reviewing the energy efficiency of new homes through the Building regulations system, and this will be the only way in which the positive impacts for natural resources can be maximised, as local Councils can no longer set standards above building regulations in relation to energy efficiency.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium (until Local Plan review when policy position could be reviewed, although long term for the houses built in the period until the review)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	0 Links with Building Regulations
Impact Score	0

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position would mean not introducing the optional standards and therefore a continuation of the status quo. This option would not therefore result in any different impacts than at present.

Mitigation

This policy area has very limited links with economic objectives so there is limited scope to maximise potential positive impacts.

HOUSING OPTIONS TECHNICAL STANDARDS OPTION 2 New policy to implement one or more of the optional standards

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Links with other local planning policies and building regulations.
Impact Score	+2

Comments

Introducing some or all of the optional standards (space standards, accessibility standards, water standards) would result in a wide range of positive outcomes for the social progress objectives. All of the standards would positively contribute to the objective of providing people with decent homes (SP3) and improving people's quality and life and sense of health and wellbeing (SP5).

The introduction of the different standards would have effects in the following areas:

Accessibility and adaptability standards:

- Would help people with disabilities have better access to their homes and surrounding environment (SP2.3)
- Would help create better quality houses that will improve the quality of life and health and wellbeing of their occupants (SP5.4)
- Would help create mixed and inclusive communities by providing housing that is suitable for a wider range of people with different needs, and mean people would be more likely to be able to stay in their houses and communities if their needs change over time (SP6.2)

-

Minimum space standards:

- Would provide housing of an appropriate quality but perhaps have negative impacts on affordability as the sizes, and therefore sales values would increase (SP3.1).
- Would help improve the quality of life for people living in new homes which are more practical and functional for modern life (SP5.4).

Water efficiency standards:

- Would provide housing that is resource efficient and has a reduced environmental impact (SP3.2).
- Would help people live more sustainable lifestyles (SP4.3) through reduced water usage in their homes.
- Would increase the affordability of people's access to water services through reduced water bills (SP2.1).

Mitigation

The benefits could be maximised by applying as many of the standards as possible, to as many new homes as possible.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure Timeframe Long Geographic Scale District Cumulative Impact Links with other local planning policies and building regulations. Impact Score N

The introduction of the different standards would have effects in the following areas:

Accessibility and adaptability standards:

- Would improve people's satisfaction with their neighbourhoods as places to live (EN3.7) if their houses and surrounding areas are easily accessible for a wide range of different people.
- Could potentially lead to challenges in design terms if new development is expected to adhere to rigid standards which could lead to standardised solutions rather than creative and bespoke design. (EN3.2)
- -

Minimum space standards:

- The increase in house sizes could lead to a squeeze on green infrastructure provision in new development (EN4.4).

Water efficiency standards:

- Would promote sustainable design and construction and low impact operation (EN3.3).

Mitigation

Other policies (e.g. design policies) would be applied to ensure any potential negative effects on design and the built environment would be minimised.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Links with other local planning policies and building regulations.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

The introduction of the different standards would have effects in the following areas:

Accessibility and adaptability standards:

- Limited relevance to natural resource objectives, however improved accessibility to waste and recycling storage areas in developments would enable people to recycle more easily (NR4.5).

Minimum space standards:

- Could potentially increase the use of land for development as larger house sizes could require more land for the same quantity of houses (NR3).

Water efficiency standards:

Would encourage prudent water usage in new development (NR2.4).

Mitigation

Limited links with natural resources objectives, benefits could be maximised by applying all the standards to as many new homes as possible. Potential negative effects on the amount of land required for larger house sizes could be mitigated through existing design policies.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Links with other local planning policies and building regulations.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Limited relationship to economic objectives.

Mitigation

Limited relationship to economic objectives therefore limited scope for maximising positive impacts.

RURAL HOUSING INFILL & ROUNDING OFF OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

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Timeframe	Medium (Until Local Plan review when policy position can be reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District (Rural emphasis – villages and hamlets)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to development in rural areas e.g. rural exception policy.
Impact Score	N

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position in relation to rounding off and infill (Policy CS1.2 of the Core Strategy) would maintain the status quo and not therefore result in any different impacts than at present. The current policy position has small social benefits in terms of enabling small scale development in existing rural communities, which helps provide housing to meet local needs (SP3) and provide additional demand and support for rural facilities and services (SP2). The current policy position can help promote a sense of community by enabling small scale appropriate new housing within rural communities. (SP6)

Mitigation

The existing small positive social benefits that arise from the current policy position could be maximised through an amended policy approach that allows for increased scope for rounding off and infill development and that provides more clarity on the form of development that will be permitted.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium (until Local Plan review when policy position can be reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District (rural emphasis – villages and hamlets)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to development in rural areas e.g. rural exception policy.
Impact Score	N

Comments

Maintaining the existing Core Strategy policy position in relation to rounding off and infill would maintain the status quo and not therefore lead to any different environmental impacts. The current policy position minimises environmental impacts, particularly on landscape and the built environment by adopting a relatively strict approach to controlling new development in villages and hamlets.

Mitigation

Environmental impacts of the current policy position are mitigated through existing planning policies that are applied to proposals for development in villages and hamlets.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium (until Local Plan Review when policy position can be reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District (rural emphasis – villages and hamlets)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to development in rural areas e.g. rural exception policy.
Impact Score	N

Comments

Maintaining the existing Core Strategy policy position in relation to rounding off and infill would maintain the status quo and not therefore lead to any different environmental impacts. The current policy position minimises environmental impacts, particularly on landscape and the built environment by adopting a relatively strict approach to controlling new development in villages and hamlets.

Mitigation

Impacts on natural resources of the current policy position are mitigated through existing planning policies that are applied to proposals for development in villages and hamlets, and through the overall development strategy for the district that promotes a sustainable pattern of development.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium (Until Local Plan review when policy position can be reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District (rural – villages and hamlets)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to development in rural areas e.g. rural exception policy.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

Maintaining the existing Core Strategy policy position in relation to rounding off and infill would maintain the status quo and not therefore lead to any different impacts on the economy. The small scale housing developments that are permitted through the current policy approach to rounding off and infill have modest benefits for the rural economy through both construction and then occupation in terms of the extra demand and support for rural facilities and services. The existing position perhaps places greater pressure on redeveloping existing employment land in rural areas for housing given the overall strict approach.

Mitigation

The economic benefits of new infill and rounding off housing in villages and hamlets could perhaps be maximised through a slightly more permissive approach to enable slightly more housing growth in existing rural communities.

RURAL HOUSING INFILL & ROUNDING OFF OPTION 2 New Policy or Planning Guidance

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Medium to Long (depending on Local Plan review)
Geographic Scale	District (rural)
Cumulative Impact	With other planning policies relating to development in the rural areas.
Impact Score	+2

Comments and Mitigation: (describe nature of impact (reversible, primary, secondary etc); reasons for impact assessment and score; and suggestions for mitigation)

Comments

A new or amended policy approach in relation to rounding off and infill could have a number of positive social impacts. A slightly more permissive approach could help strengthen existing communities (SP6) by allowing more people to meet their housing needs locally (SP3). An amended position could help provide clarity to the existing policy approach. Depending on the content and direction of an amended policy approach however, negative social impacts could arise if certain villages or hamlets have a more restrictive position in future. This would depend on the content of the policy and how it is applied, and impacts may well be different in different settlements. For example an amended policy position could perhaps be more permissive/restrictive in different size or location of settlements. A more restrictive approach would not help support rural communities and local services and facilities, whereas a more permissive approach would have potentially positive impacts in this regard. The overall scoring assumes a more permissive approach.

Mitigation

In order to mitigate any potential negative social impacts, any amended policy position would need to carefully consider the definition of rounding off and infill and ensure that it does not preclude development from coming forward in rural settlements where it would be appropriate.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium to Long
Geographic Scale	District (rural)
Cumulative Impact	With other planning policies relating to development in the rural areas.
Impact Score	-2

Comments

The environmental impacts of an amended policy approach would depend on whether the new policy is more permissive or restrictive towards new development in villages and hamlets. In some instances sites that are not 'rounding off/infill', for example well related but adjacent, may be more suitable in environmental terms for a village's development, and the policy must ensure that it promotes the most suitable development in villages/hamlets in environmental terms. Impacts will be different for different villages/hamlets depending on their individual contexts and environmental surroundings. The overall scoring assumes a more permissive approach.

Mitigation

A range of other local planning policies would still be applied to proposals for development in villages and hamlets – just because a proposal may be considered 'rounding off/infill' this would not be an automatic 'green light' to development. Policies relating to landscape and built environment, design etc would still be applied. The criteria within a new policy on rounding off/infill would be important in mitigating potential environmental impacts by being clear about what form of development would be acceptable in principle.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium to Long
Geographic Scale	District (rural)
Cumulative Impact	With other planning policies relating to development in the rural areas.
Impact Score	-2

Comments

A more permissive approach to development in villages and hamlets could result in more development in rural areas which would lead to an increased need to travel in the district to access facilities and services in the larger settlements. Most sites enabled by a new policy approach would be greenfield given their rural nature therefore a more permissive policy could have adverse impacts with regards promoting the efficient use of land and prioritising brownfield land (NR3). The overall scoring assumes a more permissive approach.

Mitigation

If a new policy approach requires consideration to be given to the level of service provision in villages and hamlets it could help mitigate potential negative impacts on greenhouse gas emissions by offering more support for development in more sustainable locations in villages with more services.

- EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
- EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium to Long
Geographic Scale	District (rural)
Cumulative Impact	With other planning policies relating to development in the rural areas.
Impact Score	+2

Comments

If a new policy approach offered a more permissive position to development in villages and hamlets it could offer economic benefits for the rural economy (EC3) in terms of more sustainable communities and support for local businesses, services and facilities. On the other hand a more restrictive approach in some villages could result in negative impacts for the local economy if communities are not enabled to sustain themselves with limited growth. The overall scoring assumes a more permissive approach.

Mitigation

None identified.

KENDAL TOWN CENTRE & CANAL HEAD OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M to L
Geographic Scale	L (and urban)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies (core strategy & depends on whether retain 2006 Local Plan Town Centre Policies).
Impact Score	0

Comments

Existing Local Plan Policy R1 has only limited impact in terms of meeting social progress SA (SP) objectives. R1 in a limited way helps meet health and wellbeing objective (SP5). Local Plan Policy R1 may have a limited effect/impact on SA objective SP2 – improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces. Existing Local Plan Policy R1 mentions access for disabled people and car parking. Policy R1 also has some (limited) impact on the SA objective SP6.1, as existing Policy R1 mentions conservation areas. There is no Local plan policy covering Kendal Canal Head which leaves the council in an exposed position.

Mitigation

Any update and review of existing Local Plan Policy R1 will need to seek to ensure that SA objectives SP1 to SP6 are met as fully as possible.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M to L
Geographic Scale	L (and urban)
Cumulative Impact	Yes, depends on the retention of 2006 Policy R1, along with application of other new development management policies and the application of relevant core strategy polices.
Impact Score	0/-1 (score will be dependent on the interplay with other policies, could be negative, -1, if not done well)

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

Existing Local Plan Policy R1 may have some impact in terms of SA objectives; EN 2.4, EN 2.3, EN 2.1 and EN 2.6 (enhancing elements of green infrastructure). Also, objectives EN 3.2, EN 3.1, EN 3.3 and EN 3.7 also may have some effect, but the effect is limited and general.

Mitigation

There may be scope to improve/review policy, to add criteria. This will be dependent on whether other new development management policies cover the issues and/or core strategy policies.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M to L
Geographic Scale	L (and urban).
Cumulative Impact	Yes, depends on the retention of 2006 Local Plan Policy R1, along with the application of other new development management policies and the application of relevant core strategy polices.
Impact Score	0

Comments

Existing Local Plan Policy R1 not really having any effect on SA objective NR1 etc. (all of the NR objectives).

Mitigation

There may be scope to improve/review policy, to add criteria. Will be dependent on whether other new development management policies cover the issues and/or core strategy policies.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M to L
Geographic Scale	L (and urban).
Cumulative Impact	Yes, depends on the retention of 2006 Policy R1, along with application of other new development management policies and the application of relevant core strategy polices.
Impact Score	0

Comments

Existing Local Plan Policy R1 seeks to ensure the viability and vitality of Kendal town centre, and so Policy R1 does have some affect in terms of SA objectives, but Policy R1 does not reiterate existing core strategy policy. Local Plan Policy R1 only relates to retail and not employment in the wider sense, (SA objective EC1).

Mitigation

There may be scope to improve/review policy, to add criteria, so as to better meet SA sustainable economy (EC) objectives; could help to strengthen the economy and maintain a viable town centre.

KENDAL TOWN CENTRE & CANAL HEAD OPTION 2 New Policy (taking into account outcome of Kendal Town Centre Masterplan)

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local motory	
Timeframe	M to L
Geographic Scale	L (and urban).
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other new development management policies and core strategy policies.
Impact Score	+2 (positive, dependent on new policy scope/criteria and the score potentially, dependent on the interplay with other policies).

Comments

SA objective SP1 – Opportunity for the introduction of a new policy which, potentially, could provide clarity/certainty for the town centre and canal head e.g. concerning land uses that are appropriate, (this will depend on the scope). There are also policy linkages with increasing a sense of place (SP6) and promoting more recreational and cultural activity.

Mitigation

There may be scope to have a new policy, potentially a policy could provide clarity and certainty for Kendal town centre and Kendal Canal Head, in terms of uses that are appropriate. A new policy could potentially improve accessibility and the green infrastructure network and set out where support new housing (SP3). A new policy could also mean SA social progress objectives are more fully. Similarly, concerning SA objective SP5, a new policy could also help address air quality issues, (but, potentially could have a new development management policy relating to pollution, including air quality).

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
 EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure 	
Timeframe	M to L
Geographic Scale	L (and urban).
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other new development management and core strategy polices.
Impact Score	+ 2 positive (positive - dependent on new policy scope/criteria and potentially, dependent on interplay with other policies)

Comments

Depending on policy scope, a new development management policy potentially could help to protect and enhance green spaces and habitats, helping to meet SA objective (EN1). A new policy could say about enhancing biodiversity value (EN1) and EN2 – in helping to protect landscape quality and character from unsympathetic development. A new policy could potentially also have an impact on helping to protect historic parts of the town and canal head (EN3), including design and appearance and enhancing elements of green infrastructure (EN4).

Mitigation

The introduction of a new policy would be an opportunity to better meet EN SA objectives; could help meet SA objectives; EN3.1 (design and appearance and quality of the built environment), provide satisfactory places to live (EN3.7), and (EN4.3) multifunctional nature of green infrastructure assets.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M to L
Geographic Scale	L (and urban).
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other new development management and core strategy polices.
Impact Score	+ 2 positive (positive - dependent on new policy scope/criteria potentially, dependent on interplay with other policies)

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

Depending on the scope of any new policy - SA objective NR1 (NR1.1) new policy could potentially include criterion, so that air quality is not adversely affected; set out measures/requirements to address air quality. SA objective NR 1.4 - could include in a new policy; traffic management and reducing the need to travel. SA objective NR2 - improving and managing water quality could have less impact. SA objective (NR3.3) refers to loss of green space. SA objective NR4 - mineral resources and waste will not be applicable to a new policy.

Mitigation

New policy would be an opportunity to better meet NR SA objectives.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M to L
Geographic Scale	L (and urban).
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other new development management and core strategy polices.
Impact Score	+ 2 positive (positive - dependent on new policy scope/criteria potentially, dependent on interplay with other policies)

Comments

Option 2 scores positively (Impact +2). Depending on the scope of any new policy - SA objective EC1 – A new policy could identify new employment opportunities / access to jobs (EC2) and to retain existing jobs and tourism and to diversify and strengthen the local economy (EC3).

Mitigation

The introduction of a new development management policy, with improvements, relating to Kendal town centre and canal head, would be an opportunity to help better meet economic (EC) SA objectives.

Other polices should be applied, e.g. relevant core strategy policies.

KENDAL TOWN CENTRE & CANAL HEAD OPTION OPTION 3 No General Requirements Policy – rely on National, Core Strategy and Land Allocations Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local history	
Timeframe	M
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other new development management and core strategy polices.
Impact Score	- 1

Comments

Option 3 is likely to have some negative impact - (score -1 negative) at a site specific level. Policy option 3 is unlikely to fulfil all potential for mitigating fully the negative impacts on development, but, could go some way to having some impact. This, however, depends on other new development management policies. Option 3 - policy vacuum – no policy giving local direction or that is site specific. Other new development management policies (general requirements) etc. could help to meet general policy objectives, but will not be specific to the town centre and canal head.

Mitigation

A new development management policy for Kendal Town Centre and Kendal Canal Head could help more fully meet SA Social Progress (SP) objectives. Opportunity to Introduce a new development management general requirements policy.

Other polices should be applied, e.g. relevant core strategy policies.

EFFECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTEN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversityEN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generationsEN3 - To improve the quality of the built environmentEN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructureTimeframeMGeographic ScaleDCumulative ImpactYes, with other new development management and core strategy
polices.Impact Score-1

Comments

Option 3 is likely to have some negative impact -1 negative. The degree of impact will depend on the scope and content of other new development management policies, including a new general requirements policy. New policies could cover such matters as landscaping and protecting, enhancing and maintaining green infrastructure. Depending on its content, a new historic environment policy could include matters such as design, conservation areas etc. – albeit in a more general sense.

Relying on non-locally specific polices, potentially, could not meet SA environmental objectives in full. Removing all local level policy, would not allow for a more specific local policy direction, e.g. the opportunity for an area policy with the inclusion of specific criterion/criteria relating to the town centre and canal head, for example, about the quality of the built environment and any green infrastructure within the area.

Mitigation

Introduce a new development management policy, with improvements, which is locally specific, as set out under Option 2. A new development management policy would provide a more robust basis in which to assess planning applications and could help more fully meet SA environmental (EN) objectives.

Other polices should be applied e.g. those relating to development general requirements, heritage, design, quality of development, landscaping/green infrastructure and biodiversity.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other new development management and core strategy polices.
Impact Score	- 1

Comments

Option 3, is likely to have some negative impact (score -1 negative) at local area/specific level – potentially this option would mean relying on existing core strategy policies that relate to matters, including, recycling and reducing the need to travel etc, together with relevant guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The degree of impact will depend on the content and scope of other new development management policies relating to natural resources.

Mitigation

The opportunity to introduce a new development management policy, with improvements, which is locally specific. A new development management policy could help more fully meet SA environmental (NR) objectives. Also, the introduction of other new development management policies (including a general requirements policy relating to al development), may also help to meet natural resources (NR) objectives more fully.

Other polices should be applied e.g. relevant core strategy polices that relate to the sustainable use and management of natural resources.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy	
Timeframe	M
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other new development management and core strategy polices.
Impact Score	- 1

Comments

Option 3, is likely to have some negative impact (score -1 negative) at site specific level – potentially would mean the loss of local, area specific policy and relying on existing core strategy policies together with relevant guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The degree of impact will depend on the content and scope of other new development management policies, together with robustly applying relevant core strategy polices, for example, those that relate to the locally economy (CS7.5) and the spatial strategy for Kendal (CS 2). Land Allocations policy LA1.2 - Town Centre Boundaries also would apply.

Mitigation

The opportunity to introduce a new development management policy, with improvements, which is locally specific. A new local policy relating to the area could help to retain jobs by providing certainty and clarity in terms of policy direction; what land uses will be acceptable in the town centre and the canal head area. As such, (depending on policy content), a new policy could potentially help to diversify and strengthen the economy in these areas; with the intention of increasing the vitality and viability of these areas.

Other polices should be applied e.g. relevant core strategy and land allocation polices.

LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT SITES AND PREMISES OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

(Resulting in the retention of Policy E6 in its present state in conjunction with the application of Land Allocations DPD Policy LA1.5)

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (wherever such sites are present)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies and Permitted Development rights
Impact Score	0

Comments

Possibly not a reasonable alternative. This option offers the status quo. It gives a high level of protection to existing identified employment sites by retaining current policy; Local Plan Policy E6 and Land Allocations DPD Policy LA1.5. Whilst some sites, such as small businesses within mainly residential areas have been lost this had often been because they have met the 'unneighbourly' criteria and have often been relocations rather than outright losses. There are relatively tenuous links to or impacts on SP objectives. Policy (and NPPF paragraph 22 – which specifically refers to allocated employment sites) is a little unclear about whether the areas/sites identified as 'existing employment areas' are covered as well as allocated employment sites. The policy (Local plan Policy E6) is not favourably/positively worded and doesn't take some elements of the NPPF into account, including flexibility.

Mitigation

A new policy could provide clarity required over whether sites allocated for employment development are covered by this policy (and NPPF); could allow greater flexibility and be more positively worded. Introduction of viability of existing use as a factor could allow a more flexible approach and support remediation/enhancements.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (wherever such sites are present)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies and Permitted Development rights
Impact Score	0

Comments

Possibly not a reasonable alternative. This option offers the status quo. Employment uses may be harmful to amenity and other environmental factors but policy would allow their change of use. Unused sites sat empty might not meet the criteria for change of use if existing Local Plan Policy E6 is strictly applied, thus preventing potential environmental and other enhancement (EN2, EN3). Policy (and NPPF – paragraph 22– which specifically refers to allocated employment sites), is a little unclear about whether the areas/sites identified as 'existing employment areas' are covered as well as allocated employment sites. The policy is not favourably/positively worded and doesn't take some elements of the NPPF into account, including flexibility.

Mitigation

A new policy could provide clarity required over whether sites allocated for employment development are covered by this policy (and NPPF); could allow greater flexibility and be more positively worded. Introduction of viability of existing use as a factor could allow a more flexible approach and support remediation/enhancements.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (wherever such sites are present)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies and Permitted Development rights
Impact Score	0

Comments

Possibly not a reasonable alternative. This option offers the status quo. There are relatively tenuous links to or impacts on NR objectives. However, unused sites sat empty might not meet the criteria for change of use if Local Plan Policy E6 is strictly applied, thus preventing potential use (and potentially forcing the use of greenfield land when there is brownfield available) (NR3). Policy (and NPPF – paragraph 22 – which specifically refers to allocated employment sites), is a little unclear about whether the areas/sites identified as 'existing employment areas' are covered as well as allocated employment sites. The policy is not favourably/positively worded and doesn't take some elements of the NPPF into account, including flexibility.

Mitigation

A new policy could provide clarity required over whether sites allocated for employment development are covered by this policy (and NPPF); could be more positively worded. Introduction of viability of existing use as a factor could allow a more flexible approach and support remediation/enhancements.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (wherever such sites are present)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies and Permitted Development rights
Impact Score	0

Comments

Possibly not a reasonable alternative. This option offers the status quo. It gives a high level of protection to existing identified employment sites. Whilst some sites, such as small businesses within mainly residential areas have been lost this had often been because they have met the 'unneighbourly' criteria and have often been relocations rather than outright losses. There are clear links to EC objectives. Policy (and NPPF – paragraph 22 – which specifically refers to allocated employment sites), is a little unclear about whether the areas/sites identified as 'existing employment areas' are covered as well as allocated employment sites. The policy is not favourably/positively worded and doesn't take some elements of the NPPF into account, including flexibility. It is positive for retention of employment on the whole but could also be stifling development.

Mitigation

A new policy could provide clarity required over whether sites allocated for employment development are covered by this policy (and NPPF); could allow greater flexibility and be more positively worded. Introduction of viability of existing use as a factor could allow a more flexible approach and support remediation/enhancements.

LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT SITES AND PREMISES OPTION 2 No longer apply Policy E6 – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies and a new Development Management General Requirements policy, if this is progressed.

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-?
Geographic Scale	D (wherever such sites are present)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies and Permitted Development rights
Impact Score	0

Comments

There are relatively tenuous links to or impacts on Social Progress objectives. Relying on the NPPF would potentially allow greater flexibility; the NPPF (Paragraph 22) is more favourable towards the loss of employment sites to alternative uses, it specifically refers to sites allocated for employment use. Sites not included in the Land Allocations Policy LA1.5 list would be at particular risk of loss, as the NPPF is a little unclear about whether sites/premises identified as 'existing employment areas' are covered, as well as the sites allocated for employment development. Both Core Strategy and Land Allocations policies could be interpreted to allow scope for flexibility. Permitted Development rights affecting the change of use of employment uses (land use classes B1 (a) to C3 – office to dwellings), are now permanent and takes some elements out of local policy control anyway.

Mitigation

A new development management policy could provide clarity required over exactly which sites are covered by the NPPF; it could also provide clarity over the degree of flexibility allowed. The introduction of viability (the need to demonstrate that an allocated employment site is unviable) in new policy or an employment site is underused, before loss to alternative uses; e.g. there has been a lack of recent development activity to improve the commercial or industrial site, as factors, could allow a more flexible approach and possibly support remediation/enhancements.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-?
Geographic Scale	D (wherever such sites are present)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies and Permitted Development rights
Impact Score	0

Comments

There are links to or impacts on EC objectives. Relying on the NPPF would potentially allow greater flexibility; the NPPF (paragraph 22) is more favourable towards the loss of employment sites to alternative uses. It specifically refers to allocated employment sites. Sites not on the LA1.5 list (Land Allocations) would be at particular risk of loss as the NPPF (paragraph 22) is a little unclear about whether sites areas identified as 'existing employment areas' are covered as well as sites allocated for employment development. This could be positive or negative in environmental terms depending on the previous and new use of the site and other factors such as design. Both Core Strategy and Land Allocations policies could be interpreted to allow scope for flexibility. This could allow uses with negative impacts to be redeveloped in a way that had a more positive impact, but the reverse could equally apply, depending on the nature of use and other factors, such as design. Assumption that the reference to 'suitable' in the Land Allocations policy relates to the issues covered by Local Plan policy E6a. Permitted Development rights affecting employment uses (land use class B1 (a) office to a dwelling) are now permanent and takes some elements out of local policy control anyway.

Mitigation

A new policy could provide clarity required over exactly which sites are covered by the NPPF; it could also provide clarity over the degree of flexibility allowed. Introduction of viability of existing use as a factor could allow a more flexible approach and support remediation/enhancements.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-?
Geographic Scale	D (wherever such sites are present)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies and Permitted Development rights
Impact Score	+2

Comments

There are links to or impacts on NR objectives. Relying on the NPPF would potentially allow greater flexibility, which could mean more efficient and effective use of land. Sites not on the LA1.5 Policy list (Land Allocations) would be at particular risk of loss as the NPPF is a little unclear about whether sites areas identified as 'existing employment areas' are covered, as well as sites allocated for employment development. NPPF Paragraph 22 specifically refers to allocated employment sites. Both Core Strategy and Land Allocations policies could be interpreted to allow scope for flexibility. Permitted Development rights affecting employment uses (land use class B1 (a) office to a dwelling) are now permanent and takes some elements out of local policy control anyway.

Mitigation

A new policy could provide clarity required over exactly which sites are covered by the NPPF; it could also provide clarity over the degree of flexibility allowed. Introduction of viability of existing use as a factor could allow a more flexible approach and support remediation/enhancements.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-?
Geographic Scale	D (wherever such sites are present)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies and Permitted Development rights
Impact Score	-2

Comments

There are links to or impacts on EC objectives. Relying on the NPPF would potentially allow greater flexibility, which could mean the approach being more responsive to the economy but could also mean more scope for loss of sites. Sites not on the LA1.5 list (Land Allocations) would be at particular risk of loss as the NPPF is a little unclear whether sites areas identified as 'existing employment areas' are covered, as well as sites allocated for employment development. NPPF Paragraph 22 specifically refers to allocated employment sites. Both Core Strategy and Land Allocations policies could be interpreted to allow scope for flexibility. Permitted Development rights affecting employment uses (land use class B1 (a) office to a dwelling) are now permanent and takes some elements out of local policy control anyway.

Mitigation

A new policy could provide clarity required over exactly which sites are covered by the NPPF; it could also provide clarity over the degree of flexibility allowed. Introduction of viability of existing use as a factor could allow a more flexible approach and support remediation/enhancements.

PARKING PROVISION OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local motory	
Timeframe	Medium/Long (until Local Plan Review when policy position could be
	reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impacts with other policies which impact on development
Impact Score	0

Comments

Retaining current policy is unlikely to impact significantly on social objectives, particularly as parking guidance provided by the County Council has not been modified, although we understand a review is underway.

Mitigation

Parking policy could be more effective through combining the several current policies into a single clear policy. As parking is a factor in most forms of development consideration could also be given to inclusion of parking within the proposed General Requirements policy. Parking policy could also be improved in ways which address social objectives – for example, ensuring car parks are accessible by disabled people; ensuring car parks facilitate transfer to other forms of sustainable, health-promoting travel such as walking, cycling and also public transport.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium/Long (until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impacts with other policies which impact on development
Impact Score	0

Comments

Retaining current policy would not result in any change in terms of impact on environmental objectives, particularly as parking guidance provided by the County Council has not been modified, although we understand a review is underway.

Mitigation

In terms of mitigation, it is considered that environmental issues are addressed primarily through clear, robust generic policies relating (mainly) to general requirements, design, green infrastructure and open space. As the relationship of these emerging policies to car parking may be less obvious than for other forms of development, an appropriate cross reference may be considered in the policy or supporting text.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium/Long (until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impacts with other policies which impact on development
Impact Score	0

Comments

Retaining current policy will maintain the status quo and hence have little or no change of impact on objectives relating to natural resources, particularly as parking guidance provided by the County Council has not been modified, although we understand a review is underway.

Mitigation

Areas of mitigation to consider in future policy include:

- Promoting the role of car parks in providing facilities which encourage journey transfer to other more sustainable, forms of transport, with a smaller carbon footprint such as cycling and public transport.
- Promoting location of electric charging points for hybrid or electric vehicles
- The extent to which the size and location of car parking encourages or discourages travel by means other than the car. For larger developments, car parking provision should form part of a travel planning approach.
- Suitably located car parks with public access also offer opportunity for recycling facilities.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium/Long (until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impacts with other policies which impact on development
Impact Score	0

Comments

Retaining current policy will maintain the status quo and hence have little or no change of impact on objectives relating to building a sustainable economy.

Mitigation

Current policy Tr5 sets out a series of criteria as to how car parking requirements will be assessed for development proposals in town centres. Current parking guidance from the County Council sets out standards for car parking associated with new employment generating development. Local plan policy on parking could signal the importance of car park provision for the effective operation of many businesses, large and small, including those in town centre locations. For businesses, operational efficiency considerations need to be taken fully into account, alongside measures which encourage travel by means other than the car – ideally in the context of a travel planning approach.

PARKING PROVISION OPTION 2

New Policy combining existing policies and adding new criteria

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local motory	
Timeframe	Medium/Long (until Local Plan Review when policy position could be
	reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impacts with other policies which impact on development
Impact Score	+2

Comments

This option would combine existing policies and remove criteria relating to proposed generic policies including General Requirements . It is unclear which additional criteria may be added, but this could include application of a more flexible or different approach to the car parking standards currently in Cumbria County Council guidance.

Mitigation

Overall modified, improved policy has potential to improve access to services and facilities, including homes and jobs. As noted for option 1, parking policy could also be improved to increase access for the disabled and facilitate journey transfer to other forms of sustainable, health-promoting travel such as walking, cycling and public transport. The level of car parking provision in residential areas could also be modified to reflect increased car ownership, reduce congestion arising from on-street parking and thereby contribute to increased safety and sense of well-being in local communities.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium/Long (until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impacts with other policies which impact on development
Impact Score	+1

Comments

As noted for option 1 most aspects of environmental protection for all forms of development will be addressed by other generic policies including those dealing with general requirements, design, green infrastructure and open space. They are also addressed in Core Strategy policy and national planning policy. A new policy is therefore unlikely in itself to impact significantly on environmental protection objectives, although it may have some potential to have a positive impact by addressing factors specific to car parking, not covered in other policies.

Mitigation

Overall modified, improved policy may have some potential to improve effective protection of the environment including by:

- Effective cross reference to ensure application of other relevant policies
- Including some considerations specific to car parking for example, depending on size and location, these might include use of natural rather than hard surfacing; encouraging permeable surfaces which reduce surface water run-off; design and materials which complement historic environments; landscaping or other elements which encourage increased biodiversity.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium/Long (until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impacts with other policies which impact on development
Impact Score	+2

Comments

While option 2 presents no specific policy directions, a combined, modified policy on car parking provides opportunity to improve the sustainable use and management of natural resources, albeit that many aspects will be addressed by other generic policies.

Mitigation

Over and above other generic policies, a modified policy may have some potential to improve the use and management of natural resources by (as noted for option 1) promoting the role of car parks in providing facilities which encourage journey transfer to other more sustainable, forms of transport, with a smaller carbon footprint such as cycling and public transport. Other opportunities include:

- Promoting car parks as a location for electric charging points for hybrid or electric vehicles
- Encouraging the location and size of car parks to form part of a wider travel plan.
- Encouraging car parks with public access as locations for recycling facilities.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium/Long (until Local Plan Review when policy position could be
	reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impacts with other policies which impact on development
e a malative impact	
Impact Score	+2

Comments

While again option 2 presents no specific policy directions, a combined, modified policy on car parking may provide opportunity for effective car parking to contribute to a successful, growing local economy.

Mitigation

As noted for option 1, modified policy on car parking could signal the importance of car parking provision for the effective operation of local businesses. It could help ensure car parking provision contributes to the operational efficiency of businesses as well as encouraging travel by means other than the car in the context of a travel planning approach.

PARKING PROVISION OPTION 3 No Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local motory	
Timeframe	Medium/Long (until Local Plan Review when policy position could be
	reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impacts with other policies which impact on development
Impact Score	-2

Comments

Removing existing local policy would weaken policy in relation to social progress objectives. In particular policy Tr6a encourages full regard to the needs of the mobility impaired in car parking provision. Also policy S10 provides for the District Council to apply some flexibility in the application of the County Council's published guidelines, which may have mean there is less scope for locally appropriate car parking provision.

Mitigation

Mitigation of these impacts could be achieved by retaining and improving existing policies. As noted for Options 1 and 2, improved policy has potential to improve access to services and facilities, including homes and jobs. Parking policy could be improved to increase access for the disabled and facilitate journey transfer to other forms of sustainable, health-promoting travel such as walking, cycling and public transport. The level of car parking provision in residential areas could also be modified to reflect increased car ownership, reduce congestion arising from on-street parking and thereby contribute to increased safety and sense of well-being in local communities.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium/Long (until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impacts with other policies which impact on development
Impact Score	-1

Comments

Removing existing local policy may weaken policy to some extent in relation to environmental protection objectives. In practice however existing policy has limited reference to this issue, although the removal of policy S10 which provides for the District Council to apply some flexibility in the application of the County Council's published guidelines, may have some impact. The complete removal of policy would however remove the potential to consider and introduce appropriate improvements.

Mitigation

Mitigation of these impacts could be achieved by retaining and improving existing policies. As noted for option 2, improved local policy has potential to improve effective protection of the environment including by:

- Effective cross reference to ensure application of other relevant policies
- Including some considerations specific to car parking for example, depending on size and location, these might include use of natural rather than hard surfacing; encouraging permeable surfaces which reduce surface water run-off; design and materials which complement historic environments; landscaping or other elements which encourage increased biodiversity.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium/Long (until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impacts with other policies which impact on development
Impact Score	-1

Comments

Removing existing local policy may weaken policy to some extent in relation to the sustainable use and management of natural resources, although this is probably marginal as current policy has limited relevant references. However, more significantly, the complete removal of local policy also removes the potential to consider and introduce appropriate improvements relevant to natural resources.

Mitigation

Mitigation of these impacts could be achieved by retaining and improving existing policies. As noted for Option 2, a modified policy has potential to improve the use and management of natural resources by promoting the role of car parks in providing facilities which encourage journey transfer to other more sustainable, forms of transport, with a smaller carbon footprint such as cycling and public transport. Other opportunities include:

- Promoting car parks as a location for electric charging points for hybrid or electric vehicles
- Encouraging the location and size of car parks to form part of a wider travel plan.
- Encouraging car parks with public access as locations for recycling facilities.

- EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
- EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium/Long (until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impacts with other policies which impact on development
Impact Score	-2

Comments

Removing existing local policy will weaken policy in regard to economic objectives. In particular the removal of policy Tr5 in regard to car parking for town centre development would leave a gap in relevant policy and guidance. However, more significantly (as for other topics), the complete removal of local policy also removes the potential to consider and introduce appropriate improvements relevant to economic opportunities.

Mitigation

Mitigation of these impacts could be achieved by retaining and improving existing policies. As noted for option 2, modified policy on car parking could signal the importance of car parking provision for the effective operation of local businesses. It could help ensure car parking provision contributes to the operational efficiency of businesses as well as encouraging travel by means other than the car in the context of a travel planning approach.

POLLUTION OPTION 1 New policy with more detailed requirements

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. design
Impact Score	+2 (dependent on interplay with other policies – could be +4 if done well or poorer if done badly)

Comments

Impacts depend on whether measures seek an actual reduction in types of pollution or just a minimised increase. Opportunity to provide clarity of approach, supporting SP1. Opportunity for methods of managing pollution advocated through the policy to have a wide range of knock-on benefits such as; green infrastructure and sustainable travel (supporting SP2 and objectives from other Sustainability topic areas); enjoyment of green infrastructure, countryside, historic environment through reduced pollution (SP2.4); reducing environmental impact of housing means increasing how 'decent' homes are (SP3); benefits for the living environment, health and wellbeing and quality of life (SP5) and promoting recreational and cultural activity (SP6.3) as well as pollution management benefits.

Mitigation

Further aspects of details will be covered by other policies e.g. lighting impact could be covered through a design policy. Ensure that the policy supports 'soft' pollution management measures so as to secure wider benefits. Ensure that the policy recognises all types of pollution.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. green infrastructure
Impact Score	+2 (dependent on interplay with other policies – could be +4 if done well or poorer if done badly)

Comments

Impacts depend on whether measures seek an actual reduction in types of pollution (EN3.6) or just a minimised increase. Opportunity for the methods of managing pollution advocated through the policy to have a wide range of knock-on benefits such as; green infrastructure/corridors (EN4), biodiversity benefits (EN1), landscape enhancement (EN2), public realm (EN3) as well as pollution management benefits. However, if measures employed are 'hard' solutions, benefits could be negative/opportunities for net environmental gains could be lost.

Mitigation

Further aspects of details will be covered by other policies e.g. lighting impact could be covered through a design policy. Ensure that the policy supports 'soft' pollution management measures so as to secure wider benefits. Ensure that the policy recognises all types of pollution

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies (including 'non-planning' measures such as AQMA action plan, noise legislation)
Impact Score	+2 (dependent on interplay with other policies – could be +4 if done well or poorer if done badly)

Comments

Impacts depend on whether the measures seek an actual reduction in types of pollution (NR1) or just a minimised increase. There are some circumstances, such as redevelopment of an existing site or where the introduction of a measure has wider then immediate benefits (e.g. a noise barrier), where a reduction can be made, but these may be few. Opportunity for the methods of managing pollution advocated through the policy to have a wide range of knock-on benefits such as reducing the need to travel by private car (NR1).

Mitigation

Further aspects of details will be covered by other policies e.g. lighting impact could be covered through a design policy. Ensure that the policy supports 'soft' pollution management measures so as to secure wider benefits.

There will be an issue around monitoring and attributing increases of decreases in air pollution especially to particular developments/measures.

Ensure that the policy recognises all types of pollution

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies
Impact Score	0 (possibly minor +)

Comments

Links to EC3.7 – policy may see environmental performance of new employment development increase. Could also mean a pleasanter, more attractive environment in which businesses want to invest. However, these possible benefits will depend on the content of the policy and the measures employed.

Mitigation

Ensure that the policy recognises all types of pollution and measures relevant to employment development.

POLLUTION OPTION 2 No Policy – rely on National Policies and guidance

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

S/? (NPPF could be altered, CS to be revised into single Local
Plan by 2021)
D
Potentially with any new policies introduced such as Design,
General requirements, pollution specific legislation
Ν

Comments

The need to provide clarity of approach on this topic would not be addressed (SP1). In relation to other SP objectives such as SP5, the opportunity to introduce locally specific measures and maximise benefits would be lost. Risk of changes to NPPF and CS currency. C5 would be lost relating to lighting leaving a specific policy gap. There would be nothing to specify what's expected of developers in order to address issues such as AQMA in Kendal (SP5)

Mitigation

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	S/? (NPPF could be altered, CS to be revised into single Local Plan by 2021)
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Potentially with any new policies introduced such as Design, General requirements, pollution specific legislation
Impact Score	N / -2

Comments

In relation to all EN objectives, the opportunity to introduce locally specific measures (that apply to all types of pollution) and maximise benefits would be lost. Risk of changes to NPPF and CS currency. C5 would be lost relating to lighting leaving a specific policy gap. There would be nothing to specify what's expected of developers in order to address issues such as AQMA in Kendal.

Mitigation

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	S/? (NPPF could be altered, CS to be revised into single Local
	Plan by 2021)
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Potentially with any new policies introduced such as Design,
	General requirements, pollution specific legislation
Impact Score	N / -2

Comments

In relation to all NR objectives, the opportunity to introduce locally specific measures (that apply to all types of pollution) and maximise benefits would be lost. Risk of changes to NPPF and CS currency. C5 would be lost relating to lighting leaving a specific policy gap. There would be nothing to specify what's expected of developers in order to address issues such as AQMA in Kendal, on which the CS requires support.

Mitigation

- EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
- EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	S/? (NPPF could be altered, CS to be revised into single Local Plan by 2021)
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Potentially with any new policies introduced such as Design, General requirements, pollution specific legislation
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Impacts on EC objectives are potentially more limited than other Sustainability Objectives, however, without a policy, there could be a risk of pollutions issues of all types not being properly addressed. C5 would be lost relating to lighting leaving a specific policy gap for instances and other types of pollution would not be covered by any locally specific measures. Reduced air quality and a generally poorer, more polluted environment could reduce the likelihood of existing firms wanting to stay here and new firms wanting to invest.

Mitigation

QUALITY DESIGN OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M - L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, Historic Environment, Town Centres, housing standards, pollution, landscaping and trees
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Current policies seek to ensure development proposals take proper account of a specific South Lakeland Design Code. Other policies seek to ensure proposals in their design and layout create a safe environment and ensure lighting schemes cause limited harmful impacts for the environment. Other policies place controls around external security measures in town centres, and seek to ensure shop fronts are designed in an appropriate manner through use of supplementary guidance.

These have some benefits for most SP objectives, particularly SP3, SP5 and SP6, which would continue as the status quo. However, applying current policy and guidance may not enable SP objectives to be met to their fullest, especially if it is considered these need to be updated to take further account of local / site specific circumstances, new initiatives or guidelines, or change in emphasis.

Mitigation

Introduce a new or updated policy or set of policies and guidance incorporating principles and criteria as appropriate in line with local / site specific circumstances, new initiatives or guidelines, or change in emphasis. This should include the consideration of production of new supplementary planning guidance that should be used to help consider different types of development in different locations. Any new policy and guidance should consider the role of design in contributing to the improvement of health and sense of well-being – thinking not just about the appearance of buildings and spaces, but also their function, response to local identity and creation of sense of place as well as how people access and move through new development. This will ensure SP objectives are realised to their fullest. Other policies may help to complement such a policy especially any relating to sustainable transport movements, housing standards and general requirements.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, Historic Environment, Town Centres, trees and landscaping
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Current policies seek to ensure development proposals take proper account of a specific South Lakeland Design Code. Other policies seek to ensure proposals in their design and layout create a safe environment and ensure lighting schemes cause limited harmful impacts for the environment. Other policies place controls around external security measures in town centres, and seek to ensure shop fronts are designed in an appropriate manner through use of supplementary guidance.

These have specific benefits for all EN objectives, particularly EN3 which would continue as the status quo. However, applying current policy and guidance may not enable EN objectives to be met to their fullest, especially if it is considered these need to be updated to take further account of local / site specific circumstances, new initiatives or guidelines, or change in emphasis. Current policies and guidance need to consider the role of design in shaping the environment as a whole and be threaded into any other policies that seek to enhance the built and natural environment. The current policy and guidance doesn't include reference to the role of design in helping to enhance habitats and create a greener environment for instance.

Mitigation

Introduce a new or updated policy or set of policies and relevant guidance incorporating principles and criteria as appropriate in line with local / site specific circumstances, new initiatives or guidelines, or change in emphasis. This should include the consideration of production of new supplementary planning guidance that should be used to help consider different types of development in different locations. Any new policy and guidance should consider the role of design in helping to enhance all types of environment, thinking about particular sensitivities associated with particular localities. It should consider how through design improvements to the environment should wherever possible be realized, and how local features and characteristics should be taken into account to help shape design and layout. It should consider the role of design in helping to protect, enhance habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity – for example ensuring lighting schemes minimise impact on wildlife and a greener environment as a whole, and encourage measures that support urban greening and habitat creation. Other policies may help to complement such a policy especially historic environment, landscaping and general requirements.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, Historic Environment, Town Centres, trees and landscaping, pollution
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Current policies seek to ensure development proposals take proper account of a specific South Lakeland Design Code. Other policies seek to ensure proposals in their design and layout create a safe environment and ensure lighting schemes cause limited harmful impacts for the environment. Other policies place controls around external security measures in town centres, and seek to ensure shop fronts are designed in an appropriate manner through use of supplementary guidance.

These have some limited benefits for some NR objectives, more so NR1, but less so other objectives which would continue as the status quo. However, applying current policy and guidance may not enable NR objectives to be met to their fullest, especially if it is considered these need to be updated to take further account of local / site specific circumstances, new initiatives or guidelines, or change in emphasis. Current policies and guidance don't for instance refer to the role of design in helping to improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, or make direct links with how it can reduce the need to travel.

Mitigation

Introduce a new or updated policy or set of policies and relevant guidance incorporating principles and criteria as appropriate in line with local / site specific circumstances, new initiatives or guidelines, or change in emphasis. This should include the consideration of production of new supplementary planning guidance that should be used to help consider different types of development in different locations. Any new policy and guidance should consider the role of design in helping to ensure sustainable use and management of natural resources. It should consider how through design, improvements to the environment should wherever possible be realized, and how local features and characteristics should be taken into account to help shape design and layout. Any updated policy or guidance should consider how design can help improve air quality, reduce greenhouse emissions and promote renewable energy as well as reduce need to travel. Consideration of access / provision of bin storage may help to ensure policy/guidance meets objective NR4 more fully.

Other policies may help to complement such a policy especially historic environment, landscaping, general requirements and pollution.

- EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
- EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, Historic Environment, Town Centres, trees and landscaping, pollution
Impact Score	N

Comments

Current policies seek to ensure development proposals take proper account of a specific South Lakeland Design Code. Other policies seek to ensure proposals in their design and layout create a safe environment and ensure lighting schemes cause limited harmful impacts for the environment. Other policies place controls around external security measures in town centres, and seek to ensure shop fronts are designed in an appropriate manner through use of supplementary guidance.

These have some limited benefits for some EC objectives, more so EC3, but less so other objectives as it doesn't specifically promote the creation of new jobs, which would continue as the status quo. However, applying current policy and guidance may not enable EC objectives to be met to their fullest, especially if it is considered these need to be updated to take further account of local / site specific circumstances, new initiatives or guidelines, or change in emphasis.

Mitigation

Introduce a new or updated policy or set of policies and relevant guidance incorporating principles and criteria as appropriate in line with local / site specific circumstances, new initiatives or guidelines, or change in emphasis. This should include the consideration of production of new supplementary planning guidance that should be used to help consider different types of development in different locations. Any new policy and guidance should consider the role of design in helping to enhance the environment so it appeals to economic investment. Any updated policy or guidance relating to shop fronts should consider the needs of all businesses in this respect. Any update of existing policy should consider how through design, improvements to the environment should wherever possible be realized, and how local features and characteristics should be taken into account to help shape design and layout.

Other policies may help to complement such a policy especially historic environment, landscaping, general requirements and pollution.

QUALITY DESIGN OPTION 2 New Policy setting out list of design principles

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L	
Geographic Scale	D guidance likely to be applied differently depending on locality	
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, Historic Environment, Town Centres, housing standards, pollution, landscaping and trees	
Impact Score	+2	

Comments

A new policy would continue to ensure development proposals are considered against a set of criteria or principles that promote high quality design, minimise effects of lighting schemes, control external security measures in town centres, promote a safe environment in their design and layout and ensure shop fronts are designed in an appropriate manner. It would likely result in a strengthening of policy so it meets the full range of social objectives particularly in respect to improving health and sense of wellbeing, placing emphasis on the need to create a strong sense of local history and depending on content include reference to the role of design in helping to improve access to services and facilities, countryside and open spaces. The updating of guidance and introduction of Design SPD provides an opportunity to adopt specific guidelines and standards in order to take account of particular locational characteristics that need to be considered when assessing the impact of different types of development. This may result in positive impacts for objectives relating to the creation of social identity, social inclusiveness, quality of housing and embracing culture.

Mitigation

Ensure new policy and guidance includes consideration of meeting SP objectives to its fullest especially the role of how design can contribute to the creation of social identity, inclusiveness, improved housing conditions, healthy environments and improved access to services and natural environment. Any new general guidance in the form of a Design SPD should not just consider appearance of new development, but also its relationship with the surrounding environment, its function, accessibility and overall attractiveness. Other policies notably any general requirements policy, sustainable transport related policies, historic environment, town centre and landscaping and trees should complement such a policy and guidance in helping to meet SP objectives.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D guidance likely to be applied differently depending on locality
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, Historic Environment, Town Centres, trees and landscaping
Impact Score	+2 but potentially +3

Comments

A new policy would continue to ensure development proposals are considered against a set of criteria or principles that promote high quality design, minimise effects of lighting schemes, control external security measures in town centres, promote a safe environment in their design and layout and ensure shop fronts are designed in an appropriate manner. It would likely result in a strengthening of policy so it meets the full range of environment objectives particularly in respect to improving the quality of the built environment but also enhancing and maintaining habitats if it include specific reference to introduction of measures that would support this for example urban greening.

The updating of guidance and introduction of Design SPD provides an opportunity to adopt specific guidelines and standards in order to take account of particular locational characteristics that need to be considered when assessing the impact of different types of development. This may result in positive impacts for objectives relating to the different aspects of the district's environment – rural and urban, edge of settlement, residential, employment, town centres etc. The updating of guidance regarding shop fronts could have a beneficial impact for town centre built environments in particular.

Mitigation

Ensure new policy and guidance includes consideration of meeting EN objectives to its fullest especially the role of how design can contribute to the creation of a quality built environment, create opportunities for new habitats and biodiversity features as well as enhancing landscape quality. Any new Design SPD guidance should not just consider appearance of new development, but also its relationship with the surrounding environment, it function, accessibility, greening effect and overall attractiveness. Other policies notably any general requirements policy, historic environment, town centre and landscaping and trees should complement such a policy and guidance in helping to meet EN objectives.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

5	
Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D, guidance likely to be applied differently depending on locality
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, Historic Environment, Town Centres, trees and landscaping, pollution
Impact Score	+1 potentially +2

Comments

A new policy would continue to ensure development proposals are considered against a set of criteria or principles that promote high quality design, minimise effects of lighting schemes, control external security measures in town centres, promote a safe environment in their design and layout and ensure shop fronts are designed in an appropriate manner. It would likely result in a strengthening of policy that creates a positive impact for meeting NR objectives particularly in respect to improving air quality, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting renewable energy and efficiency and reducing need to travel depending on content. This could include reference to specific measures that ensure delivery of such objectives.

The updating of guidance and introduction of Design SPD provides an opportunity to adopt specific guidelines and standards in order to take account of particular locational characteristics that need to be considered when assessing the impact of different types of development. This may result in positive impacts for objectives relating to the above.

Mitigation

Ensure new policy and guidance includes consideration of meeting EN objectives to its fullest especially the role of how design can contribute to improving air quality through measures such as urban greening and any other energy efficiency measures. Any new Design SPD guidance should not just consider appearance of new development, but also its relationship with the surrounding environment, it function, accessibility, greening effect and overall attractiveness. Other policies notably any general requirements policy, historic environment, town centre and landscaping and trees and pollution policies should complement such a policy and guidance in helping to meet EN objectives.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy	
Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D, guidance likely to be applied differently depending on locality
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, Historic Environment, Town Centres, trees and landscaping, pollution
Impact Score	+2

Comments

A new policy would continue to ensure development proposals are considered against a set of criteria or principles that promote high quality design, minimise effects of lighting schemes, control external security measures in town centres, promote a safe environment in their design and layout and ensure shop fronts are designed in an appropriate manner. It would likely result in a strengthening of policy that creates a positive impact for meeting EC objectives particularly in respect to creating an attractive environment for economic investment – thus helping to create a platform for new employment opportunities in an indirect way. The updating of policy and guidance on shop fronts could have a direct positive impact for the strengthening of town centre economies in particular. Particular design standards or criteria could entice certain types of business to invest in the area that may currently not wish to do so.

The updating of guidance and introduction of Design SPD provides an opportunity to adopt specific guidelines and standards in order to take account of particular locational characteristics that need to be considered when assessing the impact of different types of development. This may result in positive impacts for objectives relating to the above.

Mitigation

Ensure new policy and guidance includes consideration of meeting EC objectives to its fullest especially the role of how design can help to create an attractive environment for economic investment and growth. Any new Design SPD guidance should not just consider appearance of new development, but also its relationship with the surrounding environment, its function, accessibility, and overall attractiveness. Other policies notably any general requirements policy, historic environment, town centre and landscaping and trees and pollution policies should complement such a policy and guidance in helping to meet EN objectives.

QUALITY DESIGN OPTION 3 No Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

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Timeframe	S - Medium – until national policy amended or Core Strategy policy superseded
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, Historic Environment, Town Centres, trees and landscaping, pollution
Impact Score	-2

Comments

Removing all local level policy and guidance will most likely result in less informed decisions being made and ability to manage the impact of development in terms of how its design may affect the social environment. It would lead to a lack of clarity and certainty around decision making relating to design; as it would leave a question mark over council expectations in this respect, this could have negative impacts in terms of the quality of proposed designs and layouts as these would be based on looser less locally derived standards and principles.

Core Strategy policy is very general and doesn't include specific guidelines and principles to make informed decisions when considering the design and layout of proposals.

Relying on National Guidance poses risks looking ahead into the future, its permanence has to be questioned, future reviews may result in existing design policies and guidance being deleted leaving the Council in an exposed position as it would remove the necessary policy framework for making decisions relating to design.

The scope and application of any specific local guidance is likely to be affected and weakened without a clear policy or policies setting out specific requirements / guidelines. For instance there would be no policy hook to create/update guidance relating to shop fronts. The option would also result in missed opportunities to link the objectives of other policies within any design policy, and enable such policies to have maximum positive impacts for the social environment.

Ultimately it would be a missed opportunity for recognising the needs of everyone.

Mitigation

Introduce a new or updated policy or set of policies and guidance, to avoid a policy vaccum, lack of clarity around decision making relating to design. The policy and guidance should include measures that maximise the realisation of SP objectives. Other policies notably any general requirements policy, historic environment, town centre and landscaping and trees and pollution policies should complement such a policy and guidance in helping to meet SP objectives.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	S - Medium – until national policy amended or Core Strategy policy superseded
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, Historic Environment, Town Centres, trees and landscaping, pollution
Impact Score	-2

Comments

Removing all local level policy and guidance will most likely result in less informed decisions being made and ability to manage the impact of development in terms of how its design may affect the social environment. It would lead to a lack of clarity and certainty around decision making relating to design; as it would leave a question mark over council expectations in this respect, this could have negative impacts in terms of the quality of proposed designs and layouts as these would be based on looser less locally derived standards and principles.

Core Strategy policy is very general and doesn't include specific guidelines and principles to make informed decisions when considering the design and layout of proposals.

Relying on National Guidance poses risks looking ahead into the future, its permanence has to be questioned, future reviews may result in existing design policies and guidance being deleted leaving the Council in an exposed position as it would remove the necessary policy framework for making decisions relating to design.

The scope and application of any specific local guidance is likely to be affected and weakened without a clear policy or policies setting out specific requirements / guidelines. For instance there would be no policy hook to create/update guidance relating to shop fronts. The option would also result in missed opportunities to link the objectives of other policies within any design policy, and enable such policies to have maximum positive impacts for the protection of the environment.

Mitigation

Introduce a new or updated policy or set of policies and guidance, to avoid a policy vaccum, lack of clarity around decision making relating to design. The policy and guidance should include measures that maximise the realisation of EN objectives. Other policies notably any general requirements policy, historic environment, town centre and landscaping and trees and pollution policies should complement such a policy and guidance in helping to meet EN objectives.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	S - Medium – until national policy amended or Core Strategy policy superseded
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, Historic Environment, Town Centres, trees and landscaping, pollution
Impact Score	-2

Comments

Removing all local level policy and guidance will most likely result in less informed decisions being made and ability to manage the impact of development in terms of how its design may affect the social environment. It would lead to a lack of clarity and certainty around decision making relating to design; as it would leave a question mark over council expectations in this respect, this could have negative impacts in terms of the quality of proposed designs and layouts as these would be based on looser less locally derived standards and principles.

Core Strategy policy is very general and doesn't include specific guidelines and principles to make informed decisions when considering the design and layout of proposals.

Relying on National Guidance poses risks looking ahead into the future, its permanence has to be questioned, future reviews may result in existing design policies and guidance being deleted leaving the Council in an exposed position as it would remove the necessary policy framework for making decisions relating to design.

The scope and application of any specific local guidance is likely to be affected and weakened without a clear policy or policies setting out specific requirements / guidelines. For instance there would be no policy hook to create/update guidance relating to shop fronts. The option would also result in missed opportunities to link the objectives of other policies within any design policy, and enable such policies to have maximum positive impacts for the management of natural resources.

Mitigation

Introduce a new or updated policy or set of policies and guidance, to avoid a policy vaccum, lack of clarity around decision making relating to design. The policy and guidance should include measures that maximise the realisation of NR objectives. Other policies notably any general requirements policy, historic environment, town centre and landscaping and trees and pollution policies should complement such a policy and guidance in helping to meet NR objectives.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	S - Medium – until national policy amended or Core Strategy policy superseded
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, Historic Environment, Town Centres, trees and landscaping, pollution
Impact Score	-2

Comments

Removing all local level policy and guidance will most likely result in less informed decisions being made and ability to manage the impact of development in terms of how its design may affect the social environment. It would lead to a lack of clarity and certainty around decision making relating to design; as it would leave a question mark over council expectations in this respect, this could have negative impacts in terms of the quality of proposed designs and layouts as these would be based on looser less locally derived standards and principles.

Core Strategy policy is very general and doesn't include specific guidelines and principles to make informed decisions when considering the design and layout of proposals.

Relying on National Guidance poses risks looking ahead into the future, its permanence has to be questioned, future reviews may result in existing design policies and guidance being deleted leaving the Council in an exposed position as it would remove the necessary policy framework for making decisions relating to design.

The scope and application of any specific local guidance is likely to be affected and weakened without a clear policy or policies setting out specific requirements / guidelines. For instance there would be no policy hook to create/update guidance relating to shop fronts. The option would also result in missed opportunities to link the objectives of other policies within any design policy, and enable such policies to have maximum positive impacts for the economic environment.

Mitigation

Introduce a new or updated policy or set of policies and guidance, to avoid a policy vaccum, lack of clarity around decision making relating to design. The policy and guidance should include measures that maximise the realisation of EC objectives. Other policies notably any general requirements policy, historic environment, town centre and landscaping and trees and pollution policies should complement such a policy and guidance in helping to meet EC objectives.

RENEWABLE AND LOW CARBON ENERGY OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

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Timeframe	M – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	With other local planning policies such as those relating to landscape, conservation etc, the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD, and also national policy and government position in relation to renewable energy including the Written Ministerial Statement on Wind Energy and national permitted development rights.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position would maintain the status quo with respect to the local policy position on renewable and low carbon energy. This option would have limited bearing on the social progress objectives although the current policy position does contribute to SP5.5 in helping improve quality of life and health and wellbeing through promoting renewable and low carbon energy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and pollution. It also relates to SP4.3 in enabling people to live sustainable lifestyles through promoting renewable energy generation. The current policy position in relation to wind energy however is largely impacted by national government policy in particular the written ministerial statement which presents a negative position in relation to wind energy.

Mitigation

The current policy position is perhaps missing some opportunities for maximising renewable energy generation as required by the NPPF, and the old saved Local Plan policies are dated and do not cover all forms of renewable and low carbon energy developments. A new policy could address these issues and ensure there is policy coverage for all types of renewable/low carbon energy development. A new policy approach could also seek to give more policy support to wind energy in light of the ministerial statement, through identifying suitable areas for wind energy. This could result in more positive social progress outcomes through enabling more sustainable lifestyles and greater health and wellbeing benefits.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District and wider given greenhouse gas emissions and climate change issues.
Cumulative Impact	With other local planning policies such as those relating to landscape, conservation etc, the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD, and also national policy and government position in relation to renewable energy including the Written Ministerial Statement on Wind Energy and national permitted development rights.
Impact Score	N

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position would maintain the status quo. This policy option has links with environmental objectives EN1, EN2 and EN3 but there would be no change in impacts through maintaining the current policy position.

Mitigation

This policy option would work in combination with a number of existing and potential new DM policies to mitigate potential impacts on habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity, landscape and built environment character from renewable and low carbon energy development proposals.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District and wider given greenhouse gas emissions and climate change issues.
Cumulative Impact	With other local planning policies, the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD, and also national policy and government position in relation to renewable energy including the Written Ministerial Statement on Wind Energy and national permitted development rights.
Impact Score	N

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position would maintain the status quo. This policy option has links with natural resource objectives particularly NR1.2, NR1.3 and NR1.7 which relate to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and encouraging the use of clean low carbon energy technologies and maximising renewable energy generation. But there would be no change in impacts through maintaining the current policy position.

Mitigation

More positive impacts could be achieved through a new policy approach that is able to more effectively promote renewable energy, through for example identifying suitable areas for wind energy. However given national government policy there is limited scope within local planning policy to promote or require increases in renewable energy generation. Existing and potential new local planning policies would mitigate against any potential negative impacts of renewable energy proposals on natural resources such as water and soil.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

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Timeframe	M – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District and wider given economic impacts are cross boundary.
Cumulative Impact	With other local planning policies, the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD, and also national policy and government position in relation to renewable energy including the Written Ministerial Statement on Wind Energy and national permitted development rights.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position would maintain the status quo. This policy option has limited links with economic objectives including EC1 and EC3 in relation to economic benefits and jobs associated with the renewable/low carbon energy industry. But there would be no change in impacts through maintaining the current policy position.

Mitigation

A more proactive and up to date policy approach covering all forms of technology could perhaps result in some positive economic impacts for the renewable energy industry. Although the national position in relation to renewable energy in terms of policies, subsidies etc would have much more bearing on the renewable energy economy than local policies.

RENEWABLE AND LOW CARBON ENERGY OPTION 2 New Policy setting out new criteria

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	With other local planning policies, the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD, and also national policy and government position in relation to renewable energy including the Written Ministerial Statement on Wind Energy and national permitted development rights.
Impact Score	N

Comments

A new updated overarching policy that applies to all forms of renewable and low carbon energy generation could positively impact on a number of social objectives. It would provide a clearer decision making framework and may help people understand the decision making process more (SP1.3). If a new policy resulted in greater renewable energy generation it could have positive social impacts in enabling people to live sustainable lifestyles (SP4.3), help create a green working and living environment (SP5.3) and help improve quality of life and health and wellbeing (SP5.4). Any new policy approach however would still be constrained by national government policy and approaches meaning impacts are likely to be limited.

Mitigation

There is very limited scope to maximise potential beneficial effects given the limitations placed on the Council through national policy, for example prohibiting local authorities from requiring renewable energy provision in new developments, and limiting the scope for new wind farms. Without the national controls a new policy for renewable energy could have a greater positive impact in the district through maximising renewable energy opportunities.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	District and wider given greenhouse gas emissions and climate change issues.
Cumulative Impact	With other local planning policies, the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD, and also national policy and government position in relation to renewable energy including the Written Ministerial Statement on Wind Energy and national permitted development rights.
Impact Score	N / +2

Comments

A new policy in relation to renewable and low carbon energy would align well with climate change objectives however the impacts of having a new policy would likely be minimal when compared with the baseline position of the current local planning policies and national context. A new policy would largely be updating and combining the criteria of various technology specific policies into one overarching policy and therefore the policy direction would be largely the same. A new policy would offer the opportunity to incorporate new considerations and criteria for example in relation to the cumulative impacts of vertical infrastructure, as informed by the Cumbria wide study. This may offer more opportunities for more positive impacts in terms of protecting local landscape quality (EN2.1) and maintaining the remoteness and tranquillity of rural landscapes (EN2.2).

Mitigation

If a new policy could more strongly promote and maximise new renewable energy projects there would be scope for more positive environmental impacts, however this scope is limited by the national context.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	District and wider given greenhouse gas emissions and climate change issues.
Cumulative Impact	With other local planning policies, the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD, and also national policy and government position in relation to renewable energy including the Written Ministerial Statement on Wind Energy and national permitted development rights.
Impact Score	N/+2

Comments

A new policy in relation to renewable and low carbon energy would align well with climate change objectives however the impacts on natural resources of having a new policy would likely be minimal when compared with the baseline position of the current local planning policies and national context. A new policy would largely be updating and combining the criteria of various technology specific policies into one overarching policy and therefore the policy direction would be largely the same. A new policy would offer the opportunity to maximise the use of energy from low carbon and renewable sources (NR1.7), dependent upon the content of the policy and the national policy context.

Mitigation

If a new policy could more strongly promote and maximise new renewable energy projects there would be scope for more positive 'natural resources' impacts, however this scope is limited by the national context.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	District and wider given the cross boundary nature of the economy.
Cumulative Impact	With other local planning policies, the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD, and also national policy and government position in relation to renewable energy including the Written Ministerial Statement on Wind Energy and national permitted development rights
Impact Score	Ν

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

A new policy in relation to renewable and low carbon energy would align well with climate change objectives however the impacts on the economy of having a new policy would likely be minimal when compared with the baseline position of the current local planning policies and national context. A new policy would largely be updating and combining the criteria of various technology specific policies into one overarching policy and therefore the policy direction would be largely the same.

Mitigation

If a new policy could more strongly promote and maximise new renewable energy projects there could be scope for more positive economy impacts, for example encouraging growth of businesses relating to the renewable energy industry, however this scope is limited by the national context.

RENEWABLE AND LOW CARBON ENERGY OPTION 3 No Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies and the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	With other local planning policies such as those relating to landscape, conservation etc, the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD, and also national policy and government position in relation to renewable energy including the Written Ministerial Statement on Wind Energy and national permitted development rights.

Impact Score	-2
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Comments and Mitigation: (describe nature of impact (reversible, primary, secondary etc); reasons for impact assessment and score; and suggestions for mitigation)

Comments

There is uncertainty surrounding the impacts of this option given that it relies on national policy, and there is uncertainty regarding the longevity of the National Planning Policy Framework and online Planning Practice Guidance. This option would not assist helping people understand the decision making process (SP1.3) as it would not result in a clear policy framework at a local level. It wouldn't provide the opportunity to include specific local criteria relating to health and wellbeing impacts of renewable energy for example glint and glare, shadow flicker etc.

Mitigation

A new up to date and clear local policy on renewable energy could negate the potential negative impacts of this approach.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District and wider given greenhouse gas emissions and climate change issues.
Cumulative Impact	With other local planning policies such as those relating to landscape, conservation etc, the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD, and also national policy and government position in relation to renewable energy including the Written Ministerial Statement on Wind Energy and national permitted development rights.
Impact Score	N

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

Removing local policies and instead relaying on national policy and existing Cumbria guidance would not enable the Council to adopt a locally specific policy approach with specific criteria to address local environmental issues. For example it would not provide the opportunity for covering issues like landscape impact in more detail referring to the Cumbria vertical infrastructure study.

Mitigation

In the absence of a specific renewable energy policy there would still be a range of local policies that should be able to mitigate any potential negative environmental impacts, for example policies relating to landscape, heritage and biodiversity.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District and wider given greenhouse gas emissions and climate change issues.
Cumulative Impact	With other local planning policies, the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD, and also national policy and government position in relation to renewable energy including the Written Ministerial Statement on Wind Energy and national permitted development rights.
Impact Score	N

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

Under this policy approach the Council would still have an overarching positive strategy for promoting renewable energy through CS7.7 of the Core Strategy which would help contribute to objectives NR1.2, NR1.3 and NR 1.4, although would not result in any different impacts from at present as the local policy context would remain the same. This policy option would perhaps leave the Council vulnerable to changes in renewable energy policy at a national level and introduces an element of uncertainty.

Mitigation

The Council would still have a range of policies in relation to issues such as pollution and water quality to ensure any potential adverse impacts of renewable energy projects are mitigated, but it would not have a specific renewable energy policy to address these issues specifically in relation to renewable energy.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M – Until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed.
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	With other local planning policies, the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD, and also national policy and government position in relation to renewable energy including the Written Ministerial Statement on Wind Energy and national permitted development rights
Impact Score	N

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

The absence of a local policy to help determine renewable energy projects in the district could create a more uncertain climate for the renewable energy industry and leave it more vulnerable to changes at a national level. However the industry as a whole would be more influenced by the national context rather than local policy therefore the impacts of this policy approach are likely negligible.

Mitigation

A new criteria based policy could help provide a more certain climate for renewable energy developers in the district.

RETAIL & OTHER USES IN TOWN CENTRES OPTION 1 Adopt a new policy in line with current NPPF & PD rights

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	U
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to the Town Centre
Impact Score	+2

Comments

This option would allow scope to update the current policy position to bring it into line with the NPPF, PD rights, fill gaps and generally update and improve the policy. It should result in a more flexible approach to the use of town centres, including taking account of contemporary shopping and leisure trends. This should have positive impacts for accessing services and facilities (SP2), improving wellbeing (SP5) and ensuring that communities are active, vibrant and inclusive (SP6). Potentially, more flexibility of use could also support the delivery of more residential uses in and around town centres (SP3). This option enables greater local control and ability to respond to local context.

Mitigation

Other policies relating to Town Centres and the General Requirements policy will need to be complimentary and will need to be fully applied to relevant schemes in order to support the contribution of this policy to SP objectives.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	U
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to the Town Centre and built environment/conservation areas
Impact Score	N / +2

<u>Comments</u>

This option would allow scope to update the current policy position to bring it into line with the NPPF, PD rights, fill gaps and generally update and improve the policy. It should result in a more flexible approach to the use of town centres, including taking account of contemporary shopping and leisure trends. This could have potentially positive and negative impacts for the built environment by focusing development in the town centres (EN3). This option enables greater local control and ability to respond to local context.

Mitigation

Other policies relating to Town Centres, those relating to Conservation Areas and the General Requirements policy will need to be complimentary and will need to be fully applied to relevant schemes in order to support the contribution of this policy to EN objectives.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	U
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to the Town Centre
Impact Score	N / +2

Comments

This option would allow scope to update the current policy position to bring it into line with the NPPF, PD rights, fill gaps and generally update and improve the policy. It should result in a more flexible approach to the use of town centres, including taking account of contemporary shopping and leisure trends. The greater flexibility could have positive impacts for reducing the need to travel (NR1) and making better use of existing buildings (NR3, NR4). There could be both positive and negative impacts for the built environment by focusing development in the town centres (NR3). This option enables greater local control and ability to respond to local context.

Mitigation

Other policies relating to Town Centres and the General Requirements policy will need to be complimentary and will need to be fully applied to relevant schemes in order to support the contribution of this policy to NR objectives.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	U
Cumulative Impact	With other policies relating to the Town Centre
Impact Score	+2

Comments

This option would allow scope to update the current policy position to bring it into line with the NPPF, PD rights, fill gaps and generally update and improve the policy. It should result in a more flexible approach to the use of town centres, including taking account of contemporary shopping and leisure trends. This should have positive impacts for diversification, vitality, encouraging inward investment and flexibility of approach, potentially contributing to all three EC objectives. This option enables greater local control and ability to respond to local context.

Mitigation

Other policies relating to Town Centres and the General Requirements policy will need to be complimentary and will need to be fully applied to relevant schemes in order to support the contribution of this policy to EC objectives.

RETAIL & OTHER USES IN TOWN CENTRES OPTION 2 No Policy – rely on National, Core Strategy and Land Allocations Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of

local history

Timeframe	?
Geographic Scale	U
Cumulative Impact	With PD rights and other policies relating to the Town Centre
Impact Score	N / +2

Comments and Mitigation: (describe nature of impact (reversible, primary, secondary etc); reasons for impact assessment and score; and suggestions for mitigation)

Comments

There is some risk and uncertainty in relying on National, CS and LA policies as the NPPF could change at any time and CS/LA will be replaced by new Local Plan by 2021. However, doing so could result in greater flexibility and variety of uses in town centres. This could have positive impacts for accessing services and facilities (SP2), improving wellbeing (SP5) and ensuring that communities are active, vibrant and inclusive (SP6). Potentially, more flexibility of use could also support the delivery of more residential uses in and around town centres (SP3). This option does reduce the degree of local control. Some criteria, such as those relating to amusement centres, should be covered through General Requirements. Out-of-date references in current policies would be removed.

Mitigation

Other policies relating to Town Centres and the General Requirements policy will need to be complimentary and will need to be fully applied to relevant schemes in order to support the contribution of this policy to SP objectives.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	?
Geographic Scale	U
Cumulative Impact	With PD rights and other policies relating to the Town Centre/Built Environment/Conservation
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

There is some risk and uncertainty in relying on National, CS and LA policies as the NPPF could change at any time and CS/LA will be replaced by new Local Plan by 2021. However, doing so could result in greater flexibility and variety of uses in town centres. This could have potentially positive and negative impacts for the built environment by focusing development in the town centres (EN3) and through less restriction. This option does reduce the degree of local control. Some criteria, such as those relating to amusement centres, should be covered through General Requirements. Out-of-date references in current policies would be removed.

Mitigation

Other policies relating to Town Centres, Built Environment/Conservation Areas and the General Requirements policy will need to be complimentary and will need to be fully applied to relevant schemes in order to support the contribution of this policy to EN objectives. Additional / special criteria may be needed to properly protect Conservation Areas.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	?
Geographic Scale	U
Cumulative Impact	With PD rights and other policies relating to the Town Centre
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

There is some risk and uncertainty in relying on National, CS and LA policies as the NPPF could change at any time and CS/LA will be replaced by new Local Plan by 2021. However, doing so could result in greater flexibility and variety of uses in town centres. This could have positive impacts for reducing the need to travel (NR1) and making better use of existing buildings (NR3, NR4). There could be both positive and negative impacts for the built environment by focusing development in the town centres (NR3). This option does reduce the degree of local control. Some criteria, such as those relating to amusement centres, should be covered through General Requirements. Out-of-date references in current policies would be removed.

Mitigation

Other policies relating to Town Centres and the General Requirements policy will need to be complimentary and will need to be fully applied to relevant schemes in order to support the contribution of this policy to NR objectives.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	?
Geographic Scale	U
Cumulative Impact	With PD rights and other policies relating to the Town Centre
Impact Score	N / +2

Comments

There is some risk and uncertainty in relying on National, CS and LA policies as the NPPF could change at any time and CS/LA will be replaced by new Local Plan by 2021. However, doing so could result in greater flexibility and variety of uses in town centres. This should have positive impacts for diversification, vitality, encouraging inward investment and flexibility of approach, potentially contributing to all three EC objectives. This option does reduce the degree of local control. Some criteria, such as those relating to amusement centres, should be covered through General Requirements. Out-of-date references in current policies would be removed.

Mitigation

Other policies relating to Town Centres and the General Requirements policy will need to be complimentary and will need to be fully applied to relevant schemes in order to support the contribution of this policy to EC objectives.

RURAL HOUSING EXCEPTION SITES OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Medium (until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed)
District (Rural emphasis)
Cumulative impacts with other housing policy areas e.g. starter homes, right to buy and the National Planning Policy Framework.
N

Comments

The current strict rural exceptions policy approach limits sites to 100% affordable units, therefore schemes can only be built by RSLs as they do not stack up financially for private investment. This policy seeks to provide people in rural areas with access to decent homes in their local area (SP3.1 and SP3.2) but maintaining the current strict policy position may be missing the opportunity to facilitate more rural affordable housing by allowing some open market housing. Maintaining the current policy position would still however require the Council to take into account the NPPF (para 54) which states that local planning authorities should consider whether allowing some market housing would facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs. There is still a degree of uncertainty as to how this policy approach would be impacted by the national government's starter home initiative in relation to rural exceptions as previous announcements stated they should be delivered on rural exceptions sites whilst the Planning and Housing Act implies that Regulations may exempt local authorities from meeting the requirement on rural exception sites.

Mitigation

A new policy could introduce some controls as to the mix of housing that may be allowed on rural exception sites. The amount of rural affordable housing could be increased whilst maintaining the current policy position by taking into account NPPF paragraph 54 in planning decisions. A proactive policy approach towards self-build could perhaps also help increase the supply of more affordable rural housing.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium (until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District (Rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impacts with other housing policy areas e.g. starter homes, right to buy and the National Planning Policy Framework.
Impact Score	N

<u>Comments</u>

There have been very few rural exception affordable housing completions under the existing policy approach therefore maintaining this position is likely to have negligible environmental impacts, given the small scale of development that will arise. However the impacts do need to be considered in conjunction with the starter homes requirement although it is not yet clear whether this will be a requirement on rural exception sites or whether Councils may be exempted through Regulations, as implied by the Housing and Planning Act 2016.

Mitigation

Other existing local planning policies relating to landscape, protection of the environment etc will be applied to mitigate any potential negative impacts.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium (until Local Plan Review when policy position could be reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District (Rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	Potential cumulative impacts with starter homes requirement.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

There has been a low delivery rate of rural exception site homes due to the strict requirements of the policy therefore maintaining this position is likely to have negligible impacts on natural resources.

Mitigation

Existing and potential new local planning policies have the potential to mitigate and negative impacts of the existing rural exceptions policy on natural resources, and to ensure the most positive impacts.

- EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
- EC2 To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium (until Local Plan review when policy position can be reviewed)
Geographic Scale	District (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	Potential cumulative impacts if starter homes initiative extended to rural exception sites.
Impact Score	N

Comments

Maintaining the current policy position with regards rural exception housing sites would maintain the status quo and not therefore lead to any different impacts on the economy than the current policy position. The current rural exceptions policy position does allow for some limited building of affordable housing in rural areas. The small level of rural exception housebuilding offers opportunities to support the rural economy by allowing more people to live in rural communities and support services and businesses there. Rural exception policies may in some cases put pressure on underused rural employment sites and potentially lead to the loss of some employment sites for housing use.

Mitigation

Other existing and potential new planning policies will mitigate potential negative impacts, for example in ensuring adequate protection for employment sites and rural facilities.

RURAL HOUSING EXCEPTION SITES OPTION 2 New or amended policy

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home
- SP4 To improve the level of skills, education and training
- SP5 To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	With other policies and national starter homes initiative.
Impact Score	+2

Comments

A new rural exception sites policy that makes provision for a proportion of market housing on rural exception sites would increase the viability of these sites and enable more affordable housing to be provided in rural areas, resulting in positive impacts on the objective to provide everyone with a decent home (SP3). It would widen choice and increase the range of housing types available in rural areas and meet a wider range of needs.

Mitigation

In order to ensure positive impacts and the continued focus on the provision of predominantly affordable home on rural exception sites any new policy would need to have clear requirements in terms of the types of properties and the element of market housing that would be acceptable. The maximum benefits could be achieved if the policy assures that all house types provided on exception sites meet local needs even if not 'affordable' by definition. The policy has the scope to help maximise the numbers of affordable self-build properties in rural areas.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	With other local/national planning policies and starter homes initiative.
Impact Score	-2

Comments

A new policy approach to support an element of market housing on rural exception sites will likely increase the delivery of rural exception sites, leading to a greater number of homes being built in rural areas and potential resultant negative environmental impacts.

Mitigation

Existing and potential new local planning policies will be applied and will be important in mitigating effects from greater development pressure in rural areas, for example policies on landscape protection, biodiversity and green infrastructure.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District (rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	With other local/national planning policies and starter homes initiative.
Impact Score	-2

Comments

A new policy approach to support an element of market housing on rural exception sites will likely increase the delivery of rural exception sites, leading to a greater number of homes being built in rural areas. This could have potential negative impacts on natural resources through promoting a more unsustainable pattern of development and increasing the need for people to travel to access services and facilities in the larger settlements.

Mitigation

Other policies in the Local Plan will continue to promote sustainable development and should help mitigate potential negative impacts on natural resources.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	With other local/national planning policies and starter homes initiative.
Impact Score	+2

Comments

A new policy approach to support an element of market housing on rural exception sites will likely increase the delivery of rural exception sites through improving site viability. This will have resultant economic benefits in terms of supporting smaller scale builders and local businesses related to construction. It would enable more people to live in rural areas, contributing to support for rural services, facilities and businesses.

Mitigation

The positive impacts of this policy could be maximised by ensuring the policy seeks to focus rural exception development in areas that are well related to existing communities so that the new development can contribute to local communities and the local rural economy.

SELF CATERING ACCOMMODATION OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D (R - but outside development boundaries, and has a rural focus).
Cumulative Impact	? Uncertain, but, potentially with other holiday accommodation.
Impact Score	0

Comments

Existing Local Plan Policy T4 – new build self-catering accommodation and the conversion to selfcatering accommodation, outside of development boundaries, has very similar policy provisions to the existing Local Plan Policies H11 and H12. Conversions to both residential and self-catering accommodation (excluding caravans, chalets and log cabins etc), in the saved Local Plan Policies are both subject to similar policy criteria.

Mitigation

The application of relevant new/existing policies, including existing heritage policy.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D (R - but outside development boundaries, and has a rural focus).
Cumulative Impact	? Uncertain, but, potentially with other holiday accommodation.
Impact Score	0

Comments

No changes.

Mitigation

Ensure that relevant new/existing policies are applied, such as those covering the protection of the environment.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D (R - but outside development boundaries, and has a rural focus).
Cumulative Impact	? Uncertain, but, potentially with other holiday accommodation.
Impact Score	0

Comments

No change.

Mitigation

Ensure that relevant new/existing policies.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D (R - but outside development boundaries, and has a rural focus).
Cumulative Impact	? Uncertain, but, potentially with other holiday accommodation.
Impact Score	0

<u>Comments</u>

Potential conflict with NPPF. Existing Local Plan Policy T4 does not allow new build self-catering but could support e.g. diversification of businesses (rural).

Mitigation

The enforcement of relevant new/existing policies.

SELF CATERING ACCOMMODATION OPTION 2 New policy with updated/amended criteria

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D (R -but outside development boundaries, and has a rural focus).
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with new General Requirements Policy.
Impact Score	0 / N

Comments

SA objective SA1 – assumptions about the overall quality of self-catering accommodation out of date. Opportunity to review and update the Policy T4 – self-catering accommodation outside development boundaries.

Mitigation

Anything lost needs to be covered adequately elsewhere in other polices e.g. new General Requirements Policy and other new policies will need to contain the right criteria and be enforced to ensure any loss of criteria currently in place does not have a negative impact. If any new policy includes existing criteria the impact would be neutral; if new policy provision includes additional criteria this could have a positive outcome.

A new policy could provide clarity concerning the relationship with existing Local Plan Policies H11/H12 – do we need both?

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D (R - but outside development boundaries, and has a rural focus).
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with new General Requirements Policy.
Impact Score	0 No impact/neutral - (if covered in the same way as the existing policy approach, through other new/updated policies. Plus if amendments to new policy represents improvement).

Mitigation

Anything lost needs to be covered adequately elsewhere in other polices e.g. new General Requirements Policy. General requirements and other policies must contain right criteria and be enforced properly to ensure any loss of criteria currently in place does not have negative impact. If any new policy includes existing criteria the impact would be neutral; if new policy provision includes additional criteria this could have a positive outcome

A new policy could provide clarity concerning the relationship with existing Local Plan Policies H11/H12 – do we need both?

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D (R - but outside development boundaries, and has a rural focus).
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with new General Requirements Policy.
Impact Score	0 No impact/neutral - (if covered in the same way as the existing policy approach, through other new/updated policies. Plus if amendments to new policy represents improvement).

Mitigation

Anything lost needs to be covered adequately elsewhere in other polices e.g. new General Requirements Policy. General requirements and other policies must contain right criteria and be enforced properly to ensure any loss of criteria currently in place does not have negative impact. If any new policy includes existing criteria the impact would be neutral; if new policy provision includes additional criteria this could have a positive outcome

A new policy could provide clarity concerning the relationship with existing Local Plan Policies H11/H12 – do we need both?

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy	
Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D (R - but outside development boundaries, and has a rural focus).
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with new General Requirements Policy.
Impact Score	0 No impact/neutral - (if covered in the same way as the existing policy approach, through other new/updated policies. Plus if amendments to new policy represents improvement).

Mitigation

Anything lost needs to be covered adequately elsewhere in other polices e.g. new General Requirements Policy. General requirements and other policies must contain right criteria and be enforced properly to ensure any loss of criteria currently in place does not have negative impact. If any new policy includes existing criteria the impact would be neutral; if new policy provision includes additional criteria this could have a positive outcome

A new policy could provide clarity concerning the relationship with existing Local Plan Policies H11/H12 – do we need both?

SELF CATERING ACCOMMODATION OPTION 3 No Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	? Depends on longevity of National Policy relied on or until new policy otherwise introduced; Core Strategy to 2025
Geographic Scale	D (R - but outside development boundaries, and has a rural focus).
Cumulative Impact	?
Impact Score	?

Comments

Uncertainties over future potential changes to national planning Policy (NPPF). Would have to fall back on national planning policy, if changed when we had a national policy.

Mitigation

Clarifications required before can fully assess.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure Timeframe Depends on longevity of National Policy relied on or until new policy otherwise introduced; Core Strategy to 2025 Geographic Scale D (R - but outside development boundaries, and has a rural focus). Cumulative Impact ?

Mitigation

Some mitigation from other policies covering some elements. New General Requirements, Design, Heritage, Parking, Trees and Landscaping, and Core Strategy policies biodiversity and geodiversity, design, green infrastructure and protection and enhancement of the environment.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Depends on longevity of National Policy relied on or until new policy otherwise introduced; Core Strategy to 2025
Geographic Scale	D (R - but outside development boundaries, and has a rural focus).
Cumulative Impact	?
Impact Score	?

Mitigation

Some mitigation from other policies covering some elements.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Depends on longevity of National Policy relied on or until new policy otherwise introduced; Core Strategy to 2025
Geographic Scale	D (R - but outside development boundaries, and has a rural focus).
Cumulative Impact	?
Impact Score	?

Comments

National Policy (NPPF), Core Strategy Policy and Land Allocations Policy LA1.1, on their own, would likely mean a more positive approach to allowing new self-catering accommodation.

Relying solely on the application on national planning policy, core strategy and Land Allocations Policy LA1.1, would result in the loss of criterion (d) in existing Local Plan Policy T4 – ' the applicant enters into a planning obligation or the permission is subject to a condition limiting the accommodation to self-catering accommodation'.

Mitigation

Some mitigation from other polices covering some elements.

STARTER HOMES OPTION 1 Rely on National and Core Strategy Policy

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local motory	
Initially S but then L from 2016	
District	
Cumulative viability impact	
-4	

Comments

This policy option would result in a reduced supply of affordable homes, an impact that would be long lasting. It would not enable everyone access to a decent home (SP3) as starter homes would only be affordable for a small sector of the market and would compromise the delivery of affordable rent and discounted for sale products. This option would not represent the best policy approach for meeting affordable need in the district. It could lead to less diverse communities and therefore have negative impacts for SP6. Having no clear local policy in relation to starter homes would not help create a clear local decision making framework or help people understand the decision making process (SP1.3).

Mitigation

There is limited scope for mitigating potential negative impacts from this option as it would be left to national policy. The introduction of a starter homes policy could potentially help mitigate some impacts and aim to maximizes the amount of affordable housing that can still be delivered, although it is still unclear at this stage how much scope there will be for local authorities to develop local approaches to starter homes provision, and how much will be dictated at a national level.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	District, with potential more impacts in rural areas from rural exception starter homes.
Cumulative Impact	Uncertain?
Impact Score	-2

Comments

The rural exceptions element of the starter homes approach could potentially result in more negative environmental impacts for example increased landscape impacts (EN2.1 and EN2.2) from permitting more development in rural areas that would not otherwise be allowed. However as the general starter homes requirement on new development arising from the Housing and Planning Act should increase site viability if it is to be regarded as 'affordable' and comprise part of the affordable requirement, then positive impacts could be achieved for example higher quality development (EN3) and more scope for mitigating potential impacts and securing higher quality outcomes for biodiversity or green infrastructure.

Mitigation

Existing and proposed local planning policies should help mitigate potential negative impacts from rural starter home exception sites.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	District (with a rural emphasis for the rural exceptions site element)
Cumulative Impact	Uncertain
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

The promotion of starter homes on rural exception sites by the national Government could increase the amount of development in rural areas which could lead to a more unsustainable pattern of development and increase the need to travel and increase greenhouse gas emissions, resulting in negative impacts for natural resource sustainability objective NR1. The brownfield exceptions site element of the government's starter homes initiative could help promote development on brownfield land (NR3.1).

Mitigation

The Council would need to apply its other local planning policies to mitigate potential negative impacts.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Uncertain
Impact Score	N/?

Comments

The national starter homes exception site policy would place pressure on existing employment sites, as whilst sites may be underused or unviable in the short term, the building of starter homes on them could in the longer term reduce the employment land supply. If the starter homes initiative however boosts housebuilding on underused sites as intended it could result in increased construction jobs and spin off benefits in the local economy. If the starter homes initiative has negative impacts on housing affordability by reducing the amount of new affordable rent and discounted for sale it could have negative impacts on the local workforce as young people may need to move away to meet their housing needs (EC1.3), or the area could struggle to attract new workers.

Mitigation

There potentially may be some scope for a more locally appropriate policy to mitigate some negative impacts of the starter homes initiative, however it will largely be determined at a national level.

STARTER HOMES OPTION 2 New Starter Homes Policy

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local motory	
Timeframe	Short initially but Long overall.
Geographic Scale	District
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other housing policies and also cumulative viability impacts.
Impact Score	-2

Comments

A local starter homes policy gives some potential scope to refine national policy to make it more locally appropriate. However as indicated by the Housing and Planning Act this scope will largely be constrained by national legislation. This policy option would likely therefore still result in a reduced supply of affordable homes, an impact that would be long lasting. It would not enable everyone access to a decent home (SP3) as starter homes would only be affordable for a small sector of the market and would compromise the delivery of affordable rent and discounted for sale products. This option would not represent the best policy approach for meeting affordable need in the district. It could lead to less diverse communities and therefore have negative impacts for SP6.

Mitigation

The mitigation of potential negative social impacts depends on how much scope locally authorities have to tailor the starter homes requirement to their local circumstances.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District (potentially more of a rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	?
Impact Score	-2

Comments

The rural exceptions element of the starter homes approach could potentially result in more negative environmental impacts for example increased landscape impacts (EN2.1 and EN2.2) from permitting more development in rural areas that would not otherwise be allowed. However as the general starter homes requirement on new development arising from the Housing and Planning Act should increase site viability if it is to be regarded as 'affordable' and comprise part of the affordable requirement, then positive impacts could be achieved for example higher quality development (EN3) and more scope for mitigating potential impacts and securing higher quality outcomes for biodiversity or green infrastructure.

Mitigation

The mitigation of potential negative environmental impacts depends on how much scope locally authorities have to tailor the starter homes requirement to their local circumstances.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District (Rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	?
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

The promotion of starter homes on rural exception sites by the national Government could increase the amount of development in rural areas which could lead to a more unsustainable pattern of development and increase the need to travel and increase greenhouse gas emissions, resulting in negative impacts for natural resource sustainability objective NR1. The brownfield exceptions site element of the government's starter homes initiative could help promote development on brownfield land (NR3.1).

Mitigation

The Council would need to apply its other local planning policies to mitigate potential negative impacts.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District (Rural emphasis)
Cumulative Impact	?
Impact Score	N/?

Comments

The national starter homes exception site policy would place pressure on existing employment sites, as whilst sites may be underused or unviable in the short term, the building of starter homes on them could in the longer term reduce the employment land supply. If the starter homes initiative however boosts housebuilding on underused sites as intended it could result in increased construction jobs and spin off benefits in the local economy. If the starter homes initiative has negative impacts on housing affordability by reducing the amount of new affordable rent and discounted for sale it could have negative impacts on the local workforce as young people may need to move away to meet their housing needs (EC1.3), or the area could struggle to attract new workers.

Mitigation

There potentially may be some scope for a more locally appropriate policy to mitigate some negative impacts of the starter homes initiative, however it will largely be determined at a national level through forthcoming Regulations.

SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS OPTION 1 New policy with specific requirements/local standards

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D – policy, standards may vary depending on location
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, pollution, design, and other guidance – both local and national
Impact Score	+2

Comments

This option would enable the Council to adopt a local policy setting out clearly its requirements in relation to Sustainable Drainage Systems. Given there is no local policy, this in itself will be a positive given it should offer greater transparency and could increase the level of participation in democratic processes contributing to meeting of objective SP1. There are benefits in having a policy in terms of ensuring houses are safeguarded from flood risk, potential health and wellbeing benefits in terms of provision of additional open space dependent on the function of any SUDs requirements, though will need to consider implications for safety. The degree to which local standards will be adopted will be influenced by the nature of national planning guidance and advice provided by the Local Lead Flood Authority – at the Cumbria wide level. The policy should also consider foul water drainage to ensure impacts from surface water are fully addressed. Consideration needs to be given to maintenance and management of sustainable drainage systems, thinking about liability.

Mitigation

Introduce a policy and any guidance/local standards that maximizes the level of positive impacts in terms of meeting SP objectives. Policy must consider potential implications for safety (health and wellbeing), and consider particular local circumstances to inform the nature of any policy – for instance whether different requirements and standards should be applied dependent on locality and type of development. It needs to be clear on how systems will be maintained and managed. It should consider particular local circumstances to inform the nature of ensure sensitive areas and standards should be applied dependent to ensure sensitive areas and types of development are considered appropriately. Local standards may not be considered necessary depending on the extent to which a Cumbria wide set of standards and guidance is adopted. It should also consider foul water drainage requirements to ensure the management of surface water risk is fully effective. Other policies may help to complement such a policy and standards, especially a general requirements, pollution and design policy/guidance.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D – policy, standards may vary depending on location
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, pollution, design, and other guidance, trees and landscaping – both local and national
Impact Score	+2 to possibly +4

Comments

This option would enable the Council to adopt a local policy setting out clearly its requirements in relation to Sustainable Drainage Systems. The introduction of a policy should help meet all the EN objectives. It may enable additional habitats to be created through the provision of new wetland areas, and enhance the local environment providing wider visual amenity appeal, creation of more open space, linkages within green infrastructure, enhancement of overall quality of the built environment and landscape quality. It could ensure existing habitats are protected even further if the policy results in them being safeguarded for flood risk management purposes as well. It will contribute specifically to elements of objective EN3 notably EN3.5 and EN3.7

The degree to which local standards will be adopted will be influenced by the nature of national planning guidance and advice provided by the Local Lead Flood Authority – at the Cumbria wide level. The policy should also consider foul water drainage to ensure impacts from surface water are fully addressed. Consideration needs to be given to maintenance and management of sustainable drainage systems, thinking about liability.

Mitigation

Introduce a policy and any guidance/local standards that maximises the level of positive impacts in terms of meeting EN objectives. Policy must consider the role SUDs may have in helping to protect, enhance and create new habitats / biodiversity value. It should also consider the role of SUDs in shaping design and layout of developments in terms of enhancing landscape quality, and providing green spaces. It needs to be clear on how systems will be maintained and managed. It should consider particular local circumstances to inform the nature of any policy – for instance whether different requirements and standards should be applied dependent on locality and type of development to ensure sensitive areas and types of development to which a Cumbria wide set of standards and guidance is adopted. It should also consider foul water drainage requirements to ensure the management of surface water risk is fully effective. Other policies may help to complement such a policy and standards, especially a general requirements, pollution and design policy/guidance.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D – policy, standards may vary depending on location
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, pollution, design, and other guidance – both local and national, trees and landscaping, open space
Impact Score	+2 to possibly +4

Comments

This option would enable the Council to adopt a local policy setting out clearly its requirements in relation to Sustainable Drainage Systems. The introduction of a policy should help meet some of the NR objectives. It should address impacts of pollution control, and enable the council to respond to implications of climate change – the policy will need to be worded carefully in this respect, future proofed so it takes account of any changing requirements as a result of future implications of climate change. The policy may enable the objective of promoting renewable energy to be realised if it sets out requirements promoting the role of SUD's in this context. It will make a key contribution to objective NR2.4 and NR2.5 and should consider including guidance/ requirements with respect to water quality. In order to maximise the benefits in terms of meeting NR objectives it should consider the strategic impacts and wider role of land use management as far as possible. The role of SUDs in reducing the need to travel should be considered, for instance how they may contribute to provision of green corridors that aid sustainable patterns of movement.

The degree to which local standards will be adopted will be influenced by the nature of national planning guidance and advice provided by the Local Lead Flood Authority – at the Cumbria wide level. The policy should also consider foul water drainage to ensure impacts from surface water are fully addressed. Consideration needs to be given to maintenance and management of sustainable drainage systems, thinking about liability.

Mitigation

Introduce a policy and any guidance/local standards that maximises the level of positive impacts in terms of meeting NR objectives. Policy must consider the role SUDs may have in helping to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency, reducing the need to travel, improvement and management of water quality and resources and response to effects of climate change. It should consider particular local circumstances to inform the nature of any policy – for instance whether different requirements and standards should be applied dependent on locality and type of development to ensure sensitive areas and types of development are considered appropriately. It should also consider foul water drainage requirements to ensure the management of surface water risk is fully effective. Local standards may not be considered necessary depending on the extent to which a Cumbria wide set of standards and guidance is adopted. Other policies may help to complement such a policy and standards, especially a general requirements, pollution and design policy/guidance.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D – policy, standards may vary depending on location
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, pollution, design, and other guidance – both local and national, trees and landscaping, open space
Impact Score	+2

Comments

This option would enable the Council to adopt a local policy setting out clearly its requirements in relation to Sustainable Drainage Systems. This in itself should be of benefit to those potential investors and developers who wish to protect, create new job opportunities, by providing certainty over what will be expected of them through the Development Management Process.

The introduction of a policy should help meet some of the EC objectives. It may help to safeguard the viability of employment opportunities if it removes / reduces flood risk where this is a constraint to investment. It may also have spin off benefits in terms of creating new employment opportunities that provide flood risk management services and products – though this could be considered as quite a tenuous benefit.

The implementation of the policy should benefit the economic environment as a whole in terms of addressing risks to future economic prosperity – providing more confidence that surface water flood risk from new development will be managed effectively.

The degree to which local standards will be adopted will be influenced by the nature of national planning guidance and advice provided by the Local Lead Flood Authority – at the Cumbria wide level. The policy should also consider foul water drainage to ensure impacts from surface water are fully addressed. Consideration needs to be given to maintenance and management of sustainable drainage systems, thinking about liability.

Mitigation

Introduce a policy and any guidance/local standards that maximises the level of positive impacts in terms of meeting EC objectives. It should consider particular local circumstances to inform the nature of any policy – for instance whether different requirements and standards should be applied dependent on locality and type of development to ensure sensitive areas and types of development are considered appropriately. Local standards may not be considered necessary depending on the extent to which a Cumbria wide set of standards and guidance is adopted. It should also consider foul water drainage requirements to ensure the management of surface water risk is fully effective. Other policies may help to complement such a policy and standards, especially a general requirements, pollution and design policy/guidance.

SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS OPTION 2 Rely on National and Core Strategy Policies and National Guidance/Standards

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, pollution, design, and other guidance –national, trees and landscaping, open space
Impact Score	N

Comments

This option would result in no additional benefits in terms of the current position as it is the status quo. It would remove the ability to adopt any local policy which means the Council will not be able to respond effectively to local circumstances. It will also remove the ability to adopt local standards and guidance above and beyond the national position. It would mean less certainty for developers and communities which would not help to meet objective SP1. It is likely to result in missed opportunities, less ability to apply local circumstances to the decision making process, and less ability to respond to local sensitivities. It may also result in different standards being applied for different types of development, and will leave the council exposed to changes in national guidance that may not help the council to make a robust effective response to the social impacts of developments. It may result in an assumption all systems are monitored and managed effectively.

There would need to be clarity provided over when national standards/guidance should be applied. This option would possibly result in the inability to consider foul water drainage when considering the impacts of surface water drainage, which would not maximise the ability to adopt a policy that contributes to meeting social objectives.

Mitigation

Adopt a local policy to provide clarity regarding local expectations and asks from developers. Adopt local guidance / standards if considered necessary to support implementation of the policy, including reference to foul water drainage management. Ensure policy and any guidance/standards maximizes realization of SP objectives.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, pollution, design, and other guidance –national, trees and landscaping, open space
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

This option would result in no additional benefits in terms of the current position as it is the status quo. It would remove the ability to adopt any local policy which means the Council will not be able to respond effectively to local circumstances. It will also remove the ability to adopt local standards and guidance above and beyond the national position. It is likely to result in missed opportunities, less ability to apply local circumstances to the decision making process, less ability to be pro-active and come up with certain measures that may be needed to effectively respond to impacts on the protection of the local environment and less ability to respond to local sensitivities. It may also result in different standards being applied for different types of development, and will leave the council exposed to changes in national guidance that may not help the council to make a robust effective response to the environment impacts of developments. It may result in an assumption all systems are monitored and managed effectively.

There would need to be clarity provided over when national standards/guidance should be applied. This option would possibly result in the inability to consider foul water drainage when considering the impacts of surface water drainage, which would not maximise the ability to adopt a policy that contributes to meeting social objectives.

Mitigation

Adopt a local policy to provide clarity regarding local expectations and asks from developers. Adopt local guidance / standards if considered necessary to support implementation of the policy, including reference to foul water drainage management. Ensure policy and any guidance/standards maximizes realization of EN objectives.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, pollution, design, and other guidance –national, trees and landscaping, open space
Impact Score	N

Comments

This option would result in no additional benefits in terms of the current position as it is the status quo. It would remove the ability to adopt any local policy which means the Council will not be able to respond effectively to local circumstances. It will also remove the ability to adopt local standards and guidance above and beyond the national position. It is likely to result in missed opportunities, less ability to apply local circumstances to the decision making process, less ability to be pro-active and come up with certain measures that may be needed to effectively respond to impacts on the sustainable use and management of natural resources and less ability to respond to local sensitivities. It may also result in different standards being applied for different types of development, and will leave the council exposed to changes in national guidance that may not help the council to make a robust effective response to the environment impacts of developments. It may result in an assumption all systems are monitored and managed effectively.

There would need to be clarity provided over when national standards/guidance should be applied. This option would possibly result in the inability to consider foul water drainage when considering the impacts of surface water drainage, which would not maximise the ability to adopt a policy that contributes to meeting NR objectives.

Mitigation

Adopt a local policy to provide clarity regarding local expectations and asks from developers. Adopt local guidance / standards if considered necessary to support implementation of the policy, including reference to foul water drainage management. Ensure policy and any guidance/standards maximizes realization of NR objectives.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs an EC2 -To improve access to job EC3 - To diversify and strength	
Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. General requirements, pollution, design, and other guidance –national, trees and landscaping, open space
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

This option would result in no additional benefits in terms of the current position as it is the status quo. It would remove the ability to adopt any local policy which means the Council will not be able to respond effectively to local circumstances. It will also remove the ability to adopt local standards and guidance above and beyond the national position. It is likely to result in missed opportunities, less ability to apply local circumstances to the decision making process, less ability to be pro-active and come up with certain measures that may be needed to effectively respond to impacts on the economic environment and less ability to respond to local sensitivities. It may also result in different standards being applied for different types of development, and will leave the council exposed to changes in national guidance that may not help the council to make a robust effective response to the environment impacts of developments. It may result in an assumption all systems are monitored and managed effectively.

There would need to be clarity provided over when national standards/guidance should be applied. This option would possibly result in the inability to consider foul water drainage when considering the impacts of surface water drainage, which would not maximise the ability to adopt a policy that contributes to meeting EC objectives.

Mitigation

Adopt a local policy to provide clarity regarding local expectations and asks from developers. Adopt local guidance / standards if considered necessary to support implementation of the policy, including reference to foul water drainage management. Ensure policy and any guidance/standards maximizes realization of EC objectives.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS & BROADBAND PROVISION OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

M-L
C18 AONB and Conservation Areas S28 D + AONB element
With other policies e.g. amenity, design etc and other schemes/PD rights
Ν

Comments

This option may not be NPPF compliant and this could be considered not a reasonable alternative. Good telecommunications and broadband infrastructure supports several SP objectives, however, this option offers the status quo. Current policy is ambiguous as to what geographical areas it applies to. It is also out of date due to new technologies and changes to PD rights. Many elements can be covered through other policies.

Mitigation

Policy(ies) need to be updated to reflect new technologies and need to be future-proofed to ensure adaptability to changing technologies and current issues, including taking current PD rights into account. Clarity is also needed over the geographical areas the policy covers.

A new, improved policy could enhance contribution to several SP objectives such as SP1 and SP2 and SP6. Many elements/impacts will/could be covered by other policies.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	C18 AONB and Conservation Areas S28 D + AONB element
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. amenity, design etc and other schemes/PD rights
Impact Score	N

Comments

This option may not be NPPF compliant and this could be considered not a reasonable alternative. The current policies contain specific provision to protect Conservation Areas and AONB, however, this option offers the status quo. Current policy is ambiguous as to exactly what geographical areas it applies to e.g. SSSI/CA/AONB (S28). It is also out of date due to new technologies and changes to PD rights. Many elements can be covered through other policies.

Mitigation

Policy(ies) need to be updated to reflect new technologies and need to be future-proofed to ensure adaptability to changing technologies and current issues, including taking current PD rights into account. Clarity is also needed over the geographical areas the policy covers.

A new, improved policy could enhance contribution to (or reduce negative impacts on) EN2 and EN3 in particular. Many elements/impacts will/could be covered by other policies.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	C18 AONB and Conservation Areas S28 D + AONB element
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. amenity, design etc and other schemes/PD rights
Impact Score	N

Comments

This option may not be NPPF compliant and this could be considered not a reasonable alternative. This option offers the status quo and in any case, links to NR objectives are relatively limited. However, effective and well-planned telecommunications/broadband infrastructure could help to support a reduced need to travel. The policy is out of date due to new technologies and changes to PD rights. Many elements can be covered through other policies.

Mitigation

Policy(ies) need to be updated to reflect new technologies and need to be future-proofed to ensure adaptability to changing technologies and current issues, including taking current PD rights into account. Clarity is also needed over the geographical areas the policy covers. A new, improved policy could enhance contribution to NR1. Many elements/impacts will/could be covered

by other policies.

- EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
- EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	C18 AONB and Conservation Areas S28 D + AONB element
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. amenity, design etc and other schemes/PD rights
Impact Score	N

Comments

This option may not be NPPF compliant and this could be considered not a reasonable alternative. This option offers the status quo, although effective and well-planned telecommunications/broadband infrastructure helps to support EC objectives for example through supporting homeworking, marketing, rural businesses, local, national and international trade links. There may be other impacts such as taking trade away from local high streets and other businesses as people shop more online. The policy is out of date due to new technologies and changes to PD rights. Many elements can be covered through other policies.

Mitigation

Policy(ies) need to be updated to reflect new technologies and need to be future-proofed to ensure adaptability to changing technologies and current issues, including taking current PD rights into account. Clarity is also needed over the geographical areas the policy covers.

A new, improved policy could enhance contribution to all EC objectives. Many elements/impacts will/could be covered by other policies.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS & BROADBAND PROVISION OPTION 2 New Policy with amended/updated criteria

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D – although depending on policy, some areas such as conservation areas, AONB etc may have specific approach
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. amenity, design etc and other schemes/PD rights
Impact Score	+2

Comments

Effective and well-planned telecommunications and broadband infrastructure supports several SP objectives and should enhance the contribution to SP1 and SP2 and SP6. There are potential positives and negatives regarding social isolation and health but clear benefits relating to access and participation, education and training.

A new policy would offer the opportunity to provide clarity over the geographical areas covered by the policy requirements and to bring it up to date to reflect new technologies/infrastructure and PD rights, including future-proofing and adaptability to changes.

Mitigation

Many elements/impacts can be covered by other policies, such as General Requirements and Design. The AONB DPD may also include relevant AONB-specific policies.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D – although depending on policy, some areas such as conservation areas, AONB etc may have specific approach
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. amenity, design etc and other schemes/PD rights
Impact Score	N (possible minor +)

Comments

A new policy would offer the opportunity to provide clarity over the geographical areas covered by the policy e.g. SSSI/CA/AONB and to bring it up to date to reflect new technologies/infrastructure and PD rights, including future-proofing and adaptability to changes. A new, improved policy could enhance contribution to (or reduce negative impacts on) EN2 and EN3.

Mitigation

Many elements/impacts will be covered by other policies, such as General Requirements and Design, Historic Environment, Biodiversity/Geodiversity. There could be scope to strengthen the policy in relation to specific issues if there is deemed to be a need to do so. The AONB DPD may also include relevant AONBspecific policies.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D – although depending on policy, some areas such as conservation areas, AONB etc may have specific approach
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. amenity, design etc and other schemes/PD rights
Impact Score	N (possible minor +)

Comments

Links to NR objectives are relatively limited. However, effective and well-planned

telecommunications/broadband infrastructure could help to support a reduced need to travel, for example through increased homeworking, but this could be countered by impacts such as a rise in deliveries needed as a result of increased internet shopping.

A new policy would offer the opportunity to provide clarity over the geographical areas covered by the policy and to bring it up to date to reflect new technologies/infrastructure and PD rights, including future-proofing and adaptability to changes.

Mitigation

Many elements/impacts will/could be covered by other policies such as General Requirements and Design. The AONB DPD may also include relevant AONB-specific policies.

Some NR impacts difficult to mitigate through local policies as they are the result of national and wider social change e.g. changing shopping habits, consumerism etc

- EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
- EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D – although depending on policy, some areas such as conservation areas, AONB etc may have specific approach
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. amenity, design, town centre/retail policies etc and other schemes/PD rights
Impact Score	+2

Comments

Effective and well-planned telecommunications/broadband infrastructure helps to support EC objectives for example through supporting homeworking, marketing, rural businesses, local, national and international trade links. There may be negative impacts such as taking trade away from local high streets and other businesses as people shop more online.

A new policy would offer the opportunity to provide clarity over the geographical areas covered by the policy and to bring it up to date to reflect new technologies/infrastructure and PD rights, including future-proofing and adaptability to changes.

Mitigation

Many elements/impacts will/could be covered by other policies such as General Requirements and Design, but also the policies relating to Town Centres will have an important relationship with this policy. Policy could guide coverage towards those areas (specifically business in rural areas) with current poor or absent coverage.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS & BROADBAND PROVISION OPTION 3 No Policy – rely on National Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local history	
Timeframe	?
Geographic Scale	D – although depending on policy, some areas such as conservation areas, AONB etc may have specific approach
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. amenity, design, town centre/retail policies etc and other schemes/PD rights
Impact Score	N

Comments

This option would result in the loss of ability to take any local circumstances into account or to respond to local needs/issues, including rurality – this would not result in an automatically negative impact but has potential to be negative. The NPPF relatively strong on this topic meaning that any positive impacts (as set out re Options 1 and 2) should remain on the whole in relation to SP objectives, but there is a risk of changes to NPPF and therefore CS currency.

Mitigation

Many elements/impacts will/could be covered by other policies such as General Requirements and Design.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	?
Geographic Scale	D – although depending on policy, some areas such as conservation areas, AONB etc may have specific approach
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. amenity, design, town centre/retail policies etc and other schemes/PD rights
Impact Score	N

Comments

This option would result in the loss of ability to take any local circumstances into account or to respond to local needs/issues, including rurality – this would not result in an automatically negative impact but has potential to be negative. The NPPF relatively strong on this topic meaning that likely impacts (as set out re Options 1 and 2) should remain similar on the whole in relation to EN objectives, but there is a risk of changes to NPPF and therefore CS currency.

Mitigation

Many elements/impacts will/could be covered by other policies such as General Requirements and Design. The AONB is also likely to include dedicated relevant policies.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	?
Geographic Scale	D – although depending on policy, some areas such as conservation areas, AONB etc may have specific approach
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. amenity, design, town centre/retail policies etc and other schemes/PD rights
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

This option would result in the loss of ability to take any local circumstances into account or to respond to local needs/issues, including rurality – this would not result in an automatically negative impact but has potential to be negative. The NPPF relatively strong on this topic meaning that likely impacts (as set out re Options 1 and 2) should remain similar on the whole in relation to NR objectives, but there is a risk of changes to NPPF and therefore CS currency.

Mitigation

Many elements/impacts will/could be covered by other policies such as General Requirements and Design.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	?
Geographic Scale	D – although depending on policy, some areas such as conservation areas, AONB etc may have specific approach
Cumulative Impact	With other policies e.g. amenity, design, town centre/retail policies etc and other schemes/PD rights
Impact Score	N

<u>Comments</u>

This option would result in the loss of ability to take any local circumstances into account or to respond to local needs/issues, including rurality – this would not result in an automatically negative impact but has potential to be negative. The NPPF relatively strong on this topic meaning that likely impacts (as set out re Options 1 and 2) should remain similar on the whole in relation to EC objectives, but there is a risk of changes to NPPF and therefore CS currency.

Mitigation

Many elements/impacts will/could be covered by other policies such as General Requirements and Design.

TREES & LANDSCAPING OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (some elements area specific e.g. Conservation Areas)
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other policies such as GI and Conservation Areas
Impact Score	0

Comments

This option represents the status quo. There are some links with SP objectives, especially SP5. Some elements of the policy are no longer applicable in their current form (e.g. maintenance requirements) and it would be misleading to continue to apply out of date policies, which could impact SP1 negatively. This option could also represent missed opportunities.

Mitigation

Updating the policies would improve the current position by removing elements that are no longer applicable and would provide opportunities to make other improvements that would help the policy contribute more effectively to SP5 in particular e.g. by linking the policy approach to trees and landscaping to a wider and more comprehensive GI approach with benefits such as improving town centre air quality.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (some elements area specific e.g. Conservation Areas)
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other policies such as GI and Conservation Areas
Impact Score	0

Comments

This option represents the status quo. There are clear links with all EN objectives. Some elements of the policy are no longer applicable in their current form (e.g. maintenance requirements) and it would be misleading to continue to apply out of date policies. This option could also represent missed opportunities.

Mitigation

Updating the policies would improve the current position by removing elements that are no longer applicable and would provide opportunities to make other improvements that would help the policy contribute more effectively to EN objectives e.g. by linking the policy approach to trees and landscaping to a wider and more comprehensive GI approach with benefits such as improving town centre urban greening and air quality as well as wider ecosystem services benefits.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (some elements area specific e.g. Conservation Areas)
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other policies such as GI and Conservation Areas
Impact Score	0

Comments

This option represents the status quo. There are clear links with NR objectives NR1, NR2 and NR3. Some elements of the policy are no longer applicable in their current form (e.g. maintenance requirements) and it would be misleading to continue to apply out of date policies. This option could also represent missed opportunities.

Mitigation

Updating the policies would improve the current position by removing elements that are no longer applicable and would provide opportunities to make other improvements that would help the policy contribute more effectively to NR objectives e.g. by linking the policy approach to trees and landscaping to a wider and more comprehensive GI approach with benefits such as improving town centre air quality.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (some elements area specific e.g. Conservation Areas)
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other policies such as GI and Conservation Areas
Impact Score	0

Comments

This option represents the status quo. There are some links with EC objectives, especially EC3 in that trees and landscaping contribute to an attractive environment, which can in turn increase the desirability and attractiveness of an area for business investment and specific sectors such as tourism. Some elements of the policy are no longer applicable in their current form (e.g. maintenance requirements) and it would be misleading to continue to apply out of date policies. This option could also represent missed opportunities.

Mitigation

Updating the policies would improve the current position by removing elements that are no longer applicable and would provide opportunities to make other improvements that would help the policy contribute more effectively to EC3 in particular e.g. by linking the policy approach to trees and landscaping to a wider and more comprehensive GI approach that includes specific considerations relating to the benefits of GI for the attractiveness of the area as a place to visit and in which to do business.

TREES & LANDSCAPING OPTION 2 New Policy with updated/amended criteria and guidance

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other policies such as GI and Conservation Areas
Impact Score	+2

Comments

There are some links with SP objectives, especially SP5. This option would improve the current position by removing elements that are no longer applicable and would provide opportunities to make other improvements that would help the policy contribute more effectively to SP5 in particular e.g. by linking the policy approach to trees and landscaping to a wider and more positive, proactive and comprehensive GI approach with benefits such as improving town centre air quality. It would enable the removal of misleading and out of date policies, which could impact SP1 positively.

Mitigation

Ensure that the policy is well-connected with the wider GI approach set out in existing and other new policies. This would move the policy on from simply preventing harm to trees and instead encouraging additional planting as well as building on the scope for landscaping to do more than simply add areas of greenery to new developments.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other policies such as GI and Conservation Areas
Impact Score	+2

Comments

There are clear links with EN objectives. This option would improve the current position by removing elements that are no longer applicable and would provide opportunities to make other improvements that would help the policy contribute more effectively to EN objectives e.g. by linking the policy approach to trees and landscaping to a wider and more positive, proactive and comprehensive GI approach with benefits such as improving town centre urban greening and air quality as well as wider ecosystem services benefits, including through additional planting. It would enable the removal of misleading and out of date policies.

Mitigation

Ensure that the policy is well-connected with the wider GI approach set out in existing and other new policies. This would move the policy on from simply preventing harm to trees and instead encouraging additional planting as well as building on the scope for landscaping to do more than simply add areas of greenery to new developments. Ensure a range of more up-to-date considerations are included such as phasing of new planting and careful consideration of species, heights etc of planting in relation to the purpose of the planting.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other policies such as GI and Conservation Areas
Impact Score	+2

Comments

There are clear links with NR objectives NR1, NR2 and NR3, including water management as trees and other planting act as interceptors to slow down runoff and soil protection as trees and additional planting bind the soil to help prevent erosion. This option would improve the current position by removing elements that are no longer applicable and would provide opportunities to make other improvements that would help the policy contribute more effectively to NR objectives e.g. by linking the policy approach to trees and landscaping to a wider and more comprehensive GI approach with benefits such as improving town centre air quality through the retention of trees and additional planting. It would enable the removal of misleading and out of date policies.

Mitigation

Ensure that the policy is well-connected with the wider GI approach set out in existing and other new policies. This would move the policy on from simply preventing harm to trees and instead encouraging additional planting as well as building on the scope for landscaping to do more than simply add areas of greenery to new developments.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (poss. mostly urban/urban edge)
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other policies such as GI and Conservation Areas
Impact Score	0/+2

Comments

There are some links with EC objectives, especially EC3 in that trees and landscaping contribute to an attractive environment, which can in turn increase the desirability and attractiveness of an area for business investment and specific sectors such as tourism. Links with EC1 and EC2 are more limited. This option would improve the current position by removing elements that are no longer applicable and would provide opportunities to make other improvements that would help the policy contribute more effectively to EC3 in particular e.g. by linking the policy approach to trees and landscaping to a wider and more comprehensive GI approach that includes specific considerations relating to the benefits of GI for the attractiveness of the area as a place to visit and in which to do business. It would enable the removal of misleading and out of date policies.

Mitigation

Ensure that the policy is well-connected with the wider GI approach set out in existing and other new policies. This would move the policy on from simply preventing harm to trees and instead encouraging additional planting as well as building on the scope for landscaping to do more than simply add areas of greenery to new developments.

TREES & LANDSCAPING OPTION 3 No Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other policies such as GI and Conservation Areas
Impact Score	0 / -2

Comments

There are some links with SP objectives, especially SP5. Impacts depend on whether Tree Protection Orders and relevant British Standard alone would provide equivalent protection without supporting policy. The application of Core Strategy policies would cover many relevant elements but could result in a lack of clarity and a lack of specifics would mean a greater degree of inconsistency in terms of policy application and outcomes. Although out of date elements would automatically be removed under this option, this option would also represent missed opportunities to improve the current situation and contribute more to SP objectives.

Mitigation

Introducing a new policy would provide the opportunity to not only bring the existing policies up to date but also to improve the current position, linking trees and landscaping to a wider and more comprehensive GI approach to cumulatively enhance the beneficial impacts.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other policies such as GI and Conservation Areas
Impact Score	-2

Comments

There are clear links with EN objectives. Impacts depend on whether Tree Protection Orders and relevant British Standard alone would provide equivalent protection without supporting policy. The application of Core Strategy policies would cover many relevant elements but could result in a lack of clarity and a lack of specifics would mean a greater degree of inconsistency in terms of policy application and outcomes. Although out of date elements would automatically be removed under this option, this option would also represent missed opportunities to improve the current situation and contribute more to EN objectives.

Mitigation

Introducing a new policy would provide the opportunity to not only bring the existing policies up to date but also to improve the current position, linking trees and landscaping to a wider and more comprehensive GI approach to cumulatively enhance the beneficial impacts.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other policies such as GI and Conservation Areas
Impact Score	-2

Comments

There are clear links with NR objectives. Impacts depend on whether Tree Protection Orders and relevant British Standard alone would provide equivalent protection without supporting policy. The application of Core Strategy policies would cover many relevant elements but could result in a lack of clarity and a lack of specifics would mean a greater degree of inconsistency in terms of policy application and outcomes. Although out of date elements would automatically be removed under this option, this option would also represent missed opportunities to improve the current situation and contribute more to NR objectives.

Mitigation

Introducing a new policy would provide the opportunity to not only bring the existing policies up to date but also to improve the current position, linking trees and landscaping to a wider and more comprehensive GI approach to cumulatively enhance the beneficial impacts.

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other policies such as GI and Conservation Areas
Impact Score	0

Comments

There are some links with EC objectives, especially EC3. Impacts depend on whether Tree Protection Orders and relevant British Standard alone would provide equivalent protection without supporting policy. The application of Core Strategy policies would cover many relevant elements but could result in a lack of clarity and a lack of specifics would mean a greater degree of inconsistency in terms of policy application and outcomes. Although out of date elements would automatically be removed under this option, this option would also represent missed opportunities to improve the current situation and contribute more to EC3 objectives. However, the impacts of this option are likely to be less keenly felt due to the limited links with EC objectives.

Mitigation

Introducing a new policy would provide the opportunity to not only bring the existing policies up to date but also to improve the current position, linking trees and landscaping to a wider and more comprehensive GI approach to cumulatively enhance the beneficial impacts, including for the economy.

PROTECTION & CREATION OF RECREATION ROUTES: OPTION 1

Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRSS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive & open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	
Timeframe	S- M
Geographic Scale	D; L (Canal; disused railway lines)
Cumulative Impact	In combination with NPPF and other potential new policies – e.g. general requirements, design, open space / green infrastructure.
Impact Score	0

Comments:

Current policies seek to maintain and protect existing and proposed rights of way (L10), disused railway lines (L11), and the route of the Kendal-Lancaster Canal (L12). The loss or disruption to existing rights of way is allowed for provided satisfactory diversion can be provided or secured in advance of planning consent. In the case of the Canal any development affecting it will be permitted provided arrangements are made for its restoration or alternative alignment and for the restoration or improvement of the canalside towpath and links to footpaths. Policy L10 also specifies convenient footpath links between new development and existing rights of way should be provided.

These policies have benefits for some SP objectives, particularly SP2 and SP5 and some elements of SP4 and SP6 i.e. enabling people to live sustainable lifestyles (SP4.3) & promoting recreational ... activity (SP6.3) which would continue as the status quo. Policy L10 doesn't provide a clear definition of rights of way, and it does not refer to other more informal pedestrian / cycle access routes that provide local access to the countryside, key facilities and service neighbouring residential or employment areas and town centres. Policies L10 and L11 do not refer to opportunities for enhancement of rights of way or disused railway lines, or creation of new rights of way, other routes serving purposes mentioned above. The policies do not take account of multiple functions of recreational routes or the opportunities they present – i.e. linking places-places; people-places; local/strategic; biodiversity; cultural/historic links (e.g. Canal, disused railway lines, drovers routes etc); tourism economy; amenity; SUDS etc. In this respect, retaining the current policies is likely to result in SP objectives being realised in a limited way, especially with regard to SP2 and SP5... health, as the protection of 'other routes' (not defined as public right of way) may be at risk and maintaining a high standard of quality of all existing routes with multiple benefits possibly undermined as well as the ability to provide a comprehensive network of routes (joining up missing links).

Core Strategy policies provide strategic overview, mainly protecting, enhancing and promoting existing routes, and incorporating safe and convenient access on foot, cycle etc; limited in application due to strategic nature of policy provision – it does not define level of provision, what type, function, location etc.

Mitigation::

- draw together elements of Saved Local Plan policies;
- provide a definition to embrace the whole spectrum of 'active' travel routes as well as informal / permissive local connections etc.
- incorporate requirements for enhancement of existing provision;
- define requirements for provision associated with new development;
- link with other policy topic areas (GI/OS; design; SUDS etc) recognizing the multiple functions that recreational routes can provide.

This will ensure SP objectives are realised to their fullest. Other policies may help to complement such a policy especially any relating to, design and general requirements.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
 EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure 	
Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	D; L (Canal; disused railway lines)
Cumulative Impact	In combination with NPPF and other potential new policies – e.g. general requirements, design, open space / green infrastructure.
Impact Score	0

Comments

Current policies seek to maintain and protect existing and proposed rights of way (L10), disused railway lines (L11), and the route of the Kendal-Lancaster Canal (L12). The loss or disruption to existing rights of way is allowed for provided satisfactory diversion can be provided or secured in advance of planning consent. In the case of the Canal any development affecting it will be permitted provided arrangements are made for its restoration or alternative alignment and for the restoration or improvement of the canalside towpath and links to footpaths. Policy L10 also specifies convenient footpath links between new development and existing rights of way should be provided.

These policies support in part objective EN4 – i.e. protecting … connectivity between green infrastructure assets (EN4.1); help to deliver new green infrastructure (EN4.4). Policies also support tenuous links to other EN objectives – e.g. protecting canal and disused railway routes obliquely supports EN1 and 2 - e.g. protecting wildlife interests of the canal (L12). Policy L10 does not provide a clear definition of rights of way and does not refer to other more informal pedestrian / cycle access routes that provide local access to the countryside, key facilities and service neighbouring residential or employment areas and town centres. Policies L10 and L11 do not refer to opportunities for enhancement of rights of way or disused railway lines, or creation of new rights of way, or other routes serving purposes mentioned above. The policies do not take account of multiple functions of recreational routes, or the opportunities they present – i.e. linking places-places, people-places; local/strategic; biodiversity; cultural/historic links (e.g. Canal, disused railway lines, drovers routes etc); tourism economy; amenity; SUDS etc. In this respect, retaining the current policies misses opportunities to support EN objectives – to 'extend or enhance elements of green and blue infrastructure' (EN2.6); 'protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity...' (EN1); 'enhance connectivity' and 'multifunctional nature of green infrastructure..' (EN4)

Local Plan policies (particularly L11 & L12) could go further in supporting EN3 by recognising offer of disused railway lines / canal in terms of its historic / heritage significance (EN3.1) and in enhancing public realm and urban green infrastructure (EN3.2). Policies L11 & L12 have potential to support EN1 – would need to recognise the multi-faceted potential of these routes in terms of providing both travel options as well as habitats, biodiversity and green infrastructure. Existing policies could go further in supporting EN4 objectives by recognising strong interrelationship with open space / green infrastructure policy areas.

Core Strategy policies provide strategic overview, mainly protecting, enhancing and promoting existing routes, and incorporating safe and convenient access on foot, cycle etc; limited in application due to strategic nature of policy provision – it does not define level of provision, what type, function, location etc.

Mitigation

Consider creation of a policy that:

- draws together elements of Saved Local Plan policies;
- provides a definition to embrace the whole spectrum of 'active' travel routes as well as informal / permissive local connections etc.
- incorporates requirements for enhancement of existing provision;
- defines requirements for provision associated with new development;
- links with other policy topic areas (GI/OS; design; SUDS etc) recognising the multiple functions that recreational routes can provide.

This will ensure EN objectives are realised to their fullest. Other policies may help to complement such a policy especially any relating to, design and general requirements.

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy
and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel
NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services
NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil
NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recyclingTimeframeS-MGeographic ScaleD; L (Canal; disused railway lines)Cumulative ImpactIn combination with NPPF and other potential new policies – e.g.
general requirements, design, open space / green infrastructure.Impact Score0

Comments

Current policies seek to maintain and protect existing and proposed rights of way (L10), disused railway lines (L11), and the route of the Kendal-Lancaster Canal (L12). The loss or disruption to existing rights of way is allowed for provided satisfactory diversion can be provided or secured in advance of planning consent. In the case of the Canal any development affecting it will be permitted provided arrangements are made for its restoration or alternative alignment and for the restoration or improvement of the canalside towpath and links to footpaths. Policy L10 also specifies convenient footpath links between new development and existing rights of way should be provided.

Core Strategy policies provide strategic overview, mainly protecting, enhancing and promoting existing routes, and incorporating safe and convenient access on foot, cycle etc; limited in application due to strategic nature of policy provision – it does not define level of provision, what type, function, location etc.

Existing policy provision supports NR1.4 at both strategic (Core Strategy) level (CS1.1, 10.1 & 10.2 seek to minimise the need to travel and includes references to cycling and walking provision) and Local Plan level (L10, 11 & 12). Policy L12 supports NR1.5 – i.e. canal restoration. Tenuous links with NR2 if linked with other new policies – e.g. SUDS, green infrastructure, design etc.

Policy L10 doesn't provide a clear definition of rights of way, and it does not refer to other more informal pedestrian / cycle access routes that provide local access to the countryside, key facilities and service neighbouring residential or employment areas and town centres. Policies L10 and L11 do not refer to opportunities for enhancement of rights of way or disused railway lines, or creation of new rights of way, other routes serving purposes mentioned above. The policies do not take account of multiple functions of recreational routes or the opportunities they present – i.e. linking places-places; people-places; local/strategic; biodiversity; cultural/historic links (e.g. Canal, disused railway lines, drovers routes etc); tourism economy; amenity; SUDS etc. In this respect, retaining the current policies is likely to result in NR objectives being realised in a limited way, especially with regard to NR1 'reduce the need to travel by car ... promote travel by alternative means' as the protection of 'other routes' (not defined as public right of way) may be at risk and maintaining a high standard of quality of all existing routes with multiple benefits possibly undermined as well as the ability to provide a comprehensive network of routes (joining up missing links).

Mitigation

Consider creation of a policy that:

- draws together elements of Saved Local Plan policies;
- provides a definition to embrace the whole spectrum of 'active' travel routes as well as informal / permissive local connections etc.
- incorporates requirements for enhancement of existing provision;
- · defines requirements for provision associated with new development;
- links with other policy topic areas (GI/OS; design; SUDS etc) recognizing the multiple functions that recreational routes can provide.

This will ensure NR objectives are realised to their fullest. Other policies may help to complement such a policy especially any relating to, design and general requirements.

EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	D; L (Canal; disused railway lines)
Cumulative Impact	In combination with NPPF and other potential new policies – e.g. general requirements, design, open space / green infrastructure.
Impact Score	0

Comments

Current policies seek to maintain and protect existing and proposed rights of way (L10), disused railway lines (L11), and the route of the Kendal-Lancaster Canal (L12). The loss or disruption to existing rights of way is allowed for provided satisfactory diversion can be provided or secured in advance of planning consent. In the case of the Canal any development affecting it will be permitted provided arrangements are made for its restoration or alternative alignment and for the restoration or improvement of the canalside towpath and links to footpaths. Policy L10 also specifies convenient footpath links between new development and existing rights of way should be provided.

Core Strategy policies provide strategic overview, mainly protecting, enhancing and promoting existing routes, and incorporating safe and convenient access on foot, cycle etc; limited in application due to strategic nature of policy provision – it does not define level of provision, what type, function, location etc.

These policies have benefits for some EC objectives, including EC1 (new employment opportunities) and EC3 (diversify ... local economy) – protection of potential recreational routes (canal and disused railway lines) and existing rights of way provides opportunities for leisure and tourism sector. Enhancement of recreational routes offer could strengthen support of EC objectives.

Policy L10 doesn't provide a clear definition of rights of way, and it does not refer to other more informal pedestrian / cycle access routes that provide local access to the countryside, key facilities and service neighbouring residential or employment areas and town centres. Policies L10 and L11 do not refer to opportunities for enhancement of rights of way or disused railway lines, or creation of new rights of way, other routes serving purposes mentioned above. The policies do not take account of multiple functions of recreational routes or the opportunities they present – i.e. linking places-places; people-places; local/strategic; biodiversity; cultural/historic links (e.g. Canal, disused railway lines, drovers routes etc); tourism economy; amenity; SUDS etc. In this respect, retaining the current policies is likely to result in EC objectives being realised in a limited way, especially with regard to EC1 and EC3 – 'create new employment opportunities' and 'diversify ... the local economy'. Undefined rights of way may be at risk and maintaining a high standard of quality of all existing routes with multiple benefits possibly undermined as well as the ability to provide a comprehensive network of routes (joining up missing links).

Mitigation

Consider creation of a policy that:

- draws together elements of Saved Local Plan policies;
- provides a definition to embrace the whole spectrum of 'active' travel routes as well as informal / permissive local connections etc.
- incorporates requirements for enhancement of existing provision and its offer;
- defines requirements for provision associated with new development;
- links with other policy topic areas (GI/OS; design; SUDS etc) recognizing the multiple functions that recreational routes can provide.

This will ensure EC objectives are realised to their fullest. Other policies may help to complement such a policy especially any relating to, design and general requirements.

PROTECTION & CREATION OF RECREATION ROUTES OPTION 2 New Policy with updated/amended criteria

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of

local	listory	
Time		

Timeframe	M - L
Geographic Scale	D; L
Cumulative Impact	In combination with NPPF, Core Strategy, Land Allocations DPD and other potential new policies – e.g. general requirements, design, open space / green infrastructure.
Impact Score	+2

Comments

Clear links with social progress objectives, particularly SP2, 5 & 6 with some relevance to SP4 – enabling people to live sustainable lifestyles. Existing Core Strategy policies provide strategic framework, though little local reference – except protection of the line of Lancaster Canal.

Having a new policy provides opportunity to address gaps in existing policy provision including:

- Providing a definition of rights of way / recreation routes / active travel routes that embraces the whole spectrum of rights of way – e.g. formal / informal; definitive / permissive; local / strategic etc – as well as recognising the multiple functions they perform – connections within and between countryside / urban areas, key facilities, residential / employment areas etc;
- Incorporates requirements for enhancement of existing provision;
- Defines requirements / opportunities for provision associated with new development;
- Links with other policy topic areas (GI/OS; design; SUDS etc) to recognise the multiple functions that recreational routes can provide.

Mitigation

Provides the opportunity for policy provision to contribute further to social progress objectives, particularly SP2 (access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces) and SP5 (improve people's health and sense of wellbeing) by defining broader spectrum of rights of way and promoting opportunities for enhancement of existing and provision of new routes.

Is it appropriate to maintain separate policies with their own criteria to address specific / unique opportunities? E.g. disused railway lines / Lancaster canal.

Crucial to ensure that linked / supporting policies across other topic areas support new recreation routes policy (and vice versa) in recognition of multiple functions such routes can perform.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M - L
Geographic Scale	D; L
Cumulative Impact	In combination with NPPF, Core Strategy, Land Allocations DPD and other potential new policies – e.g. general requirements, design, open space / green infrastructure.
Impact Score	+2

Comments

Provides opportunities to strengthen contribution to all EN objectives – by recognising the value of recreation routes in enhancing biodiversity opportunities (EN1), creating an attractive environment and enhancing built environment (EN3) and multi-functional nature of green infrastructure (EN4).

Having a new policy provides opportunity to address gaps in existing policy provision including:

- Providing a definition of rights of way / recreation routes / active travel routes that embraces the whole spectrum of rights of way – e.g. formal / informal; definitive / permissive; local / strategic etc – as well as recognising the multiple functions they perform – connections within and between countryside / urban areas, key facilities, residential / employment areas etc;
- Incorporates requirements for enhancement of existing provision;
- Defines requirements / opportunities for provision associated with new development;
- Links with other policy topic areas (GI/OS; design; SUDS etc) to recognise the multiple functions that recreational routes can provide.

Mitigation

Provides the opportunity for policy provision to contribute further to EN objectives, particularly by defining broad spectrum of rights of way and promoting opportunities for enhancement of existing and provision of new routes whilst also recognizing potential biodiversity value of such routes.

Is it appropriate to maintain separate policies with their own criteria to address specific / unique opportunities? E.g. disused railway lines / Lancaster canal. In particular, could incorporate reference to biodiversity value, its protection and enhancement.

Crucial to ensure that linked / supporting policies across other topic areas support new recreation routes policy (and vice versa) in recognition of multiple functions such routes can perform.

 NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

 NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

 NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

 NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

 Timeframe
 M - L

 Geographic Scale
 D; L

 Cumulative Impact
 In combination with NPPF, Core Strategy, Land Allocations DPD and other potential new policies – e.g. general requirements, design, open space / green infrastructure.

 Impact Score
 +2

Comments

Provides opportunities to strengthen contribution to NR1 – by recognising the value of enhancing existing / creating new recreation routes in reducing the need to travel by car (NR1.4); more tenuous links with NR2 – water management and the use of SUDS – e.g. criteria for new developments could promote green corridors, new routes separated next to main roads may double up as SUDS features.

Having a new policy provides opportunity to address gaps in existing policy provision including:

- Providing a definition of rights of way / recreation routes / active travel routes that embraces the whole spectrum of rights of way – e.g. formal / informal; definitive / permissive; local / strategic etc – as well as recognising the multiple functions they perform – connections within and between countryside / urban areas, key facilities, residential / employment areas etc;
- Incorporates requirements for enhancement of existing provision;
- Defines requirements / opportunities for provision associated with new development;
- Links with other policy topic areas (GI/OS; design; SUDS etc) to recognise the multiple functions that recreational routes can provide.

Mitigation

Provides the opportunity for policy provision to contribute further to NR objectives, particularly by defining broad spectrum of rights of way and promoting opportunities for enhancement of existing and provision of new routes. Provides the potential to develop and enhance network of recreation routes to fulfill a variety of objectives including enhancing their role as sustainable means of travelling as well as recreating.

Crucial to ensure that linked / supporting policies across other topic areas support new recreation routes policy (and vice versa) in recognition of multiple functions such routes can perform.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy		
Timeframe	M - L	
Geographic Scale	D; L	
Cumulative Impact	In combination with NPPF, Core Strategy, Land Allocations DPD and other potential new policies – e.g. general requirements, design, open space / green infrastructure.	
Impact Score	+2	

Comments

Provides opportunities to promote wider economic benefits of recreation routes in terms of leisure/tourism sector – by recognising the value of enhancing existing / creating new recreation routes and extending the definition of rights of way generally provides opportunity to strengthen contribution to fulfilling EC1 and EC3 objectives – i.e. 'create new employment opportunities ... offered by tourism' and 'encourage diversification ... particularly in rural areas'.

Having a new policy provides opportunity to address gaps in existing policy provision including:

- Providing a definition of rights of way / recreation routes / active travel routes that embraces the whole spectrum of rights of way – e.g. formal / informal; definitive / permissive; local / strategic etc – as well as recognising the multiple functions they perform – connections within and between countryside / urban areas, key facilities, residential / employment areas etc;
- Incorporates requirements for enhancement of existing provision;
- Defines requirements / opportunities for provision associated with new development;
- Links with other policy topic areas (GI/OS; design; SUDS etc) to recognise the multiple functions that recreational routes can provide.

Mitigation

Provides the opportunity for policy provision to contribute further to EC objectives, particularly by defining broad spectrum of rights of way and promoting opportunities for enhancement of existing and provision of new routes. Provides the potential to develop and enhance network of recreation routes to fulfill a variety of objectives including enhancing their role as sustainable means of travelling as well as recreational value and the economic spinoff this can provide.

Crucial to ensure that linked / supporting policies across other topic areas support new recreation routes policy (and vice versa) in recognition of multiple functions such routes can perform.

PROTECTION & CREATION OF RECREATION ROUTES OPTION 3 No Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local history

Timeframe	S/?
Geographic Scale	D; L
Cumulative Impact	In association with other policies – e.g. Green Infrastructure / Open Space, Design, General Requirements etc
Impact Score	-2

Comments

NPPF makes provision for protection and enhancements of rights of way (para 75), encourages protection and exploitation of sustainable transport modes, including references to pedestrian and cycle movements (para 35) and protection of routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice (para 41) – the latter could potentially support the protection of Lancaster canal and disused railway lines for potential to provide recreational routes. However, unable to respond to local circumstances and limit opportunity to achieve other enhancements – could result in ambiguity.

Core Strategy is also too strategic in nature to give the steering needed at a local level – it does not provide criteria against which development proposals affecting disused railway lines / Lancaster canal could be assessed.

Policy position would remain deficient in the following areas:

- Absence of definition of rights of way; thus does not formally recognise importance of informal and broad spectrum of routes;
- Does not actively support enhancement of existing provision;
- Does not define requirements / opportunities for provision associated with new development;
- Loses opportunity to provide criteria for locally significant elements of sustainable travel e.g. opportunities arising from safeguarding route of Lancaster canal / disused railway lines;
- Risk of uncertainty due to NPPF scope to change.

Would weaken support for SP objectives, through to loss of criteria and locally defined policy provision.

Mitigation

Core Strategy policies and NPPF would have to be rigorously applied. Other new policies across Development Management DPD topic areas could help to fill gaps in policy framework – e.g. Design, general requirements, Green Infrastructure / Open Space etc.

Introduce new policy to cover deficiencies identified above – i.e. defining rights of way, supporting enhancement of existing and providing requirements for new provision; introducing criteria to protect locally significant routes (e.g. Lancaster canal / disused railway lines).

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	S/?
Geographic Scale	D; L
Cumulative Impact	In association with other policies – e.g. Green Infrastructure / Open Space, Design, General Requirements etc
Impact Score	-2

Comments

NPPF makes provision for protection and enhancements of rights of way (para 75), encourages protection and exploitation of sustainable transport modes, including references to pedestrian and cycle movements (para 35) and protection of routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice (para 41) – the latter could potentially support the protection of Lancaster canal and disused railway lines for potential to provide recreational routes. However, unable to respond to local circumstances and limits opportunity to achieve other enhancements – could result in ambiguity.

Core Strategy is too strategic in nature to give the steering needed at a local level – it does not provide criteria against which development proposals affecting disused railway lines / Lancaster canal could be assessed. However, it does provide strategic support for EN objectives, particularly EN1 & 4 via policy CS8.1 in particular.

Policy position would remain deficient in the following areas:

- Absence of definition of rights of way; thus does not formally recognise importance of informal and broad spectrum of routes and the multiple functions they perform;
- Does not actively support enhancement of existing provision;
- Does not define requirements / opportunities for provision associated with new development;
- Loses opportunity to provide criteria for locally significant elements of sustainable travel e.g. opportunities arising from safeguarding route of Lancaster canal / disused railway lines;
- Risk of uncertainty due to NPPF scope to change.

Local Plan policy L12 cites 'need to protect the wildlife interests of the canal' – such locally defined criteria would be lost along with opportunities to strengthen Local Plan policies to plug the deficiencies identified above. This could result in less support for objectives EN1, EN2.6 ('... blue infrastructure...') and EN4.

Mitigation

Core Strategy policies and NPPF would have to be rigorously applied. Other new policies across Development Management DPD topic areas could help to fill gaps in policy framework – e.g. Design, general requirements, Green Infrastructure / Open Space etc.

Introduce new policy to cover deficiencies identified above – i.e. defining rights of way, supporting enhancement of existing and providing requirements for new provision; introducing criteria to protect locally significant routes (e.g. Lancaster canal / disused railway lines). Should recognise the multiple functions that rights of way can perform – i.e. supporting biodiversity / habitats etc.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	S/?
Geographic Scale	D; L
Cumulative Impact	In association with other policies – e.g. Green Infrastructure / Open Space, Design, General Requirements etc
Impact Score	-2

Comments

NPPF makes provision for protection and enhancements of rights of way (para 75), encourages protection and exploitation of sustainable transport modes, including references to pedestrian and cycle movements (para 35) and protection of routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice (para 41) – the latter could potentially support the protection of Lancaster canal and disused railway lines for potential to provide recreational routes. However, unable to respond to local circumstances and limits opportunity to achieve other enhancements – could result in ambiguity.

Core Strategy supports NR1 in terms of promoting 'sustainable transport modes ... including provision of cycling and pedestrian infrastructure'; is strategic in nature and may not be capable of giving the steering needed at a local level – it does not provide criteria against which development proposals affecting disused railway lines / Lancaster canal could be assessed: both offer potential to provide alternative, more sustainable modes of travel this support for NR1 would be eroded in absence of such criteria.

Policy position would remain deficient in the following areas:

- Absence of definition of rights of way; thus does not formally recognise importance of informal and broad spectrum of routes;
- Does not actively support enhancement of existing provision;
- Does not define requirements / opportunities for provision associated with new development;
- Loses opportunity to provide criteria for locally significant elements of sustainable travel e.g. opportunities arising from safeguarding route of Lancaster canal / disused railway lines;
- Risk of uncertainty due to NPPF scope to change.

Local Plan policies L10, 11 & 12 provide support for NR1.4 and NR1.5 (canal restoration); these locally specific policies and criteria would be lost.

Mitigation

Core Strategy policies and NPPF would have to be rigorously applied. Other new policies across Development Management DPD topic areas could help to fill gaps in policy framework – e.g. Design, general requirements, Green Infrastructure / Open Space etc.

Introduce new policy to cover deficiencies identified above – i.e. defining rights of way, supporting enhancement of existing and providing requirements for new provision; introducing criteria to protect locally significant routes (e.g. Lancaster canal / disused railway lines).

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	S/?
Geographic Scale	D; L
Cumulative Impact	In association with other policies – e.g. Green Infrastructure / Open Space, Design, General Requirements etc
Impact Score	0 /-2

Comments

NPPF makes provision for protection and enhancements of rights of way (para 75), encourages protection and exploitation of sustainable transport modes, including references to pedestrian and cycle movements (para 35) and protection of routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice (para 41) – the latter could potentially support the protection of Lancaster canal and disused railway lines for potential to provide recreational routes. However, unable to respond to local circumstances and limits opportunity to achieve other enhancements – could result in ambiguity.

Core Strategy policies provide strategic overview, mainly protecting, enhancing and promoting existing routes, and incorporating safe and convenient access on foot, cycle etc; limited in application due to strategic nature of policy provision – it does not define level of provision, what type, function, location etc.

Opportunities presented by Saved Local Plan policies in conjunction with other potential new policies for strengthening EC objectives, particularly EC1 & 3, would be lost – i.e. that provide criteria for protection (and potential enhancement) of disused railway lines / Lancaster canal and the recreation / tourism potential these routes represent.

Policy position would remain deficient in the following areas:

- Absence of definition of rights of way; thus does not formally recognise importance of informal and broad spectrum of routes and the multiple functions they perform;
- Does not actively support enhancement of existing provision;
- Does not define requirements / opportunities for provision associated with new development;
- Loses opportunity to provide criteria for locally significant elements of sustainable travel e.g. opportunities arising from safeguarding route of Lancaster canal / disused railway lines;
- Risk of uncertainty due to NPPF scope to change.

Mitigation

Core Strategy policies and NPPF would have to be rigorously applied. Other new policies across Development Management DPD topic areas could help to fill gaps in policy framework – e.g. Design, general requirements, Green Infrastructure / Open Space etc.

Introduce new policy to cover deficiencies identified above – i.e. defining rights of way, supporting enhancement of existing and providing requirements for new provision; introducing criteria to protect locally significant routes (e.g. Lancaster canal / disused railway lines) and recognise the multiply functions they can perform.

RETAIL AND TOWN CENTRE USES OUTSIDE OF TOWN CENTRES OPTION 1

Adopt a policy for the 5 main town centres with new/updated criteria

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

- SP2 To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces
- SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home
- SP4 To improve the level of skills, education and training
- SP5 To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	Kendal and Principal Town Centres (outside town centre boundaries
	but within settlement development boundaries).
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other polices; new development management and
	existing relevant core strategy polices.
Impact Score	+2

Comments

Use Class Orders have changed, so existing Local Plan Policies R2 and R5 are out of date. The aforementioned policies do not refer to all the town/retail centres. A new policy(s) would be an opportunity to provide clarity, making the process clearer. The status quo is not appropriate, as polices do not conform with the NPPF.

The introduction of a threshold could support SP2 and SP6. The sequential test is still in force.

Mitigation

Could set a threshold at a point beyond which we think there would be harm, for example, to SP6 and SP2. Threshold needs to be right; well based in evidence. Quality of impact assessment and what we do with the information.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure Timeframe L Geographic Scale Kendal and Principal Town Centres (outside town centre boundaries but within settlement development boundaries). Cumulative Impact Yes, with other polices; new development management (including with any new General requirements policy) and existing relevant core strategy polices. Impact Score +2

Comments

SA objective EN3 – built environment. A Local threshold may help protect land. Stricter tests could encourage brownfield land use, active searches for the right site EN4, EN2. Sequential test is still in force.

Mitigation

Any new General Requirements policy needs to be adequate. Set evidenced threshold.

Quality of impact assessment and what we can do with the information.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	Kendal and Principal Town Centres (outside town centre boundaries but within settlement development boundaries).
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other polices; new development management (including with any new General requirements policy) and existing relevant core strategy polices.
Impact Score	N

<u>Comments</u>

Sequential test still inforce. Local threshold may help protect land - SA objective NP3, may encourage brown field land use.

Reducing need to travel by ensuring shops are close to existing centres.

Mitigation

Quality of impact assessment/what we do with the information. Concern that the sequential test requirement could be removed at any time. Very dependent on content, threshold, impact assessment. What we do with impact assessment recommendations and content of supporting/other policies.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	Kendal and Principal Town Centres (outside town centre boundaries but within settlement development boundaries).
Cumulative Impact	Yes, with other polices; new development management (including with any new General requirements policy) and existing relevant core strategy polices.
Impact Score	+2

<u>Comments</u>

Retaining investment in centres. Threshold takes local context into account. Indirect impacts, but knock-on effects on a range of factors.

Threshold takes local context into account.

Balancing potential provision and jobs with loss, if larger stores draw things out of town.

Mitigation

Quality of impact assessment/what we do with the information. Concern that the sequential test requirement could be removed at any time. Very dependent on content, threshold, impact assessment. What we do with impact assessment recommendations and content of supporting/other policies.

RETAIL AND TOWN CENTRE USES OUTSIDE OF TOWN CENTRES OPTION 2

No Policy – rely on National, Core Strategy and Land Allocations Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	L (potentially, but indefinite. e.g. sequential - could go outside town centres).
Geographic Scale	Kendal and Principal Town Centres (outside town centre boundaries but within settlement development boundaries).
Cumulative Impact	Other policies; NPPF, Core Strategy and Land Allocations.
Impact Score	N

Comments

Almost baseline/status quo, as many requirements of existing Local Plan Policies R2 and R5 are generic and can't apply R2 and R5 anyway as out of date and the NPPF is already in play, plus Core Strategy and Land Allocations policies.

Smaller settlements are potentially at risk. Outlet villages.

Mitigation

This option misses the opportunity to have a new/updated local policy. Potentially, a new local policy could include a local threshold (s) which take account of the local context in the LPA's main settlements, outside of the town centres.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	L (potentially, but indefinite. e.g. sequential - could go outside town centres).
Geographic Scale	Kendal and Principal Town Centres (outside town centre boundaries but within settlement development boundaries).
Cumulative Impact	Other policies; NPPF, Core Strategy and Land Allocations.
Impact Score	Ν

<u>Comments</u>

Almost baseline/status quo, as many requirements of existing Local Plan Policies R2 and R5 are generic and can't apply R2 and R5 anyway as out of date and the NPPF is already in play, plus Core Strategy and Land Allocations policies.

Smaller settlements are potentially at risk. Outlet villages.

Mitigation

Have a new development management policy. This option misses the opportunity to make/have a more local policy; could have a local threshold which takes into account the local threshold. Uncertainty of relying on NPPF.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	L (potentially, but indefinite. e.g. sequential - could go outside town centres).
Geographic Scale	Kendal and Principal Town Centres (outside town centre boundaries but within settlement development boundaries).
Cumulative Impact	Other policies; NPPF, Core Strategy and Land Allocations.
Impact Score	Ν

<u>Comments</u>

Almost baseline/status quo, as many requirements of existing Local Plan Policies R2 and R5 are generic and can't apply R2 and R5 anyway as out of date and the NPPF is already in play, plus Core Strategy and Land Allocations policies.

Smaller settlements are potentially at risk. Outlet villages.

Mitigation

This option misses the opportunity to have a new/updated local policy. Potentially, a new local policy could include a local threshold (s) which take account of the local context in the LPA's main settlements, outside of the town centres.

Uncertainty of relying on NPPF.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	L (potentially, but indefinite. e.g. sequential - could go outside town centres).
Geographic Scale	Kendal and Principal Town Centres (outside town centre boundaries but within settlement development boundaries).
Cumulative Impact	Other policies; NPPF, Core Strategy and Land Allocations.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Almost baseline/status quo, as many requirements of existing Local Plan Policies R2 and R5 are generic and can't apply R2 and R5 anyway as out of date and the NPPF is already in play, plus Core Strategy and Land Allocations policies.

Smaller settlements are potentially at risk. Outlet villages.

Mitigation

This option misses the opportunity to have a new/updated local policy. Potentially, a new local policy could include a local threshold (s) which take account of the local context in the LPA's main settlements, outside of the town centres.

Uncertainty of relying on NPPF.

SELF & CUSTOM BUILD HOUSING OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Spatial Strategy, other housing policies, National Legislation
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Current policy does not include reference but supporting text indicates general support. Maintaining the current policy position results in status-quo. No change for SP objectives. Precise implications of Housing and Planning Act unknown at time of assessment

Mitigation

New measures through Housing and Planning Act – any new requirements placed on Local Authorities would have to be introduced and would become part of the policy position and would be expected to increase delivery of self and custom build housing. This would have bearing on SP objectives, in particular SP3.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Spatial Strategy, other housing policies, National Legislation
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Current policy does not include reference but supporting text indicates general support. Maintaining the current policy position results in status-quo. No change for EN objectives. Precise implications of Housing and Planning Act unknown at time of assessment

Mitigation

New measures through Housing and Planning Act – any new requirements placed on Local Authorities would have to be introduced and would become part of the policy position and would be expected to increase delivery of self and custom build housing. This could have bearing on EN objectives, including EN3 (variety, innovation).

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Spatial Strategy, other housing policies, National Legislation
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Current policy does not include reference but supporting text indicates general support. Maintaining the current policy position results in status-quo. No change for NR objectives. Precise implications of Housing and Planning Act unknown at time of assessment

Mitigation

New measures through Housing and Planning Act – any new requirements placed on Local Authorities would have to be introduced and would become part of the policy position and would be expected to increase delivery of self and custom build housing. This could have bearing on NR objectives, including NR1 as many self-build projects have high environmental credentials.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy	
Timeframe	S-M
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Spatial Strategy, other housing policies, National Legislation
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Current policy does little more than set out 'in principle' support. Current policy does not include reference but supporting text indicates general support. Maintaining the current policy position results in status-quo. No change for EC objectives. Precise implications of Housing and Planning Act unknown at time of assessment

Mitigation

New measures through Housing and Planning Act – any new requirements placed on Local Authorities would have to be introduced and would become part of the policy position and would be expected to increase delivery of self and custom build housing. This could have bearing on EC objectives, including in relation to demand for local building materials, energy efficiency and renewable energy technology.

SELF & CUSTOM BUILD HOUSING OPTION 2 New Self & Custom Build Policy (supporting in principle)

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Spatial Strategy, other housing policies, National Legislation
Impact Score	+2

Comments

Precise implications of Housing and Planning Act unknown at time of assessment. Opportunity to add to existing stance of 'support in principle' but loses opportunity to add specific measures, requirements or criteria. Ensure clarity of approach (SP1) Self-builders may be likely to build where is most convenient for them in terms of accessing their work/services etc (SP2) Broadens options for delivering new homes to meet need, choice and variety in market (SP3). Self or custom building provides opportunities for individuals to gain new skills (SP4).

Mitigation

New measures through Housing and Planning Act – any new requirements placed on Local Authorities would have to be introduced and would become part of the policy position and would be expected to increase delivery of self and custom build housing. This could have bearing on SP objectives, in particular SP3.

Approach needs to be well-thought through – avoid making assumptions and support and make the most of the benefits of this option whilst avoiding potential unintended consequences

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Spatial Strategy, other housing policies, National Legislation
Impact Score	N / +2

Comments

Precise implications of Housing and Planning Act unknown at time of assessment. Opportunity to add to existing stance of 'support in principle' but loses opportunity to add specific measures, requirements or criteria.

EN3 – high proportion of self-builders seek high quality, sustainable design and environmental standards.

Risk that if a more relaxed locational approach taken in order to encourage this type of development, there could be unintended consequences such as increased development in the open countryside.

Mitigation

New measures through Housing and Planning Act – any new requirements placed on Local Authorities would have to be introduced and would become part of the policy position and would be expected to increase delivery of self and custom build housing. This could have bearing on EN objectives, including EN3 (variety, innovation).

Approach needs to be well-thought through – avoid making assumptions and support and make the most of the benefits of this option whilst avoiding potential unintended consequences, such as increasing development in open countryside, if more relaxed locational approach taken to encourage. Other policies, such as Design and General Requirements may deliver some of the benefits identified above.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Spatial Strategy, other housing policies, National Legislation
Impact Score	N / +2

Comments

Precise implications of Housing and Planning Act unknown at time of assessment. Opportunity to add to existing stance of 'support in principle' but loses opportunity to add specific measures, requirements or criteria.

NR1/NR2/NR4 – high proportion of self-builders seek high quality, sustainable design and environmental standards. Risk that if a more relaxed locational approach taken in order to encourage this type of development, there could be unintended consequences such as increased development in rural areas and thus increased travel.

Mitigation

New measures through Housing and Planning Act – any new requirements placed on Local Authorities would have to be introduced and would become part of the policy position and would be expected to increase delivery of self and custom build housing. This could have bearing on NR objectives, including NR1 (higher sustainability standards).

Approach needs to be well-thought through – avoid making assumptions and support and make the most of the benefits of this option whilst avoiding potential unintended consequences. Other policies, such as Design and General Requirements may deliver some of the benefits identified above.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Spatial Strategy, other housing policies, National Legislation
Impact Score	+2

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

Precise implications of Housing and Planning Act unknown at time of assessment. Opportunity to add to existing stance of 'support in principle' but loses opportunity to add specific measures, requirements or criteria.

Likely to be positive impacts for local supply chain/businesses including skills development within the workforce and increased use of local building firms/suppliers. Benefits also to local housing market in terms of increasing choice/meeting local needs and enabling people to stay in the area, live closer to their jobs etc.

Mitigation

New measures through Housing and Planning Act – any new requirements placed on Local Authorities would have to be introduced and would become part of the policy position and would be expected to increase delivery of self and custom build housing. Approach needs to be well-thought through to help support EC objectives where possible. Other policies, such as Design and General Requirements may support delivery of some of the benefits identified above.

SELF & CUSTOM BUILD HOUSING OPTION 3 New Self & Custom Build Policy (requirements)

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Spatial Strategy, other housing policies, National Legislation
Impact Score	+2

Comments

Precise implications of Housing and Planning Act unknown at time of assessment. Opportunity to add to existing stance of 'support in principle' including adding specific measures, requirements or criteria to manage this type of development appropriately and ensure benefits are secured. A new policy will ensure clarity of approach (SP1). Self-builders may be likely to build where is most convenient for them in terms of accessing their work/services etc (SP2) Broadens options for delivering new homes to meet need, choice and variety in market (SP3). Self or custom building provides opportunities for individuals to gain new skills (SP4). Empowers people to meet their own needs (SP3, SP5) and helps ensure that communities have a diverse range of types of people (SP6). Exact benefits/impacts will depend on specific measures employed.

On self-build sites, there is potentially less certainty that the whole site will get developed resulting in unsatisfactory amenity impacts or whether the houses will sit comfortably together if they are of disparate designs.

Potential viability challenges may result in loss of other developer contributions such as affordable housing.

Mitigation

New measures through Housing and Planning Act – any new requirements placed on Local Authorities would have to be introduced and would become part of the policy position and would be expected to increase delivery of self and custom build housing. This could have bearing on SP objectives, in particular SP3.

Approach and requirements need to be well thought through – avoid making assumptions and support and make the most of the benefits of this option.

Range of types of/approaches to self-build/custom build – needs to be part of a package of options to suit different self/custom-builders e.g. some will be happy to have a plot in wider development but others will not. Pragmatic and flexible approach required but also application of all other relevant policies to avoid unintended consequences. Other policies are likely to address some of the issues raised.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Spatial Strategy, other housing policies, National Legislation
Impact Score	? potential +2

<u>Comments</u>

Precise implications of Housing and Planning Act unknown at time of assessment. Opportunity to add to existing stance of 'support in principle' including adding specific measures, requirements or criteria to manage this type of development appropriately and ensure benefits are secured. On self-build sites, there is potentially less certainty that the whole site will get developed resulting in unsatisfactory amenity impacts or whether the houses will sit comfortably together if they are of disparate/innovative/unusual designs. Exact benefits/impacts will depend on specific measures employed.

Risk that if a more relaxed locational approach taken in order to encourage this type of development, there could be unintended consequences such as increased development in the open countryside.

Mitigation

New measures through Housing and Planning Act – any new requirements placed on Local Authorities would have to be introduced and would become part of the policy position and would be expected to increase delivery of self and custom build housing. This could have bearing on EN objectives.

Approach and requirements need to be well thought through – avoid making assumptions and support and make the most of the benefits of this option.

Pragmatic and flexible approach required but also application of all other relevant policies to avoid unintended consequences.

Other policies are likely to address some of the issues raised.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Spatial Strategy, other housing policies, National Legislation
Impact Score	? potential +2

Comments

Precise implications of Housing and Planning Act unknown at time of assessment. Opportunity to add to existing stance of 'support in principle' including adding specific measures, requirements or criteria to manage this type of development appropriately and ensure benefits are secured. Exact benefits/impacts will depend on specific measures employed. Self-builders may be likely to build energy efficient properties, high quality design, sustainable materials etc. If requirements focus self-build on allocated sites, then likely to be closer to services and facilities, similarly, people may be more inclined to build their own homes closer to their work/services they require by choice, alternatively, such properties may be focused in rural locations far from services creating greater need to travel.

Risk that if a more relaxed locational approach taken in order to encourage this type of development, there could be unintended consequences such as increased development in the open countryside and therefore use of land.

Mitigation

New measures through Housing and Planning Act – any new requirements placed on Local Authorities would have to be introduced and would become part of the policy position and would be expected to increase delivery of self and custom build housing. This could have bearing on NR objectives.

Approach and requirements need to be well thought through – avoid making assumptions and support and make the most of the benefits of this option.

Pragmatic and flexible approach required but also application of all other relevant policies to avoid unintended consequences. Other policies are likely to address some of the issues raised.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 -To improve access to jobs EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy	
Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Cumulative Impact	Spatial Strategy, other housing policies, National Legislation
Impact Score	Ν

Comments

Precise implications of Housing and Planning Act unknown at time of assessment. Opportunity to add to existing stance of 'support in principle' including adding specific measures, requirements or criteria to manage this type of development appropriately and ensure benefits are secured. Exact benefits/impacts will depend on specific measures employed. If requirements focus self-build on allocated sites, then likely to be closer to main job hubs, similarly, people may be more inclined to build their own homes closer to their work/services they require by choice, however, such properties may be focused in rural locations far from jobs.

Potential benefits for local supply chain and relevant businesses, supporting existing jobs and creating new as well as building skills base. Benefits also to local housing market in terms of increasing choice and diversity in the market.

Mitigation

New measures through Housing and Planning Act – any new requirements placed on Local Authorities would have to be introduced and would become part of the policy position and would be expected to increase delivery of self and custom build housing. This could have bearing on EC objectives.

Approach and requirements need to be well thought through – avoid making assumptions and support and make the most of the benefits of this option.

Range of types of/approaches to self-build/custom build – needs to be part of a package of options to suit different self/custom-builders as well as ensuring viability considerations are taken into account if measures involve working with volume housebuilders to seek self-build / custom-build plots.

Pragmatic and flexible approach required but also application of all other relevant policies to avoid unintended consequences. Other policies are likely to address some of the issues raised.

Appraisal Recording and Scoring

Sustainability Appraisa	I of Development Mana	igement P	olicies DPD		
<u>Key</u>					
Impact	Timeframe		Geographic S	cale	
Major Positive +4	Short Term	S	Local	L	
Positive +2	Medium Term	Μ	District Wide	D	
No Impact 0	Long Term	L	Urban	U	
Negative -2	C C		Rural	R	
Major Negative -4					
Uncertain ?					
Neutral N					

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS OPTION 1 Maintain current policy position

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Medium – position could be reviewed during Local Plan Review.
Geographic Scale	District – Predominantly Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments and Mitigation: (describe nature of impact (reversible, primary, secondary etc); reasons for impact assessment and score; and suggestions for mitigation)

Comments

This policy option would maintain the status quo therefore the impacts of the approach would not be different to the current baseline. The policy area has limited links with the social progress objectives, however, it does have some links with supporting rural communities (SP6) and may link to SP5 in terms of individual farm businesses. The current policy protects against impacts on residential and visual amenity but does not refer to the need for agricultural buildings to be located close to an existing agricultural business nor does it ask for evidence to justify the need for the building or the proposed location.

Mitigation

Given the limited links and impacts of this approach on social progress objectives there is limited scope for mitigation to maximise positive impacts. Other policies cover many of the aspects of SP objectives. However, not all aspects are covered. A new agricultural building could be built distant from any existing development, having greater/different impacts than if it were adjacent existing development. Under PD rights it could then converted into what would be an isolated dwelling. A new/amended policy that contains more/stricter requirements could help to manage this risk. This could include requiring new agricultural buildings to be located close to existing agricultural businesses; asking for evidence to demonstrate need for such new buildings to be in a particular location, where the proposed location is not adjacent an existing agricultural businesss.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Medium – position could be reviewed during Local Plan Review.
Geographic Scale	District – Predominantly Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

This policy option would maintain the status quo therefore the impacts of the approach would not be different to the current baseline. This policy area has links with the EP objectives as its purpose is to manage new agricultural building development in rural areas. Such development could potentially affect biodiversity, geodiversity, landscape, green infrastructure and the built environment of rural settlements. The current policy protects against impacts on residential and visual amenity and local nature conservation interests but does not refer to the need for agricultural buildings to be located close to an existing agricultural business nor does it ask for evidence to justify the need for the building or the proposed location.

Mitigation

Many of the potential environmental impacts of new agricultural buildings in the countryside should be mitigated to a degree through other local plan policies relating to biodiversity, landscape, design etc. Other policies cover many of the aspects of EN objectives. However, not all aspects are covered. A new agricultural building could be built distant from any existing development, having greater/different impacts than if it were adjacent existing development. Under PD rights it could then converted into what would be an isolated dwelling. A new/amended policy that contains more/stricter requirements could help to manage this risk. This could include requiring new agricultural buildings to be located close to existing agricultural buildings to be in a particular location, where the proposed location is not adjacent an existing agricultural businesse.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Medium – position could be reviewed during Local Plan Review.
Geographic Scale	District - Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	N

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

This policy option would maintain the status quo therefore the impacts of the approach would not be different to the current baseline. This policy area has links with natural resource objectives. New agricultural buildings are most likely to be in rural areas and may encourage travel by car or reduce it depending on it's location, use and the base of the user of the building. Such new buildings may also have impacts upon water quality and resources (NR2) and the protection of land and soil (NR3) in particular. The current policy does not refer to the need for agricultural buildings to be located close to an existing agricultural business nor does it ask for evidence to justify the need for the building or the proposed location.

Mitigation

Many of the potential natural resource impacts of new agricultural buildings in the countryside should be mitigated to a degree through other local plan policies relating to climate change, water resources, energy etc. However, not all aspects are covered. A new agricultural building could be built distant from any existing development, having greater/different impacts than if it were adjacent existing development. Under PD rights it could then converted into what would be an isolated dwelling. A new/amended policy that contains more/stricter requirements could help to manage this risk. This could include requiring new agricultural buildings to be located close to existing agricultural businesses; asking for evidence to demonstrate need for such new buildings and asking for evidence to demonstrate need for new agricultural buildings to be in a particular location, where the proposed location is not adjacent an existing agricultural businesse.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium – position could be reviewed during Local Plan Review.
Geographic Scale	District - Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	Ν

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

This policy option would maintain the status quo therefore the impacts of the approach would not be different to the current baseline. The policy area has clear links with economic objectives. It links with objectives relating to rural diversification (EC3.4) and may help to retain rural jobs and create new rural employment opportunities (EC1). The current policy requires full regard to be given to "the operational needs of agricultural businesses" but does not refer to the need for agricultural buildings to be located close to an existing agricultural business nor does it ask for evidence to justify the need for the building or the proposed location meaning that there is great flexibility for applicants to tailor the location of their new building to best suit their business intentions. PD rights to convert agricultural buildings to dwellings could undermine some of the potential positive impacts on the rural economy if new agricultural buildings are subsequently converted into dwellings.

Mitigation

A new/amended policy that contains more/stricter requirements could help to manage the risks relating to PD rights but could reduce flexibility for rural / agricultural businesses.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS OPTION 2 New policy with updated criteria

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District - Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	N/+2

Comments and Mitigation: (describe nature of impact (reversible, primary, secondary etc); reasons for impact assessment and score; and suggestions for mitigation)

Comments

The policy area has limited links with the social progress objectives, however, it does have some links with supporting rural communities (SP6) and may link to SP5 in terms of individual farm businesses. Under the current policy, a new agricultural building could be built distant from any existing development, having greater/different impacts on communities than if it were adjacent existing development. Under PD rights it could then converted into what would be an isolated dwelling distant from services and facilities and other community connections. A new policy with updated criteria could contain more/stricter requirements that would help to manage this risk as well as avoid detriment relating to other SA objectives. This could include requiring new agricultural buildings to be located close to existing agricultural businesses; asking for evidence to demonstrate need for such new buildings and asking for evidence to demonstrate need for new agricultural business. These measures would avoid negative impacts rather than create a new net benefit from the existing position.

Mitigation

Other policies do or will cover many of the aspects of SP objectives.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District - Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	N/+2

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

This policy area has links with the EP objectives as its purpose is to manage new agricultural building development in rural areas. Such development could potentially affect biodiversity, geodiversity, landscape, green infrastructure and the built environment of rural settlements.

Under the current policy, a new agricultural building could be built distant from any existing development, having greater/different impacts on biodiversity, landscape and the built environment than if it were adjacent existing development. Under PD rights it could then converted into what would be an isolated dwelling that would have different and potentially greater impacts again. A new policy with updated criteria could contain more/stricter requirements that would help to reduce the likelihood of this. This could include requiring new agricultural buildings to be located close to existing agricultural businesses; asking for evidence to demonstrate need for new agricultural buildings to be in a particular location, where the proposed location is not adjacent an existing agricultural business. These measures would avoid negative impacts rather than create a new net benefit from the existing position.

Mitigation

Other policies do or will cover many of the aspects of EN objectives.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District - Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	N/+2

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

This policy area has links with natural resource objectives. New agricultural buildings are most likely to be in rural areas and may encourage travel by car or reduce it depending on it's location, use and the base of the user of the building. Such new buildings may also have impacts upon water quality and resources (NR2) and the protection of land and soil (NR3) in particular.

Under the current policy, a new agricultural building could be built distant from any existing development, having greater/different impacts on water resources, the need to travel and land/soils than if it were adjacent existing development. Under PD rights it could then converted into what would be an isolated dwelling that would have different and potentially greater impacts again. A new policy with updated criteria could contain more/stricter requirements that would help to reduce the likelihood of this. This could include requiring new agricultural buildings to be located close to existing agricultural businesses; asking for evidence to demonstrate need for such new buildings and asking for evidence to demonstrate need for new agricultural buildings to be in a particular location, where the proposed location is not adjacent an existing agricultural business. These measures would avoid negative impacts rather than create a new net benefit from the existing position.

Mitigation

Other policies do or will cover many of the aspects of NR objectives.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District - Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	N

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

The policy area has clear links with economic objectives. It links with objectives relating to rural diversification (EC3.4) and may help to retain rural jobs and create new rural employment opportunities (EC1). A new policy with updated criteria could contain more/stricter requirements such as requiring new agricultural buildings to be located close to existing agricultural businesses; asking for evidence to demonstrate need for such new buildings and asking for evidence to demonstrate need for new agricultural business. These measures would reduce negative impacts on other SA objectives (compared to the current position) but could reduce flexibility for agricultural businesses. Businesses with a genuine case for new agricultural buildings and who propose to locate their new building to match those genuine needs and meet other policy requirements should however be able to provide the required evidence

Mitigation

Ensure that any additional or stricter requirements, including requirements for evidence introduced are reasonable and realistic and supportive of genuine cases for new, appropriately located and designed agricultural buildings, whilst also managing the risks relating to PD rights and preventing inappropriate development.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS OPTION 3 No Policy – rely on National and Core Strategy Policies

SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home

SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training

SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

local motory	
Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District – Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	-2

Comments and Mitigation: (describe nature of impact (reversible, primary, secondary etc); reasons for impact assessment and score; and suggestions for mitigation)

Comments

The policy area has limited links with the social progress objectives, however, it does have some links with supporting rural communities (SP6) and may link to SP5 in terms of individual farm businesses. Removing the current policy and relying solely on the Core Strategy and National Policy would remove existing protections relating to visual and residential amenity and nature conservation and requirements for full regard to be had to the operational needs of agricultural businesses. It would also remove any opportunity for new requirements to be put in place requiring new agricultural buildings to be located close to existing agricultural businesses; asking for evidence to demonstrate need for such new buildings and asking for evidence to demonstrate need for new agricultural business. It would reduce opportunities to manage any risks relating to PD rights and agricultural to residential conversions. This option also introduces uncertainty as National Policy may change and the current NPPF supports rural business expansion but offers no qualification as to circumstances when it would be inappropriate. This weaker position could have a mixture of positive and negative impacts relating to SP5 and SP6 in particular.

Mitigation

Existing protections relating to visual and residential amenity and nature conservation, as well as other SP matters, would be covered through other existing or planned policies. Mitigation of the other impacts identified would be difficult without introducing a new policy.

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity

EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District – Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	-2

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

This policy area has links with the EP objectives as its purpose is to manage new agricultural building development in rural areas. Such development could potentially affect biodiversity, geodiversity, landscape, green infrastructure and the built environment of rural settlements.

Removing the current policy and relying solely on the Core Strategy and National Policy would remove existing protections relating to visual and residential amenity and nature conservation and requirements for full regard to be had to the operational needs of agricultural businesses. It would also remove any opportunity for new requirements to be put in place requiring new agricultural buildings to be located close to existing agricultural businesses; asking for evidence to demonstrate need for such new buildings and asking for evidence to demonstrate need for new agricultural business. It would reduce opportunities to manage any risks relating to PD rights and agricultural to residential conversions. This option also introduces uncertainty as National Policy may change and the current NPPF supports rural business expansion but offers no qualification as to circumstances when it would be inappropriate. This weaker position could increase negative impacts on all the EN objectives as it would reduce the degree of control over location and could result in isolated new buildings, and possibly dwellings due to PD rights, in the open countryside.

Mitigation

Existing protections relating to visual and residential amenity and nature conservation as well as other SP matters, would be covered through other existing or planned policies. Mitigation of the other impacts identified would be difficult without introducing a new policy.

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel

NR2 - To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

NR4 -To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District – Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.

Impact Score	-2

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

This policy area has links with natural resource objectives. New agricultural buildings are most likely to be in rural areas and may encourage travel by car or reduce it depending on it's location, use and the base of the user of the building. Such new buildings may also have impacts upon water quality and resources (NR2) and the protection of land and soil (NR3) in particular.

Removing the current policy and relying solely on the Core Strategy and National Policy would remove existing protections relating to visual and residential amenity and nature conservation and requirements for full regard to be had to the operational needs of agricultural businesses. It would also remove any opportunity for new requirements to be put in place requiring new agricultural buildings to be located close to existing agricultural businesses; asking for evidence to demonstrate need for such new buildings and asking for evidence to demonstrate need for new agricultural business. It would reduce opportunities to manage any risks relating to PD rights and agricultural to residential conversions. This option also introduces uncertainty as National Policy may change and the current NPPF supports rural business expansion but offers no qualification as to circumstances when it would be inappropriate. This weaker position could increase negative impacts on all the NR objectives as it would reduce the degree of control over location could result in isolated new buildings, and possibly dwellings due to PD rights, in the open countryside.

Mitigation

Existing protections relating to visual and residential amenity and nature conservation as well as other SP matters, would be covered through other existing or planned policies. Mitigation of the other impacts identified would be difficult without introducing a new policy.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Long
Geographic Scale	District – Rural
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative impact with other local plan policies – e.g. those relating to sustainable development, development in countryside, landscape, environment etc.
Impact Score	+2

Comments and Mitigation

Comments

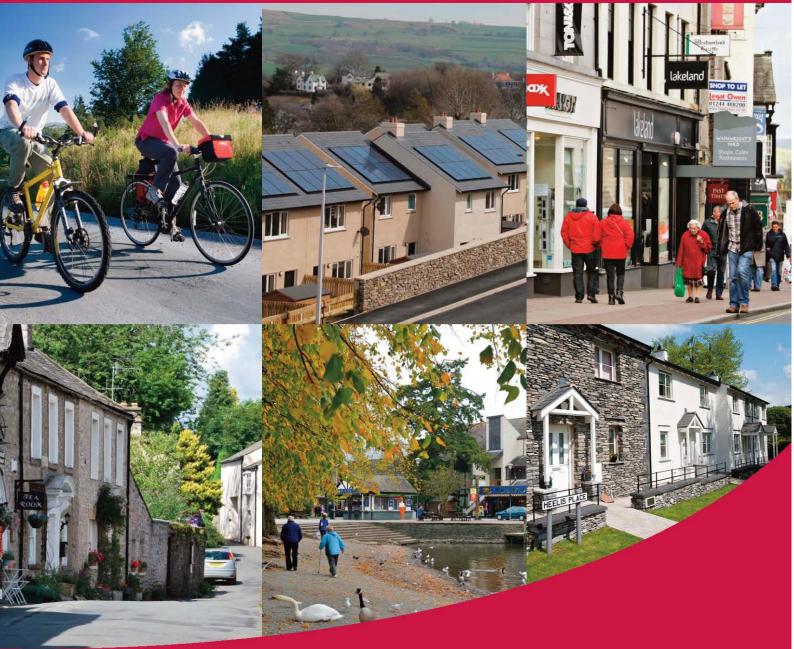
The policy area has clear links with economic objectives. It links with objectives relating to rural diversification (EC3.4) and may help to retain rural jobs and create new rural employment opportunities (EC1). The current NPPF supports rural business expansion but includes no qualification as to circumstances when it would be inappropriate. In addition, removing the existing policy, would remove the requirement for full regard to be given to "the operational needs of agricultural businesses". The protection through this policy against impacts on residential and visual amenity and local nature conservation interests would also be removed. This position would therefore offer less restriction and greater flexibility for applicants wishing to build new agricultural buildings, allowing them to tailor the location of their new building to best suit their business intentions and therefore should support and diversify the local economy. PD rights to convert agricultural buildings to dwellings could undermine some of the potential positive impacts on the rural economy if new agricultural buildings are subsequently converted into dwellings. This option also introduces uncertainty as National Policy may change.

Mitigation

Impacts on residential and visual amenity and local nature conservation interests would be managed through other existing or planned policies. Mitigation of the other impacts identified would be difficult without introducing a new policy



Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report



Update July 2017



www.southlakeland.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is the Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the South Lakeland Local Plan Part 3 - Development Management Development Plan Document (DMDPD). The DM DPD will set out policies to guide decisions on planning applications in South Lakeland outside the National Parks.

Sustainability Appraisal is required by section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and requires appraisal of the economic, social and environmental sustainability of a plan. The SA informs the evaluation of alternative policy options and provides a powerful means of demonstrating to decision makers and the public that the plan sets out the most appropriate policy approaches given all reasonable alternatives.

The results of the SA are set out and analysed in an SA Report. The Scoping Report represents the first stage in the production of the SA Report. The Scoping Report records the process of deciding on the range, level of detail and methodology for the SA, including the likely sustainability effects and the overall structure and content of the SA Report.

The Scoping Report was consulted on enabling relevant stakeholders to comment on the proposed range and level of detail to be included in the SA before finalising the approach and undertaking the appraisal of the policy options. Further details on consultation and how it fed into the SA process are contained within Section 2 of this report.

DM DPD SA Scoping Report Update July 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

Background and purpose of the SA Scoping Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this document is to set the scope for the Sustainability Appraisal of the South Lakeland Local Plan Development Management Policies document. The South Lakeland Local Plan relates to South Lakeland outside the National Parks. It covers the period from 2003 to 2026 and contains four main elements called Development Plan Documents (DPDs):
 - Local Plan Part 1 South Lakeland Core Strategy (adopted in 2010) sets out the quantity, distribution and general principles underlying development;
 - Local Plan Part 2 Land Allocations (adopted in 2013) allocates sites to meet development needs;
 - Local Plan Part 3 Development Management Policies (currently in preparation) - sets out policies to guide decisions on planning applications; and
 - Local Plan Part 4 Arnside-Silverdale (currently in preparation) a plan being prepared jointly with Lancaster City Council dealing with the special planning issues associated with the Arnside Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
- 1.2 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is required by section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and requires appraisal of the economic, social and environmental sustainability of Local Plans. SA helps to ensure that Local Plans contribute to achieving sustainable development. It ensures that the likely social, economic and environmental impacts of proposals are taken into account, and form part of consultation during plan preparation. SA is a systematic, iterative process undertaken during the preparation of a plan. Its role is to assess the extent to which emerging policies and proposals will help to achieve relevant social, environmental and economic sustainability objectives.
- 1.3 SA also provides an opportunity to consider ways in which a plan can improve social, economic or environmental conditions, or identify and address any negative effects that draft policies or proposals might have. All Local Plan documents must be founded on a robust and credible evidence base and also demonstrate that the decisions taken are the most appropriate having considered all possible alternatives. In this respect, the Sustainability Appraisal will be very important.
- 1.4 The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive¹ requires 'environmental assessment' of any plans prepared by public authorities that are likely to have 'significant effects' on the environment. The requirements apply to all elements of the South Lakeland Local Plan.
- 1.5 Whilst the requirements to undertake SA and SEA are discrete, they do not have to be undertaken separately. The SA of the DMDPD fully incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive, including the production of an Environmental Report (The SA Report). Table 1 sets out how the report meets the elements of the SEA Directive relevant to this stage of the SA process.

¹ Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

SA Process

- 1.6 SA is an iterative process and is divided into five main stages. These are:
 - Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
 - Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects
 - Stage C: Preparing the SA Report
 - Stage D: Consultation on the Proposed Submission DPD and the SA Report
 - Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD

Purpose and Structure of this Report

- 1.7 This Scoping Report represents Stage A in the SA process for the DMDPD and sets the scope for the remainder of the SA process. Its purpose is to:
 - Task A1: Set the scope and level of detail of the SA;
 - Task A2: Identify relevant plans, policies, programmes and initiatives that will inform the SA process and the DMDPD;
 - Task A3: Identify relevant baseline information;
 - Task A4: Identify key existing and likely sustainability issues and problems; and
 - Task A5: Present an SA Framework, consisting of sustainability objectives and indicators, against which the emerging policies of the DMDPD can be assessed.
- 1.8 This report is structured to reflect the order of tasks in Stage A as set out above. Stages B to E are covered in the main SA Report.
- 1.9 National guidance states that SA must be proportionate to the plan in question. It should not repeat the appraisal of higher-level policy. This report builds on the scoping reports used for the SA of the Council's Core Strategy and Land Allocations and the approach to the SA of the DMDPD will take into account the findings of the SAs undertaken on these documents to avoid repeating aspects already assessed. The DMDPD will work to the same objectives as the Core Strategy (and Land Allocations), which have already been assessed against the SA framework. However, the Scoping Report has been updated to include current information (or the latest available) and to set out an approach relevant to the appraisal of topic-specific policies rather than strategic policies or sites. The Scoping Report was originally prepared in 2015 but was updated again in July 2017.

Table 1: Compliance with the SEA Directive

Environmental Report requirements	Section of this report
Environmental Report requirementsThe relevant aspects of the currentstate of the environment and thelikely position withoutimplementation of the plan.The environmental characteristics ofareas likely to be significantly affected.Any existing environmental problemsrelevant to the plan including, inparticular, those relating to any	Section of this report Described in Section 4. Details to be included in Sustainability Appraisal Report. Section 4. Section 4.
areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC. Consideration of the likely significant effects on biodiversity (including flora and	Section 4. The process for further consideration is described in Section
fauna), population, human health, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, and landscape. The inter relationship between these factors.	6 and the findings will be reported in the Sustainability Appraisal Report.
Consulting with Authorities with environmental responsibilities when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information that must be included in the environmental report (Article 5.4).	Process described at 1.10 and 1.13 below and at Section 6 and Appendix 3.
Consideration of reasonable alternatives.	Process described in Section 6. Details to be included in Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Consultation

- 1.10 This scoping report was issued to the following statutory stakeholders for consultation between 18 September and 23 October 2015:
 - Natural England
 - Historic England
 - Environment Agency
- 1.11 Taking into account advised amendments it was issued for public consultation alongside the consultation on the DMDPD Discussion Paper. Full details of who has been consulted on the document are included in Appendix 3.
- 1.12 During early consultation, comments were sought on the following questions:

Relevant plans and programmes (see Section 2 / Appendix 1):

- Are there other documents specifically relevant to the DMDPD that we should take into account?
- Have we adequately taken account of those listed?

District 'baseline' profile and key sustainability Issues (see Sections 3 and 4):

- Can you suggest (or provide) any other relevant information?
- Have we identified the main sustainability issues relevant to the DMDPD?

Sustainability objectives and appraisal questions (see Section 5):

- Do you agree with the objectives and questions we have identified?
- What additional decision making criteria do you think are relevant to the SA of the DMDPD?

Sustainability indicators (Appendix 2):

• We welcome your comments on our initial ideas for indicators and data sources as well as suggestions for others. These should be appropriate for the assessment of particular development sites.

Methodology (see Section 6):

• Do you think the appraisal methodology is clear and workable?

Next steps

- 1.13 As at July 2017, the planned timetable for the remainder of the process of the preparation of the DMDPD is as follows:
 - Autumn 2017 Subject to approval from Full Council, the final SA Report is to be published alongside the publication version of the DMDPD for a 6week period of formal representations.
 - Winter 2017/18 Final SA report to be submitted to the Secretary of State alongside DMDPD for Examination in Public
 - Winter/Spring 2018 Final SA Report to be subject to Examination in Public alongside DMDPD
 - **Spring 2018** DMDPD to be adopted, subject to the document being found 'sound' at Examination in Public

Habitats Regulations and Appropriate Assessment

1.14 In addition to SA, under the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, plans must be assessed to establish whether it is likely to have significant adverse impacts on a site of international wildlife importance (Natura 2000 sites). If such effects are found to be likely, an Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the impacts of those plans is also required. AA ascertains whether a plan is likely to adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 site and where likely negative impacts are identified, will require alternatives to be sought in order to avoid potentially damaging effects. The scope of the AA depends on the location, magnitude and significance of the proposed plan.

1.15 A screening exercise has been undertaken to establish whether an AA of any of the draft polices set out in the DMDPD is necessary. The outcomes of this work are detailed in separate reports.

Health and Equalities Impact Assessments

1.16 To help ensure that plans also contribute towards health objectives and to ensure that they benefit all groups in society equally, assessments of the impacts of the DMDPD on heath and equalities will also be undertaken. These are detailed in separate documents.

2. TASK A1 – CONTEXT REVIEW

- 2.1 Task A1 involves reviewing the plans and programmes that have implications for the DM DPD as well as identifying sustainability objectives with relevance for the plan. Some topic areas are not covered specifically as they have already been covered in other plans and have less or no relevance for the DMDPD. To ensure a comprehensive approach, the review should be widened beyond plans and programmes as stated in the SEA Directive to encompass policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives (PPPSIs).
- 2.2 A full list of the plans and programmes that have been reviewed is contained within Appendix 1. The following tables identify the PPPSIs reviewed that are considered to have the most significant implications for the DMDPD. The scope and level of detail of the SA will need to reflect the key aims and objectives of the documents reviewed and their likely implications for the DMDPD.

Policy Theme - Housing

Key PPPSIs reviewed:

- National Planning Policy Framework & Guidance (2012)
- South Lakeland Local Plan Core Strategy (2010)
- South Lakeland Local Plan Land Allocations (2013)
- Housing Standards Review (2015)
- Cumbria Housing Strategy and Investment Plan 2011-2015
- South Lakeland Housing Strategy, 2015-25
- South Lakeland Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014
- Cumbria Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2013)
- Joint Older Persons Housing Strategy Update 2012 2017 (SLDC, EDC 2012)
- Changes to Permitted Development The Town & Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2017

Key aims and / or objectives

- The NPPF and NPPG promote sustainable housing development in rural areas including the location and type of new dwellings and building conversions, and meeting the needs of Gypsies and Travellers and those who need to live near their place of work in the countryside. More recent guidance seeks to improve the supply of housing including self-build and custom build housing and starter homes on brownfield land and rural exceptions sites.
- The Core Strategy sets out the housing targets for South Lakeland and also targets for development on brownfield land as well as the spatial strategy for the location of new housing development. The Core Strategy seeks to deliver 400 dwellings per annum. At least 28% is to be on previously developed land. It also sets requirements for affordable housing as assessed in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
- The Housing Standards review means that local authorities can (only) specify additional technical standards relating to access, internal space and water efficiency. Other housing standards will be set nationally through

Building Regulations.

- The Cumbria Housing Strategy promotes housing that supports a growing economy and sustainable communities, and seeks to meet the need for affordable and market housing. It also promotes housing to develop the rural economy and which enables older and more vulnerable people to live independently.
- The South Lakeland Housing Strategy, 2015-25 aims by 2025 to enable the development of 5000 new homes, including 1000 affordable homes for rent and 500 affordable homes for sale.
- The Cumbria Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment identifies a need for up to eight transit pitches in South Lakeland for gypsies and travellers in areas south of Ulverston.
- Changes to Permitted Development means that planning permission is not always required for the residential use of buildings including offices and agricultural buildings.

Main Implications for the DMDPD

- Ensuring policies meet national and local policy and guidance, including recent changes in regard to planning for housing development and meeting a range of housing needs;
- Ensuring policies promote sustainable housing development both new build and conversion and help meet housing needs, including :
 - o rural workers who need to live near their place of work
 - those who need affordable homes
 - Gypsies and Travellers
 - o starter homes
 - o demand for self-build and custom build homes
 - older and more vulnerable people to want to continue to live independently.
- Ensuring policies take account of recent changes to permitted development rights, where appropriate.
- Ensuring policies take account of latest policy and guidance on the conversion of rural buildings.

Policy Theme – Economy, Town centres and Tourism

Key PPPSIs reviewed:

- National Planning Policy Framework & Guidance (2012)
- South Lakeland Local Plan Core Strategy (2010)
- South Lakeland Local Plan Land Allocations (2013)
- Cumbria Economic Strategy (Cumbria's Economic Ambition) 2009-2019
- Cumbria LEP Strategic Economic Growth Plan 2014 2024 (SEP) and Technical Annexes
- Lakes Culture: Cultural Tourism Strategy 2014-2020

- The Tourism Strategy for Cumbria 2008-2018
 - Cumbria Tourism: Destination Management Plan 2014-2016
 - South Lakeland Economic Growth Strategy (2014)
 - Kendal Economic Growth Action Plan 2015 2025
 - Furness Economic Delivery Plan 2014 2017 (Furness Economic Development Forum)
 - Kendal Transport Study (CCC, 2012)
 - Kendal Transport Improvements Study CCC 2012

Key aims and / or objectives

- Achieve sustainable economic growth (GVA) in Cumbria and South Lakeland. Objectives and policies that support business development (i.e. new development and expansions), including that which, contributes to key Cumbria Local Economic Partnerships (LEP's) economic growth sectors.
- Objectives and policies that seek to achieve sustainable rural economic growth; a rural economy that is resilient and diversified meeting the needs of rural communities.
- The tourism (visitor) economy increased visitor expenditure; increasing the range and quality of tourism accommodation and sustainable visitor attractions.
- Objectives and policies that seek to develop and raise skill levels and help to create skilled well paid jobs through enabling/facilitating sustainable employment development.
- Objectives and policies that seek to ensure that economic growth is environmentally sustainable.
- Application of a sequential test to planning applications for main town centre uses that are not in an existing centre. An impact assessment is required where the development is over a proportionate, locally set floorspace threshold if there isn't one the default threshold is 2,500 sg m.
- Objectives and policies on jobs, skills and regeneration and town centres and retail and seeks to protect and enhance retail roles and functions of settlements in accordance with the settlement hierarchy as well as the area's tourism potential. Additional retail floorspace outside of the town centres will be strongly resisted.
- Definition of the boundaries of the town centres, primary shopping areas, primary and secondary frontages and the preferred location for different types of uses.
- Supporting development that contributes to the vitality and viability of our town and local centres.
- Development of a thriving distinctive Kendal town centre, and a wider Kendal area that achieves its potential to deliver sustainable wealth, health and well-being, quality built heritage, and delivery of highways improvement and sustainable transport measures in Kendal Town Centre.
- Need for landscaping, high quality design, provision of good accessibility, adequate parking and servicing.
- Widening and enhancing accommodation offer and improving standards.

Main implications for the DPD

- Ensure any policies support the vitality and viability of town centres and are set within the context of the Core Strategy and changes to permitted development rights and up to date National Planning Policy Guidance.
- Ensure A consistent policy approach to consideration of proposals outside

of all five town centres based on up to date National Planning Policy Guidance

- Consider introduction of a locally set threshold with regard to when an impact assessment is required.
- Ensure policies support the creation of a safe, accessible and healthy working, shopping, visitor and living environment.
- Ensure policies provide a framework for the delivery of a thriving distinctive Kendal town centre and the town as a whole.
- Ensure policies support the visitor economy, setting a framework for enhancing the accommodation offer in a sustainable, high quality manner.
- Ensure polices support sustainable economic growth, in terms of the business economy, setting a policy framework that enables growth by safeguarding viable existing employment sites and premises and that is responsive to business needs by; supporting new employment development; extensions to existing sites / premises and the redevelopment of existing obsolete employment site / premises.
- Ensure polices support and facilitate sustainable rural economic growth, supporting rural diversification including sustainable tourism (visitor economy) development.

Policy Theme – Quality Environment and Quality Design

Key PPPSIs reviewed:

- National Planning Policy Framework & Guidance (2012)
- South Lakeland Local Plan Core Strategy (2010)
- South Lakeland Local Plan Land Allocations (2013)
- North West River Basin Management Plan (2015-2021)
- South Lakeland Community Safety Partnership Partnership Plan 2015 2016
- Arnside Silverdale AONB Management Plan (2014-19)
- The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) (1992)
- Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)
- Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit 2011
- AONB Landscape Character Assessment 2015
- Local Conservation Area Appraisal Reports (various dates)
- Air Quality in South Lakeland Progress Reports (SLDC, Annual) and Action Plan for Kendal AQMA 'A guide for developers on air quality considerations' (SLDC, 2015)
- South Lakeland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2009)
- Shoreline Management Plan for the Northwest and North Wales (SMP2) 2010
- Cumbria Design Guide SPG (1996)
- SLDC Shopfront Design Toolkit Supplementary Planning Guidance
- Local Flood Risk Management Strategy for Cumbria CCC (2015)

• Non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage: Best Practice Guidance Defra (2015)

Key aims and / or objectives

- Planning should seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future users of buildings and places a high degree of importance on the accessibility of places and buildings and that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities.
- Seeking to ensure that everyone in the District has access to the services, facilities and opportunities they need.
- The Housing Standards review enables local authorities to specify additional technical standards to be met through Building Regulations relating to access and internal space, which could be beneficial to certain groups such as those with mobility issues.
- Ensure that good planning creates safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion
- The Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Plan specifically seeks to reduce the number of violent crimes related to the night time economy, maintain the reduction in anti-social behaviour incidents and reduce the level of acquisitive crime in South Cumbria
- Enhancing and protecting the historic environment and making the most of the District's cultural heritage features-, including non-designated assets, townscape, locally important heritage assets and archaeology
- Recognising and protecting the special qualities of the AONB.
- Protecting sites of international, national and local biodiversity and geodiversity importance
- Protecting habitats and species, including those that are subject to formal protection and those that are not
- Ensuring that locally distinctive and sustainable designs and construction methods are employed and that new development seeks to exploit opportunities to enhance the built environment and its distinctiveness and character.
- Improving air and water quality and avoiding further deterioration, especially air quality in Air Quality Management Area(s),
- To ensure that developments avoid areas of flood risk and are resilient to the effects of flooding events. Minimise the likelihood of flooding events through prevention measures including SuDS and effective coastline management.
- Ensure that planning authorities take account of the need to protect soil resources and ensure that soils are able to fulfil as many of their functions as possible, including supporting ecosystems and the storage, transfer and filtering of water.
- Minimising and mitigating against the effects of all forms of pollution e.g. noise, light, air etc, ensuring development responds appropriately to its

potential impacts.

• Ensure development responds appropriately to its local context taking into account landscape and townscape and natural and built characteristics.

Main implications for the DPD

The DMDPD will need to:

- Set out rationale and evidence for the inclusion or otherwise of the optional standards set out in the Housing Standards Review. Where the evidence supports inclusion, the DMDPD will need to include new policies covering these areas
- Ensure that new policies include comprehensive requirements/guidance and standards for the design and layout of new developments to help fulfil a range of objectives including sustainable access, safety, lighting, drainage and landscaping.
- Including policies to ensure the appropriate level of protection for protected species and sites of biodiversity importance.
- Including policies to bring the approach to heritage protection and enhancement in line with current policy guidance, including the protection of non-designated assets and the production of a list of locally important heritage assets
- Policies should encourage use of existing buildings and/or recycled building materials, recycling and sustainable designs that will enable water and energy efficiency.
- Consider policies that set out criteria that encourages appropriate renewable, low-carbon and/or decentralised energy technology developments.
- Policies should seek to address visual impacts and other amenity impacts of new development in its broadest sense providing guidance/specific requirements where necessary.
- Policies may need to define what type of development will be appropriate in context of changes affecting the coast in line with national guidance.
- Ensure if necessary further guidance / standards around delivery of sustainable drainage systems.
- Ensure policies seek to minimise and mitigate effects of development on all forms of pollution as necessary.

Policy Theme – Sustainable Communities and Health and Wellbeing

Key PPPSIs reviewed:

- National Planning Policy Framework & Guidance (2012)
- South Lakeland Local Plan Core Strategy (2010)
- South Lakeland Local Plan Land Allocations (2013)
- Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choices Easier (White Paper) (DoH, 2004)
- Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2012

- Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency, Department for Health (2012)
- South Lakeland Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment (2007)
- Nature Nearby Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance (2010)
- Cumbria Countryside Access Strategy 2014-2019 (2014)
- Arnside Silverdale AONB Management Plan 2014-19
- Cumbria Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (2009)
- Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change: A framework for action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside (2011)
- Green Infrastructure in Cumbria (July 2010)
- Cumbria County Council Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document (2007)
- Cumbria Renewable Energy Capacity and Deployment study (2011)
- Scope for Renewable Energy in Cumbria study (2009)
- UK Climate Plan 2015 (2015)
- South Lakeland Community Infrastructure Levy (June 2015)
- Updated Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2014

Key aims and / or objectives:

- The NPPF seeks to ensure that plans help to create a high quality built environment that supports health, social and cultural well-being, including through the provision of accessible open spaces and wider green infrastructure and through taking account of the health status and needs of the local population
- Objectives and policies on social and community infrastructure and developer contributions, both of which incorporate aspects relating to health and wellbeing. There is also recognition in policies of the benefits of green infrastructure and open spaces to health. It includes standards to guide the amount and type of open space required to serve the existing and future population.
- Nature Nearby (Natural England) states that everyone should have access to good quality natural greenspace near to where they live. It describes the amount, quality and visitor services of accessible natural green spaces that NE consider everyone is entitled to, and provides advice on how this can be delivered.
- Minimising the need to travel and making provision for sustainable means of transport, including safe, active travel
- Objectives and policies that seek to protect the quality of watercourses and support sustainable waste management and improve water-use efficiency.
- Objectives and policies that seek to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
- Planning authorities should consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources and supporting infrastructure.
- Incorporating green infrastructure into new developments.

- Consider policy requirement to ensure that development provides for the infrastructure needs it generates in line with application of CIL regulations.
- Supporting viability of communities through safeguarding valued community facilities so they can continue to meet their everyday needs in a sustainable manner.

Main implications for the DPD:

The DMDPD will need to:

- ensure that there is a clear mechanism for determining what amount of what type of new open space or sports facility, or what contribution to improve existing space, is required of any given new development
- ensure that appropriate criteria are set out to determine appropriate landscaping in new developments and to ensure that this supports good connectivity between other elements of green infrastructure, including to enhance the provision of safe, active travel
- support the delivery of multi-functional green infrastructure that fulfils a range of objectives from health and well-being to climate change mitigation and adaptation
- If included, ensure policies are clear in how and where developer contributions will be sought for new infrastructure in order to make development acceptable taking into account recently adopted CIL
- Ensuring policy provides appropriate means of assessing proposals that may result in the loss of valued community facilities, setting criteria where appropriate.

Policy Theme – Sustainable Travel and Access

Key PPPSIs reviewed:

- National Planning Policy Framework & Guidance
- South Lakeland Local Plan Core Strategy (2010)
- South Lakeland Local Plan Land Allocations (2013)
- Local Transport Plan 3 Moving Cumbria Forward LTP3 Strategy 2011-2026 (Cumbria County Council)
- Local Transport Plan 3 Implementation Plan 2012-2015 (Cumbria County Council)
- Kendal Transport Improvements Study CCC 2012
- Northern Route Utilisation Strategy (Network Rail, 2011)
- Cumbria Countryside Access Strategy 2014-2019 CCC
- A590 Route Management Final Report 2012 Highways England
- North Pennines Route Strategy Highways Agency 2015
- Cumbria LEP Strategic Economic Growth Plan 2015 2025 and Technical Annexes
- Parking Guidelines in Cumbria CCC (1997)

Key aims and / or objectives

 The NPPF seeks an efficient, safe and user-friendly transport network with a range of transport modes, focusing on reducing the need to travel, reducing emissions and sustainable transport i.e. efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra-low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport

- The Core Strategy seeks to ensure that new developments are readily accessible by public and sustainable transport.
- The LTP states that the key transport priorities in South Lakeland are road safety, rural accessibility and peak hour traffic in Kendal.
- Kendal Transport Improvements Study includes a range of junction improvement and sustainable transport measures needed to address impacts of growth generated by the plan
- Development and enhancement of rights of way networks and improvement of countryside access and recreation.
- Ensure the infrastructure and services of the district's railway lines continue to be improved (including at stations, such as signage and car and cycle parking).
- Delivery of improvements to the A590 to facilitate delivery of economic growth across the district particularly in Ulverston/Furness.
- Development and enhancement of rights of way networks and improvement of countryside access and recreation, through creation of an integrated network of access, recreation and transport facilities encouraging people to walk, cycle and take public transport.
- Advisory standards for provision of service space, car, motorcycle and cycle parking, addressing traffic congestion, supporting a range of parking arrangement solutions.

Main implications for the DPD

The DMDPD will need to:

- consider appropriate application of parking standards
- support the provision of routes for recreational purposes, widen transport choice and help to deliver sustainable transport networks, including safer routes and green corridors
- consider safeguarding land for transport improvements where necessary in context of current plan.

3. TASK A2 – ESTABLISHING THE BASELINE

- 3.1 This stage of the scoping process involves identifying:
 - The current state of the area;
 - The characteristics (economic, social, environmental) and context of locations likely to be significantly affected by the DPD.
- 3.2 An overview of the currently available baseline information in relation to each topic is set out in the following tables.

Policy Theme - Housing

The District has a **population of 103,454** living in a variety of market towns, villages and hamlets. **Kendal and Ulverston are the main towns** with populations of 33,162 and 13,286 respectively. Grange over Sands (popⁿ. 4,056), Kirkby Lonsdale (including Barbon and Casterton) (2,436) and Milnthorpe (2,208) are key service centres. Smaller settlements are scattered across the District, some acting as local service centres.

The **housing stock is around 54,510** (for the Local Plan area), of which, around **4% are used as second homes**. The average household size is 2.2 people and the vast proportion of homes (73%) is owner-occupied.

There is a relatively **large and growing proportion (31%) of older people (women over 60, men over 65)**. 60 assisted living flats were delivered during 2015/16.

In the year to March 2017, **370 new homes** were built, compared to **256** in the previous year. The annual target is **400 dwellings**.

Average house prices are well above the North West average. The District has a house price to income ratio of around 7.3.

Policy Theme – Economy, Town centres and Tourism

In South Lakeland **80.1% of the working age population are in employment**. A significant majority work in the generally **low-waged service sector**. Average gross weekly earnings by workplace are around £449.60. 0.9% of people of working age are unemployed.

43% of the working age population have a qualification of NVQ4 level or above. Around 5% have no qualifications.

Across the District's key service centres, around 7.8% of shops are empty.

100% (1065m²) of town centre use floorspace completed was in town centres.

Policy Theme – Quality Environment and Quality Design

South Lakeland is generally a **safe place to live**, with a crime rate of 38.4 per 1000 population.

There are currently **10 Conservation Areas** in South Lakeland outside the National Parks and more than **1,700 listed buildings and 60 Scheduled**

Monuments and these are all important to the area's culture, character and distinctiveness and attractiveness to visitors, as are non-designated assets.

South Lakeland contains 16,116ha of land designated as SSSI, as well as all or part of seven Natura 2000 sites of international importance. There are two Ramsar sites (Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay) and part of an AONB as well as a wealth of non-designated but nevertheless important natural assets.

Overall air quality is high. There is an Air Quality Management Area in Kendal and only **one site currently records over 40 ug/m**³

There is very little land in the Local Plan area with a greater than 20% chance of being of the best and most versatile quality.

In 2015/16 **58% of new dwellings completed were on previously developed land** or through conversion of existing buildings.

61% of rivers in South Lakeland have 'good' ecological status.

5 new Tree Protection Orders were put in place in 2013/14.

Policy Theme – Sustainable Communities and Health and Wellbeing

Life expectancy is 80.6 years for men and 84.6 for women. Around 19% of people have long-term health problem or disability that affects their day-to-day activities.

In the Index of Multiple Deprivation South Lakeland was **ranked 258th out of 326 Council areas** (where 1 is the most deprived and 354 the least deprived).

Around **6.66MW of renewable energy capacity was giving planning permission** in the Local Plan area in 2015/164 and **41.9% of household waste was recycled or composted**.

The District has a **low annual crime rate of 38.4 per 1000 population** compared to over 52 in Cumbria as a whole.

Policy Area – Sustainable Travel and Access

Most households in South Lakeland own a car, with 38.9% owning two or more. Around 15% of households do not have access to a car. **96% of households are** within 30 minutes of key services by public transport.

The majority **(44.5%) of people travel to work by private motor vehicle** and 14% travel on foot of bicycle.

4. TASK A3 – IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

4.1 Key issues and problems have been identified using the baseline review and the context review.

Торіс	Sustainability Issues / Problems	Supporting Evidence/Measure
	High levels of second	Strategic Housing Market Assessment
	home ownership	Cumbria Housing Strategy and Investment Plan 2011-2015
		% of second homes data
		Council Tax Records
b	Housing affordability	Strategic Housing Market Assessment
Housing		House price : income ratio
н	Lack of appropriate mix	Ageing population
	and amount of housing types, sizes and tenures	Joint Older Persons Housing Strategy Update 2012 – 2017
		Average Household size data
		Annual new dwelling provision data
		Housing Standards Review
	Relative affluence can	Indices of Deprivation
ırism	disguise smaller areas of relative deprivation.	Workplace/resident earnings data comparison
Tot	Young people leaving the	Ageing population
and	area to undertake higher education and often don't return due to a lack of	House price : income ratio
les :		Strategic Housing Market Assessment
centi	suitable jobs and housing affordability	Colloquial evidence
ny, Town centres and Tourism	A significant minority of the population have no qualifications.	Qualifications data
Economy	Tackling vacancy rates in	Kendal Economic Growth Action Plan 2015 – 2025
Eco	town centres and ensuring viability and	South Lakeland Retail Study
	vitality of town centres.	Town Centre Health Checks

Торіс	Sustainability Issues / Problems	Supporting Evidence/Measure
	Loss of better-paid professional/commercial employment. More people forced to commute out of District for well-paid work.	Kendal Economic Growth Action Plan 2015 – 2025 South Lakeland Economic Growth Strategy Workplace/resident earnings comparison
	locations in need of regeneration.	Ulverston Canal Masterplan Kendal Canal Head Area Action Plan Grange-over-Sands Regeneration Strategy
	Mismatch between local skills/qualifications and those required for new jobs available.	Vocal evidence from employers Qualifications data South Lakeland Economic Growth Strategy Kendal Economic Growth Action Plan 2015 – 2025
	Low unemployment masks a heavy reliance on often low paid service sector work and lack of variety in job sectors	Employment data Employees by sector data South Lakeland Economic Growth Strategy
	Imbalance between the importance of tourism and culture and the relatively low value outputs and low waged jobs they create.	Lakes Culture: Cultural Tourism Strategy 2014- 2020 Employees by sector data
Quality Environment and Quality Design	The character and distinctiveness of the historic and built environment, cultural heritage and character is vulnerable to unsympathetic alterations and development and requires protection and enhancement	Number of listed buildings and SMs identified as 'at risk' Conservation Area Reviews and, when available, Management Plans Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation programme

Торіс	Sustainability Issues / Problems	Supporting Evidence/Measure
	housing and T employment, tourism and leisure with the need to protect highly valued landscapes, biodiversity and geodiversity, a	Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit
		Arnside and Silverdale AONB Landscape Character Assessment
		Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services
		Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan
	and species	Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act
	Pockets of poor air quality	SLDC Air Quality Progress reports
	Ensuring that low crime	Crime rate data
	levels remain the norm in the District	South Lakeland Community Safety Partnership – Partnership Plan 2015 - 2016
	Identified risk of flooding to significant areas,	South Lakeland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and updates
	including parts of main towns.	Environment Agency Flood Maps
	Enabling the best use of	South Lakeland Employment and Housing Land
	limited brownfield development	Search Study
	opportunities	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
		Housing Land Position Report
		South Lakeland Employment Land and Premises
		Study
		Kendal Economic Growth Action Plan 2015 – 2025
		Ulverston Canal Masterplan
		Kendal Canal Head Area Action Plan
		Grange-over-Sands Regeneration Strategy
	Need to reduce high level of domestic waste collected.	Waste collected (kg per capita figures)

Торіс	Sustainability Issues / Problems	Supporting Evidence/Measure
	water resulting in over	Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England
	abstraction from catchments and for	Cumbria Freshwater Biosecurity Plan, 2011 – 2015
	wastewater treatment as	Water for Life, the Water White Paper, Defra
	well as continuing threats of pollution to water	United Utilities Water use data
	resources.	United Utilities Wastewater treatment capacity information
		Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
		Water Framework Directive monitoring results
	Pressure on health	Cumbria Clinical Commissioning Group
	services coupled with a lack of Category A Emergency Medical Provision.	Access to services data
b	Enhancing opportunities for sport and recreation provision and facilitating healthier lifestyles	South Lakeland Open Space and Sports Facility Assessment
beir		Cumbria Countryside Access Strategy 2014-2019
ies and Health and Wellbeing		Nature Nearby - Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance
h ar	High and increasing proportion of the population is over 60 – implications for services.	Ageing population data
l Healt		Cumbria Commissioning Strategy for older people and their carers 2009-2019
and		Access to services data
	The severity and type of	South Lakeland SFRA
nmuni	the long-term impacts of climate change are still uncertain. Measures are required to enable the District to adapt to and mitigate against likely	River Kent and Leven Catchment Flood Management Plan
Sustainable Communit		Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change: A framework for action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside
aina	impacts.	UK Climate Plan 2015
Sust	Increasing the proportion	UK Climate Plan 2015
	of energy use derived from renewable sources	UK Renewable Energy Strategy
	and reducing reliance on fossil fuels	Cumbria Renewable Energy Capacity and Deployment study
		Scope for Renewable Energy in Cumbria study
		Renewable Energy Permissions data

Торіс	Sustainability Issues / Problems	Supporting Evidence/Measure
	increasing opportunities	Waste Framework Directive
		Waste Strategy for England
	waste	Cumbria Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2008 – 2020
		Cumbria Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies 2009
		Recycling and composting data
	Enable people to choose	UK Climate Plan 2015
	other modes of transport than private vehicles,	Local Transport White Paper
	including safer, active,	Local Transport Plan 3 Moving Cumbria Forward
	sustainable travel	Local Transport Plan 3 Implementation Plan
		Infrastructure Delivery Plan
		Transport modes and car ownership data
	Supporting the retaining of community facilities and encouraging new facilities and infrastructure	Infrastructure Delivery Plan
ess		Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule
Acc		Access to services data
stainable Travel and Access		Transport modes and car ownership data
	Poor road and rail infrastructure, particularly regarding access to the west of the District.	Northern Route Utilisation Strategy (Rail)
Trav		Local Transport Plan 3 Moving Cumbria Forward
ple		Local Transport Plan 3 Implementation Plan
aina		Infrastructure Delivery Plan
		Access to services data
Su		Transport modes and car ownership data
	Traffic congestion and junctions operating at near or above capacity	Kendal Transport Study
		Infrastructure Delivery Plan
	levels in Kendal.	Transport modes and car ownership data
	Ensuring equalities and	Infrastructure Delivery Plan
	fairness in terms of access to services and	Access to services data
	facilities for all.	Transport modes and car ownership data

5. TASK A4 - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION

- 5.1 The basic sustainability framework for assessing the documents of the South Lakeland Local Plan was originally developed jointly with other planning authorities in Cumbria and with the early, direct involvement of the three statutory agencies (who at the time were Natural England, English Heritage & the Environment Agency). This approach recognised that many sustainability issues are common to all authorities within Cumbria and that there is a need to share resources. In particular, the following were jointly developed:
 - Common sustainability objectives and indicators
 - Common sources of baseline information
 - A co-ordinated approach to monitoring activity
- 5.2 The process of identifying sustainability objectives began with a list of draft objectives prepared by Cumbria County Council's Sustainability Officer in consultation with the Cumbrian Local Planning Authorities and the statutory agencies. The 16 objectives are structured around the four national objectives for sustainable development. The joint working arrangement also helped to formulate the 'appraisal questions' and decision-making criteria for use in assessing proposals against objectives.
- 5.3 Over time, changing issues and growing experience of SA and best practice approaches means that the SA framework for the South Lakeland Local Plan has evolved, although the basic framework remains founded in the original approach. For instance, it would not be appropriate to apply the Cumbria wide SA framework to the appraisal of each local pan document unchanged, as some documents deal with strategic polices, some with sites for development and others deal with specific, criteria-based policies for assessing development proposals. As such, it is necessary to incorporate further elements into the framework, or alter the framework approach, in order to make it appropriate to the assessment of the document in question. In this case, the SA Framework needs to be appropriate for assessing Development Management Policies. building on the key issues and problems identified in the baseline review and the context review sections. This will help to ensure that the specific sustainability issues that need to be addressed through the Development management Policies DPD are taken fully into account the SA framework.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Su	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	
		SP1.1	Will the policy encourage local people and community groups to become involved?	
0.004	To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	SP1.2	Will the policy identify and help members of society, including hard-to-reach groups, to participate fully in the decision-making process?	
SP1		SP1.3	Will the policy help communities to understand the decision-making process, their opportunity to influence decisions and how decisions may impact on them?	
		SP1.4	Will the policy respect the needs of all communities and future generations?	
	To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces	SP2.1	Will the policy improve the affordability of access for all to services, essential goods and facilities and green infrastructure?	
		SP2.2	Will the policy help retain essential local facilities and infrastructure?	
SP2		SP2.3	Will the policy help ensure those with disabilities have physical access to transport, facilities, buildings and public spaces and green infrastructure?	
		SP2.4	Will the policy promote and facilitate access to, and opportunities to enjoy, the countryside, historic environment and green infrastructure?	
SP3	To provide everyone with a decent home	SP3.1	Will the policy help meet local housing needs, by providing housing that is of appropriate quality and affordable?	
553		SP3.2	Will the policy provide housing which is resource efficient, and has a reduced environmental impact?	

Su	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions		
	To improve the level of skills, education and training	SP4.1	Will the policy help support and deliver education and training to help everyone develop the values, knowledge and skills to enable them to live, act and work in society?		
SP4		SP4.2	Will the policy help the District's residents adapt to economic change and obtain new skills and training where necessary?		
		SP4.3	Will the policy enable people to live sustainable lifestyles?		
	To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing	SP5.1	Will the policy ensure all members of society have access to the health care they need and to other elements that contribute to health and well-being?		
		SP5.2	Will the policy contribute to reducing health inequalities associated with income, lifestyle and diet?		
SP5		SP5.3	Will the policy create a healthy, safe and green working and living environment with low rates of crime and disorder?		
		SP5.4	Will the policy help improve the quality of life and sense of health and well-being for everyone in South Lakeland?		
		SP5.5	Will the policy provide opportunities to undertake physical activity?		
	To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	SP6.1	Will the policy promote a sense of community identity, a sense of place and sense of local history?		
CDC		SP6.2	Will the policy encourage social inclusiveness and cohesion, and help continue valued local traditions?		
SP6		SP6.3	Will the policy promote recreational and cultural activity, embracing the arts, heritage, the environment, green infrastructure, dialect and sport?		
		SP6.4	Will the policy promote multi-cultural understanding, respect for all and equality of opportunity?		

Su	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	
		EN 1.1	Will the policy protect and conserve habitats, species, geological and geomorphological sites, especially where these may be protected, rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?	
EN1	To protect, enhance and maintain	EN 1.2	Will the policy help to ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?	
		EN 1.3	Will the policy minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through new development and human activity?	
		EN 1.4	Will the policy ensure continuity and integrity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?	
		EN1.5	Will the policy ensure continuity and integrity of ecosystem services?	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	
		EN2.1	Will the policy protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character from unsympathetic development and changes in land management?
		EN2.2	Will the policy maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of rural landscapes?
		EN2.3	Will the policy protect the character and appearance of designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens and their settings?
EN2	To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations	EN2.4	Will the policy sensitively protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape?
	13	EN2.5	Will the policy encourage low-input and organic farming, with environmental stewardship styles of land management?
		EN2.6	Will the policy sustain and extend or enhance elements of green and blue infrastructure that contribute to character, including ponds, rivers, lakes, tree cover, hedgerows, woodlands, and sustainable forestry?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	
		EN3.1	Will the policy protect, conserve and enhance areas, buildings and features of historic, heritage or archaeological importance and their settings, character and distinctiveness?
	To improve the quality of the built environment	EN3.2	Will the policy ensure that new development is of a high quality, sympathetic to the character of the built environment, strengthen local distinctiveness, enhance the public realm and urban green infrastructure and help create a sense of place?
EN3		EN3.3	Will the policy promote repair, maintenance and adaptive reuse of buildings, incorporating sustainable design, sustainable construction, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?
		EN3.4	Will the policy guide inappropriate development away from flood risk areas?
		EN3.5	Does the policy ensure that where development in flood risk areas is permitted, the risks to people and property are mitigated?
		EN3.6	Will the policy reduce noise levels, light pollution, fly tipping, 'eyesores', and discourage graffiti and litter?
		EN3.7	Will the policy improve people's satisfaction with their neighbourhoods as places to live?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions		
	To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure	EN4.1	Will the policy protect, enhance and maintain individual green infrastructure assets?	
EN4		EN4.2	Will the policy protect and enhance connectivity between green infrastructure assets, helping to create and maintain green infrastructure networks?	
		EN4.3	Does the policy promote the multifunctional nature of green infrastructure assets to secure a range of benefits?	
		EN4.4	Does the policy help to deliver new green infrastructure and ensure that green infrastructure is an integrated part of new development?	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	
	To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel	NR1.1	Will the policy ensure local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution and seek to improve it where possible using a range of means?
		NR1.2	Will the policy limit or reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants?
		NR1.3	Will the policy encourage the use of clean, low carbon energy efficient technologies?
		NR1.4	Will the policy reduce the need to travel by car and promote travelling by alternative means such as public transport, cycling or walking?
NR1		NR1.5	Will the policy facilitate switching the transport of goods from road to rail or water?
		NR1.6	Will the policy minimise the risk to people and property from flooding and surface water drainage issues using sustainable means, including green infrastructure-based approaches?
		NR1.7	Will the policy maximise the use of energy from low carbon and renewable sources?
		NR1.8	Will the policy introduce and encourage sustainable methods of adapting to and mitigating climatic impacts and changes, including green infrastructure-based approaches?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	
NR2	To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services	NR2.1	Will the policy support the maintenance, and where possible improvement of the quality and availability of water resources?
		NR2.2	Will the policy minimise the risk of water pollution from all sources?
		NR2.3	Will the policy promote the wide use of sustainable drainage systems and the use of green infrastructure in all aspects of water management?
		NR2.4	Will the policy encourage prudent water usage to reduce pressure on water resources and improve demand management for water?
		NR2.5	Will the policy help reduce pressure on watercourses/water bodies from diffuse pollution such as agricultural waste, fertilizer and run-off from drains and concrete surfaces?
		NR2.6	Will the policy align with current or planned sewerage infrastructure provision?
	To restore and protect land and soil	NR3.1	Will the policy encourage development on brownfield sites?
		NR3.2	Will the policy facilitate or promote sustainable remediation technology to treat contaminated soils?
NR3		NR3.3	Will the policy minimise the loss of greenfield sites, green infrastructure assets, open spaces and productive land?
		NR3.4	Will the policy help to prevent soil degradation, pollution of soil and use of peat?
		NR3.5	Will the policy support the protection of the best and most versatile soils?

Su	stainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions
		NR4.1	Will the policy minimise the amount of domestic, commercial and industrial waste generated?
	To manage mineral resources	NR4.2	Will the policy increase the re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?
NR4	sustainably, minimise waste and	NR4.3	Will the policy promote the recovery and use of energy from waste?
	encourage recycling		Will the policy minimise the extraction, transport and use of primary minerals and encourage the use of recycled material?
		NR4.5	Will the policy help to enable people and businesses to recycle more easily?
	To retain existing jobs and create	EC1.1	Will the policy help to increase the number, variety and quality of employment opportunities, including those offered by tourism, social enterprise and inward investment?
EC1	new employment opportunities	EC1.2	Will the policy support local companies and help local businesses find and take up new opportunities?
		EC1.3	Will the policy help retain a skilled workforce and graduates in South Lakeland?
EC2	To improve access to jobs	EC2.1	Will the policy increase access to a range of jobs, through improved training, sustainable transport and communication links?
E02	TO IMPLOVE ACCESS TO JODS	EC2.2	Will the policy encourage the location of new employment opportunities in areas of greatest need?

		EC3.1	Will the policy help create the right economic conditions and infrastructure provision to encourage private sector investment?
		EC3.2	Will the policy stimulate the use of local companies, local products, services, heritage and culture and provide other benefits to different areas of the local economy?
		EC3.3	Will the policy encourage indigenous growth of local firms and support the growth of local supply chains?
EC3	To diversify and strengthen the	EC3.4	Will the policy encourage diversification, innovation and entrepreneurship, particularly in rural areas?
	local economy	EC3.5	Will the policy help to facilitate the provision of financial assistance to local businesses?
		EC3.6	Will the policy help to improve the competitiveness and productivity of the local economy, increasing GVA?
		EC3.7	Will the policy help to increase the environmental performance of local companies and their products/services?
		EC3.8	Will the policy support research and development into environmental and other technologies?

Indicators and Data Collection

- 5.4 The selection of indicators to highlight key aspects of environmental, social or economic performance can help in:
 - Assembling the evidence for the appraisal process;
 - Identifying important issues and problems that should be addressed by the plan; and
 - Monitoring the effects of policies once they have been implemented.
- 5.5 Appendix 2 sets out a series of proposed indicators against relevant appraisal objectives, and seeks to report both the current situation and identified trends for each indicator. The indicators are related to the 16 sustainability appraisal objectives. In identifying the indicators we have taken account of:
 - National guidance and advice from the statutory agencies;
 - Existing indicators recommended by Cumbria County Council or at local level (e.g. indicators the Council uses for wider monitoring);
 - Indicators used in the SA frameworks of comparable local authorities.
- 5.6 This data is provided for South Lakeland (either district wide or the South Lakeland Local Plan area), together with 'comparator' areas so that local information is seen in context. Comparator data can be for a past monitoring period, a neighbouring district, the North West, Cumbria County or England and Wales. The table also makes provision for:
 - An indication as to the level of influence of the DMDPD on the indicator (high, medium or low);
 - An overall assessment commentary;
 - A record of data sources.
- 5.7 The work of developing and refining indicators is ongoing as new sources of data are sought, new information becomes available and the issues to be monitored change. Work to ensure that the indicators are as robust as current information allows and relevant to the plan has included:
 - Development and improvement of the Council's own monitoring procedures;
 - Consultation responses to earlier SA Scoping Reports, including from Statutory Bodies;
 - Reflecting the most up to date Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report.

Where gaps exist, we will continue to seek relevant indicators and data.

5.8 The indicators will be monitored annually in the annual monitoring report along with a wider set of indicators used to monitor the Local Plan as a whole.

6 TASK A5 - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS

Methodology

- 6.1 All the policy options need to be assessed against SA objectives in order to determine which options best support the sustainability objectives. To help with this assessment, the SA questions will be asked of each policy options. Policies are often topic specific and cannot be expected to deliver on all sustainability objectives (e.g. a policy on housing design cannot be expected to deliver improved access to education and training). The matrix on page 36 shows how the policy topic areas relate to the SA Objectives. Green indicates a clear relationship; yellow indicates a less direct relationship or no relationship.
- 6.2 The results of the assessment of policy options against SA objectives using the SA questions will be recorded in a table (See Appendix 4), looking at primary and secondary, short, medium and long term, synergistic and cumulative impacts, as well as the extent of the impact and its reversibility or ability to be mitigated. The following scoring system will be applied although a smaller range of scoring options will be used against some criteria as appropriate:
 - ✓✓ Contributes significantly towards sustainability objectives
 - ✓ Contributes moderately towards sustainability objectives
 - Neutral (inc. positive and negative effects balancing one another out)
 - X Detracts moderately from sustainability objectives
 - XX Detracts significantly from sustainability objectives
 - ? Unknown
- 6.3 The combined result for each site will be entered into a matrix to give an overall picture of which policy option performed best in each policy topic area to help inform the draft policies. The SA will also help to identify which elements policies are stronger and weaker on, and thus, how they might be amended, or what might be required of other policies to mitigate certain weaknesses. It may also be that elements of more than one policy option form the draft policy.
- 6.4 Officers from the Development Plans Team will undertake an initial appraisal of the policy options and the results will then be circulated to officers in different departments/organisations and disciplines, covering a range of sustainability topics, for comment and, if necessary, amendment. The three statutory bodies will also be consulted prior to the public consultation on draft policies to agree (and amend if necessary) the outcomes of the appraisal.

	Matr	ix Showing R	elationship Betwee	en SA Objectives and	DPD Topic Areas	
Objectives	Topic Areas	Housing	Economy, Town Centres and Tourism	Quality Environment and Quality Design	Sustainable Communities and Health and Well Being	Sustainable Travel and Access
SP1	Increase Participation in Democratic Process					
SP2	Improve Access to Services & Facilities, the Countryside and Open Spaces					
SP3	Decent Affordable Housing					
SP4	Improve Skills, Education, Training					
SP5	Improve Health & Wellbeing					
SP6	Create Vibrant, Active and Inclusive Communities					

	Matr	ix Showing R	elationship Betwee	en SA Objectives and	DPD Topic Areas	
Objectives	Topic Areas	Housing	Economy, Town Centres and Tourism	Quality Environment and Quality Design	Sustainable Communities and Health and Well Being	Sustainable Travel and Access
EN1	Protect, Enhance and Maintain Habitats Biodiversity and Geodiversity					
EN2	Conserve and Enhance Landscape Quality and Character					
EN3	Improve the Quality of the Built Environment					
EN4	To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure					

	Matr	ix Showing R	elationship Betwee	en SA Objectives and	DPD Topic Areas	
Objectives	Topic Areas	Housing	Economy, Town Centres and Tourism	Quality Environment and Quality Design	Sustainable Communities and Health and Well Being	Sustainable Travel and Access
NR1	Improve Local Air Quality, Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Promote Renewable Energy and Reduce the Need to Travel					
NR2	Improve Water Quality and Water Resources					
NR3	Restore and protect Land & Soil					

APPENDIX 1: Plans and Programmes Reviewed

International

- Aarhus Convention (1998)
- Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
- Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)
- Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)
- Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora Directive (92/43/EEC)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
- Copenhagen Accord United Nations Climate Change Conference (2009)
- Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)
- European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised from 1985 Granada version) Valetta Convention (1992)
- European Employment Strategy (2002)
- European Landscape Convention Florence Convention (2000)
- European Spatial Development Perspective Brussels (1999)
- European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)
- EU Flood Directive (2007)
- EU Seventh Environment Programme to 2020 (2014)
- EU Soil Framework Directive (2006)
- Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)
- Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC) (2008)
- Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020, European Commission (2011)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)

- Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)
- Second European Climate Change Programme (2005)
- The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)
- The Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) (1979)
- The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) (1992)
- UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994)
- Waste Framework Directive, (2008/98/EC)
- Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
- World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)

National

- Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)
- A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)
- Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)
- Business Plan 2012-2015, Defra (2012)
- Business Plan 2012-2015, DCMS (2012)
- Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choices Easier (White Paper) (DoH, 2004)
- Climate Change Act (2008)
- Climate Change The UK Programme 2006: Tomorrow's Climate Today's Challenge
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) (as amended)
- Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance, English Heritage (2008)
- Conserving Biodiversity The UK Approach (2007)
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) (2000)

- Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future: Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI, 2003)
- England's Smaller Seaside Towns: A Benchmarking Study (2011)
- Flood and Water Management Act (2010)
- Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)
- Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement (2013)
- Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)
- Government Tourism Policy, DCMS (2011)
- Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002
- Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency, Department for Health (2012)
- Heritage at Risk Strategy, 2011-2015, English Heritage (2012)
- Heritage Counts (English Heritage, 2014)
- Housing Standards Review (2015)
- Localism Act (2011)
- Local Transport White Paper (2011)
- Mainstreaming sustainable development The Government's vision and what this means in practice, Defra (2011)
- Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)
- Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)
- Marine Policy Statement (2011)
- National Planning Policy Framework and Guidance (2012)
- National Policy Statements for Energy
- National Policy Statements for Transport
- National Policy Statements for Water, Waste Water, and Waste
- Natural England Designations Strategy (2012)

- Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)
- Nature Nearby Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance (2010)
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act (1990)
- Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food: Facing the Future (DEFRA, 2002)
- Research and Archaeology in North West England: An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England Volume 2 Strategy (2007)
- Rural Statement (DEFRA, 2012)
- The Invasive Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain, Defra (2008)
- 'The Natural Choice', the Natural Environment White Paper, Defra (2012)Secure and Sustainable Buildings Act (2004)
- Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)
- Securing the Future: A UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA 2005)
- State of the Countryside Report, Commission for Rural Communities (2010)
- State of the Natural Environment in the North West, Natural England (2009)
- Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2006)
- Sustainable Energy Act (2003)
- Sustainable Tourism in England: A Framework for Action, DCMS (2009)
- The Carbon Plan, DECC (2011)
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)
- UK Climate Plan 2015 (2015)
- UK Geodiversity Action Plan (2009)
- UK Low Carbon Transition Plan National Strategy for Climate Change and Energy (2009)
- UK Marine Strategy Part 1 (2012)

- UK Marine Policy Statement (2011)
- UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)
- Waste Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2007)
- Water for Life, the Water White Paper, Defra (2011)
- Water for People and the Environment: A Strategy for England and Wales (2009)
- Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)
- Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) (1981)
- Working for a Healthier Tomorrow Dame Carol Black's Review of the health of Britain's working age population (2008)
- World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)

Regional

- Action for Sustainability North West Regional Sustainable Development Framework (2005)
- English Heritage in the North West 2006 2008 (English Heritage, 2006)
- Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change: A framework for action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside (2011)
- Northern Route Utilisation Strategy (Network Rail, 2011)
- North West and North Wales Shoreline Management Plan (2011)
- North West River Basin Management Plan (December 2009) (update due)
- The Agenda for Growth The Regional Forestry Framework for England's Northwest (Northwest Regional Forestry Framework Partnership, 2005)
- The Green(leaf) Economy: Cumbria (Northwest Regional Forestry Framework Partnership)
- Streets for All: North West Manual (English Heritage, 2005)

Cumbria

- Green Infrastructure in Cumbria (July 2010)
- Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan, Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership (2001)
- Cumbria Commissioning Strategy for older people and their carers 2009-2019
- Cumbria County Council Wind Energy Supplementary Planning
 Document (2007)
- Cumbria Countryside Access Strategy 2014-2019 (2014)
- Cumbria Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure Study (2014)
- Cumbria Destination Management Plan 2014-16 (Cumbria Tourism, 2014)
- Cumbria Design Guide (December 1996 under review)
- Cumbria Economic Strategy 2009-2019
- Cumbria Freshwater Biosecurity Plan, 2011 2015 (2011)
- Cumbria Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2013)
- Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation programme (Cumbria County Council, LDNPA, English Heritage, 2009)
- Cumbria Housing Strategy and Investment Plan 2011-2015 (Cumbria Sub-Regional Housing Group, 2011)
- Cumbria Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2008 2020 (jointly produced by Cumbria County Council and Cumbrian districts)
- Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit (Cumbria County Council and District Councils March 2011)
- Cumbria LEP Strategic Economic Growth Plan 2014 2024 and Technical Annexes.
- Cumbria LEP Business Plan, January 2013
- Cumbria Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies 2009
- Cumbria Renewable Energy Capacity and Deployment study (2011)
- Lakes Culture: Cultural Tourism Strategy 2014-2020

- Local Geodiversity Action Plan for Cumbria, Cumbria RIGS (2009)
- Local Transport Plan 3 Moving Cumbria Forward LTP3 Strategy 2011-2026 (Cumbria County Council)
- Local Transport Plan 3 Implementation Plan 2012-2015 (Cumbria County Council)
- Scope for Renewable Energy in Cumbria study (2009)
- The Tourism Strategy for Cumbria 2008-2018

District/Local

- Air Quality in South Lakeland Progress Reports (SLDC, Annual)
- Arnside & Silverdale Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment (2015)
- Arnside and Silverdale AONB Management Plan (2014)
- Beetham Conservation Area Appraisal (March 2008)
- Burton-in-Kendal Conservation Area Appraisal (October 2009)
- Cartmel Conservation Area Appraisal (March 2009)
- Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule (May 2015)
- Croftlands, Ulverston Development Brief Supplementary Planning Document (April 2015)
- Cross a Moor, Swarthmoor Development Brief Supplementary Planning Document (Nov 2014)
- Updated Infrastructure Delivery Plan (August 2014)
- Grange-over-Sands Conservation Area Appraisal (August 2006)
- Grange-over-Sands Regeneration Strategy (December 2007)
- Heversham Conservation Area Appraisal (April 2009)
- Joint Older Persons Housing Strategy Update 2012 2017 (SLDC, EDC 2012)
- Kendal Economic Growth Action Plan 2015 2025, Final Report and Appendices (November 2014)

- Kendal Conservation Area Appraisal (December 2007)
- Kendal Parks, Kendal Development Brief Supplementary Planning Document (April 2015)
- Kendal Road, Kirkby Lonsdale Development Brief Supplementary Planning Document (April 2015)
- Kendal Transport Study (CCC, 2012)
- Kirkby Lonsdale Conservation Area Appraisal (February 2008)
- Milnthorpe Conservation Area Appraisal (December 2009)
- Newland Conservation Area Appraisal (March 2008)
- River Kent and Leven Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)
- Scroggs Wood, Kendal Development Brief Supplementary Planning Document (February 2015)
- South and East Milnthorpe Development Brief Supplementary Planning Document (April 2015)
- South Cumbria Abstraction Licensing Strategy (Environment Agency February 2013)
- South Lakeland Community Safety Partnership Partnership Plan 2015
 2016
- South Lakeland Council Plan 2014 2019 (2015)
- South Lakeland Housing Strategy (2016)
- South Lakeland Empty Homes Strategy (2015-2025)
- South Lakeland Economic Growth Strategy (2014)
- South Lakeland Employment and Housing Land Search Study (March 2009)
- South Lakeland Homelessness Strategy 2013-2018 (2013)
- South Lakeland Local Plan Core Strategy (2010)
- South Lakeland Local Plan Land Allocations (2013)
- South Lakeland Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment (2007)
- South Lakeland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (October 2007)
- South Lakeland Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014)

- South Lakeland Viability Study and Appendix April 2013 and update July 2014
- South of Underbarrow Road Development Brief Supplementary Planning Document (April 2015)
- Stainbank Green, Kendal Development Brief Supplementary Planning Document (April 2015)
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (March 2009)
- Ulverston Conservation Area Appraisal (May 2006)
- University Hospitals of Morecambe Bay Five-year strategic plan 2015-2020

Indicator	Target	Data	Comp	arator	Level of	Progress and
			Time	Spatial	influence	Commentary
Housing				-		
Gross affordable housing completions (and as a % of total housing completions)	 35% on schemes of 9 or more dwellings in PSC / KSCs and of 3 or more elsewhere 1000 affordable homes by 2025 	2015/16 119 in LPA (32% of net dwellings completed)	2014/15 79 (31% of net dwellings completed) 2013/14 19 in LP area (17% of net dwellings completed)	N/A	L-M	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies find a balance between supporting affordable housing delivery and other, potentially conflicting requirements
New and converted dwellings on previously developed land	At least 28%	2015/16 (LPA) 214 (58%) 154 PSCs; 51 KSCs; 1 LSCs; 19 Rural	2014/15 187 (73%) 122 PSCs; 41 KSCs; 5 LSCs; 19 Rural	N/A	L-M	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies find a balance between supporting the use of brownfield land and other, potentially conflicting requirements
Average density per hectare for all housing developments	Average of at least 30 dwellings per hectare on sites over 10 dwellings	2015/16 (LPA) Net completions: 6 (40%) at less than 30 dph; 9 (60%) at more than 30 dph.	2014/15 Net completions: 5 (31%) at less than 30 dph; 11 (69%) at more than 30 dph.	N/A	M	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies support development at appropriate denisities to make efficient use of land whilst also supporting other, potentially conflicting objectives
House Price: Income Ratio (based on average household annual gross	Decrease	2015 (District) 7.3 (CACI) (or 8.95 according to ONS)	2013 7.6	2015 Cumbria 5.5	L-M	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies support the delivery of appropriate homes to meet need as well

APPENDIX 2: Indicators and Baseline Data

Indicator	Target	Data	Comp	arator	Level of	Progress and
			Time	Spatial	influence	Commentary
income)						as supporting higher paid jobs, including supporting local supply chains
Sources: NOMIS, Cens	us 2011, Office of Nationa	al Statistics, Cumbria Intellige	ence Observatory			
Economy, Town cent	res and Tourism					
Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type (completed gross and net) (m ²) Includes 'own use' sites (planning permissions)	Increase in the overall (total gross m ² of floor space) for all B uses.	2014/15 and 2015/16 (LPA) To be updated in due course. Awaiting monitoring schedules from Cumbria County Council.	2013/2014 B1 (a): 1,528.70 m ² net gain. B1 (b): 1,958m ² net loss. B1 (c): 2,188m ² net gain. B2: 3,832.5m ² net gain. B8: 1,216.85m ² net gain. Total all types: <u>10,051.05 m²</u> (gross) floor space gain and <u>6,808.05 m²</u> (net) floor space gain.	$\frac{Eden \ Local}{Planning} \\ \hline Authority \ Area \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ Authority \ Area \\ \hline \\ B1 \ (a): \ 288.04 \\ m^2 \ net \ gain. \\ \hline \\ B1 \ (b): \ 93.00m^2 \ net \\ loss. \\ B1 \ (b): \ 93.00m^2 \ net \\ loss. \\ B1 \ (c): \ 434.00 \\ m^2 \ net \ gain. \\ \hline \\ B2: \ 182.04 \ m^2 \\ net \ gain. \\ \hline \\ B2: \ 182.04 \ m^2 \\ net \ gain. \\ \hline \\ B3: \ 190.20m^2 \\ net \ gain. \\ \hline \\ Total \ all \ types: \ 1.590.28 \ m^2 \\ \hline \\ (gross) \ floor \\ space \ gain \\ and \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 319.28 \ m^2 \\ \hline \\ (net) \ floor \\ space \ gain. \\ \hline \end{array}$		The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies strike a balance between supporting the delivery of additional employment accommodation required whilst also supporting other potentially conflicting objectives.

Indicator	Target	Data	Comp	arator	Level of	Progress and
			Time	Spatial	influence	Commentary
Amount of land developed for employment (ha.) e.g. land allocated for development; new land take-up Note – Includes 'own use' development completions	4 hectares of employment land developed per annum 2010 - 2025, 30% should be high quality B1	2014/15 and 2015/16 (LPA) To be updated in due course. Awaiting monitoring schedules from Cumbria County Council.	2013/14 2.10 ha. completed for all Business uses B1 (a), B1 (b), B1 (c), B2 and, B8 for year 2013 / 2014.	Eden Local Planning Authority Area: 2013/14: 0.16 ha. completed for all Business uses B1 (a), B1 (b), B1 (c), B2 and B8 for year 2013 / 2014	L	
Employment land available by type (ha.) Use class B1 subdivided into B1a, B1b, B1c and use classes B2 and B8. Excludes sites (planning permissions and allocations for 'own use', not available on the commercial market).	Core Strategy Policy CS7.1 – 'maintain a rolling provision of 5 years' worth of supply (land) for each market sector around 20 ha. of land'.	2014/15 and 2015/16 (LPA) To be updated in due course. Awaiting monitoring schedules from Cumbria County Council.	$\frac{2013/14}{B1 (a) 0.00 ha.}$ B1 (b) 0.00 ha. B1 (c) 0.08 ha. B2 0.00 ha. B8 0.00 ha. A mix comprising elements of B1 (a, b, or c), B2 or B8 = 55.36 ha. Total land available 2013/14 = 55.44 ha. for all 'B' land use classes allocations and	Eden Local Planning Authority Area: 2013/14: A mix comprising elements of either; B1 (a, b, or c), B2 or B8 = 30.53 ha. Total Land Available 2013/14 = 30.53 ha. for all 'B' land use classes.	L	

Indicator	Target	Data	Compa	rator	Level of	Progress and
			Time	Spatial	influence	Commentary
			permissions.			
			2013/14 Available Land (allocations and planning permissions) Strategic Market Sector: <u>11 ha.</u> developable area at Scroggs Wood			
			Local Employment Market Sector: 34.82 ha. (excludes own use 1.2 ha alloc. at Cropper's and includes 1.2 ha. allocation at Storth)			
			Business Science Park Sector 9.62 ha. Total all market Sectors: 55.44			

Indicator	Target	Data	Comp	arator	Level of	Progress and
	-		Time	Spatial	influence	Commentary
			<u>ha.</u>			
			Total available			
			land allocations			
			and non-own			
			use planning			
			permissions =			
			55.44 ha.			
CBD4 – Total	Significant	2015/16 (LPA)	2014/15	N/A	M-H	The DMDPD will need
completed floor	proportion should be	Within town centre	Within town			to ensure that policies
space (m ²) (gross	town centre	areas: <u>Total completed</u>	centre areas:			support the vitality and viability of town
and net) for town		floorspace - net loss of	135 m ² for B1			centres and support
centre uses i) within		80.9 m ² (net) for A1 land	(a), both gross			the appropriate
town centre areas		<u>use class.</u> Two planning	and net (only			location of town
and ii) in the local		permissions, one in	one planning			centre uses
authority area		Ulverston and one in	permission)			
		Kendal.				
Town centre uses			*Within LPA			
are: Use class D2		Within LPA (outside	(outside defined			
(Assembly and		defined Local Plan Town	Local Plan			
Leisure) uses;		Centre boundaries): A1	Town Centre			
cinemas, music and		land use class net loss	boundaries):			
concert halls, bingo		minus 29 m ² . A2 use	B1 (a), 1065 m ²			
and dance halls (but		gain (gross) 112 m ² , B1	gross and net			
not night clubs),		a use gain (gross) 995	(only 1 planning			
swimming baths,		m², D2 use gain (gross 150 m². Total	permission – Tritech			
skating rinks,						
gymnasiums or area for indoor or outdoor		<u>completions all town</u>	development in Ulverston, B1			
sports and		<u>centre uses = net gain of</u> 1,228 m ² . Note the D2	(a) is part of the			
recreations.		use completion is for a	mix of B2 and			
		use not usually found in	B1 uses. The			
Town centre uses		a town centre; staff	B1 (a) is an			
also include Use		accommodation block for	ancillary use)			
	l		lancillary use)	1		

Indicator	Target	Data	Comp	arator	Level of	Progress and
			Time	Spatial	influence	Commentary
class A2 (financial and professional services). These include banks and building societies, professional services other than health and medical facilities. It includes estate and employment agencies. Betting offices are not included.		rural riding school.	Note: Data not collected / monitored for Indicator CBD4 for 2013/14. Data last monitored in 2007 AMR.			
Unemployment levels	Decrease	2015 0.9% (District)	2014 0.9%	2015 NW 1.9%	L-M	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies support the delivery of higher paid jobs and local business supply chains
% working age - economically active	100%	2015/16 82.7% (District)	2014/15 82.2% 2013/14 81.5%	2015/16 NW 75.5%	L	
Gross Value Added (per head of population)	Increase	2015 £21,588 (District)	Cumbria 2013 £19,423	2015 Cumbria £21,585	L-M	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies strike a balance between supporting the wider economy including tourism and the green economy whilst also supporting other, potentially conflicting objectives.
Sources: NOMIS, Cer	nsus 2011, Office of N	ational Statistics, The Local	Data Company			

Indicator	Target	Data	Comp	arator	Level of	Progress and
			Time	Spatial	influence	Commentary
Quality Environment a	and Quality Design			·		
Area designated as SSSI (ha)	No change <u>or</u> an increase	2014/15 (LPA) 22,708.11 NB Whilst Natural England state that there have been no new SSSI designations in S Lakeland within the last 10 years, the figures they have provided for this indicator in both 2015 and 2016 have varied wildly from each other and from previous years. Extensive attempts to explain this discrepancy, including our own checks and contacting NE have failed to provide a satisfactory explanation for the differences.	2014 16,116.82	N/A	Μ	The DMDPD will need to ensure that it affords the appropriate levels of protection to sites of nature conservation importance and seeks to enhance and connect such sites where possible
% SSSI in recovering or favourable condition	Increase	2015 (District) 99.0%	2014 94.4%	N/A	M	
River Quality % at good ecological status or potential	Increase	2015 (District) 61%	2013 50%	N/A	M-H	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies contain measures that will benefit river quality and that will not harm water quality
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to	0	2015/16 (LPA) 0	2014/15 1 (SL/2014/0679) 2013/14	N/A	M-H	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies support the delivery of

Indicator	Target	Data	Con	Comparator		Progress and
			Time	Spatial	influence	Commentary
Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds			0			new development on areas that are not subject to flood risk, will not increase flood risk elsewhere and that will help to ameliorate existing flooding issues
Number of Tree Preservation Orders made	No target	2013/14 5	2012/13 12	N/A	L-M	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies support the appropriate protection of trees for their own sake and / or for their contribution to local character and wider green infrastructure
% Listed Buildings at risk There are 17 Buildings at Risk of 1208 Listed Buildings outside the National Parks	Decrease	2015/16 (LPA) 1.41%	2014/15 1.39% 2013/14 1%	N/A	Μ	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies support the conservation and enhancement of buildings at risk
Number of Conservation Areas reviewed in last 10 years	10	10	N/A	N/A	L	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies support the appropriate management of Conservation Areas
Number of Conservation Area Management Plans produced	10	(LPA) 0	0	N/A	L-M	

Indicator	Target	Data	Comp	Comparator		Progress and
			Time	Spatial	influence	Commentary
% air quality monitoring sites recording above 40 ug/m3	0	2015/16 (LPA) 3% (1 site)	2015 3% (1 site) 2013 6.5% (2 sites)	N/A	М	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies include measures that will help to improve air quality
	nd, Environment Agency,					
Sustainable Commun	ities and Health and W	ellbeing				
% Household Waste Recycled or Composted	Increase	2015/16 (District) 41.90%	2014/15 43.8% 2013/14 43.4%	ТВА	M	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies support and facilitate sustainable waste management and resource use
Volume of Household waste collected per person per year (kg per household)	Decrease	2015/16 (District) 502	2014/15 483.59 2013/14 481.56	ТВА	М	
Renewable Energy given planning permission (MW)	Increase	2015/16 (LPA) 6.660MW	2014/15 0.132MW	N/A	M-H	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies strike a balance between increasing the proportion of energy used that is derived from renewable ad low carbon sources and other, potentially conflicting objectives
Life expectancyMaleFemale	Favourable in comparison to other local averages	2015/16 (District) 80.6 84.6	2014/15 80.8 83.9	2015/16 Eng 79.5 83.2 Cumbria 79.1	M	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies support people's health and wellbeing and provide opportunities for

Indicator	Target	Data	Comparator		Level of	Progress and
			Time	Spatial	influence	Commentary
				83		people to choose healthier lifestyles
Annual crime rate per 1000 population	Decrease	2015/16 (District) 38.4	2014/15 33.5	2015/16 Cumbria 52.2	M-H	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies support community safety, reduce opportunities for crime and help to reduce the fear of crime
% people whose day-to-day activities are limited by a long term health problem or disability	Decrease	2011 18.8%	2001 18.5%	2011 Cumbria 20.3 NW 20.2	M	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies support the needs of those with limiting health problems and disabilities in their own homes and in the public realm
Sources: ONS, Cumb	oria Intelligence Observ	atory, Census	÷			
Sustainable Travel ar						
% Population aged 16 to 74 who travel to work by	Increasing % using foot, cycle or public transport and	2011 (District)	2001	NW 2011	M-H	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies support and
•Work at home •Foot or cycle •Car, van, m/cycle or taxi (inc. as passenger) •Public Transport •Other/not in	decreasing % using private transport	6.5% 14.1% 44.5% 2.3% 32.4%	9.8% 12.5% 40.4% 1.3% 35.2%	2.7% 8.1% 43.7% 7.3% 37.7%		encourage the delivery of sustainable, safe, active travel opportunities and alternatives to the private car for work and leisure journeys, including in purel encourse
employment % Households	95%	*County Council	2012	See note in	L-M	including in rural areas
% Households within 30 minutes of key services by public transport	30%	*County Council monitoring of this indicator has ceased – we will investigate	GP (96%), Primary School (95%), Retail	Data column*		

Indicator	icator Target Data		Comparator		Level of	Progress and
		Time	Spatial	influence	Commentary	
		practicalities of continuing to monitor this in liaison with other authorities	Centre (95%) and Employment (95%) Hospitals (68%) or Secondary Schools (93%)			
Sources: ONS, Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, Census 2011						

APPENDIX 3: Consultees

Consultation on the Scoping Report will include, at each stage of consultation:

- Notifying by letter or email all organisations on South Lakeland Local Plan consultee database that the document is available on the Council's website
- Notifying by letter or email all residents who requested, when asked, to be consulted on the DMDPD, that the document is available on the Council's website
- Placing the document for inspection at Council offices and libraries in Local Plan area.
- Issuing press releases
- Other methods of consultation in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement.

Statutory Organisations:	Duty to Cooperate Bodies cont.		
Environment Agency	Highways England		
Natural England	Homes and Communities Agency		
Historic England	Lancaster City Council		
	Lancashire County Council		
Internal Consultees:	Marine Management Organisation		
Councillor Portfolio Holder	North Yorkshire County Council		
Strategic Director Customer Services	Office of Rail Regulation		
Corporate Policy Manager	Civil Aviation Authority		
Development Strategy & Housing Manager	Eden District Council		
Development Control Manager	Barrow Borough Council		
Building Control Manager	Copeland Borough Council		
Environmental Protection Manager	Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership		
Economic Development Manager	Environment Agency		
	Natural England		
Duty to Cooperate Bodies:	Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority		
NHS (Cumbria Clinical Commissioning Group)	Historic England		
Cumbria County Council			
Lake District National Park Authority	We also consult a wide range of other organisations representing environmental,		

social and economic interests

APPENDIX 4: Appraisal Recording and Scoring Table

Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD				
Key				
Impact Major Positive +4 Positive +2 No Impact 0 Negative -2 Major Negative -4 Uncertain ?	Timeframe Short Term Medium Term Long Term	S M L	Geographic Scale Local L District Wide D Urban U Rural R	
***	*Policy Name / Or	otion no.****		
*****	*SA Objective Ca	ategory ******		
****Si	ustainability Objec	tive No. *****		
Timeframe				
Geographic Scale				
Cumulative Impact?				
Impact Score				
Comments and Mitigation: (des secondary, synergistic, cumu score; and suggestions for m Comments: Mitigation:	lative etc); rease			