

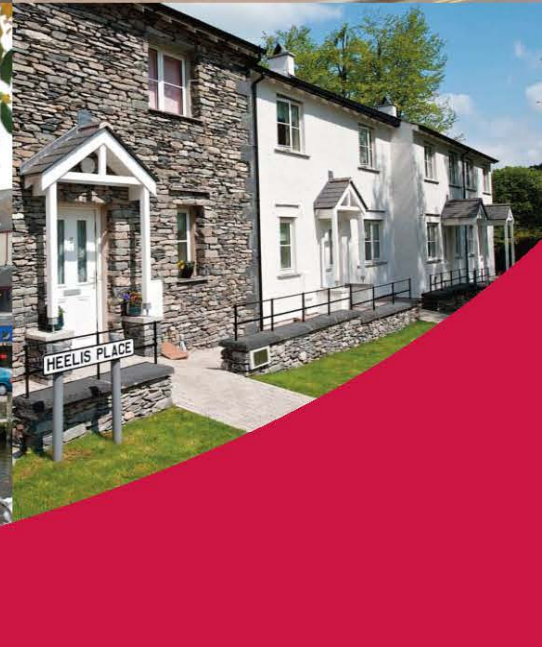
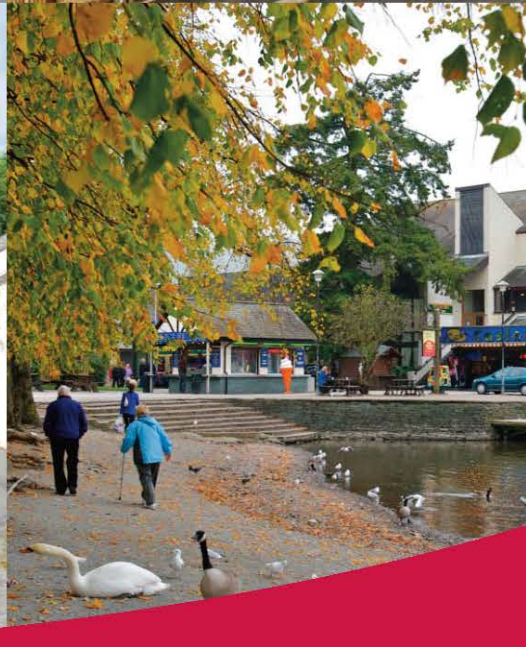


Local Plan Development Management Policies

APPENDIX III: Updated SA Scoping Report

(For South Lakeland District outside the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks)

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report



Updated September 2017



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.

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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
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely position without implementation of the plan.	Described in Section 4. Details to be included in Sustainability Appraisal Report.
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 4.
Any existing environmental problems relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.	Section 4.
Consideration of the likely significant effects on biodiversity (including flora and 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.	Section 4. The process for further consideration is described in Section 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 6-week 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 policies 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 health 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 :
 - rural workers who need to live near their place of work
 - those who need affordable homes
 - Gypsies and Travellers
 - starter homes
 - 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 PPSIs 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 sq 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 policies 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 policies 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 PPSIs 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 PPSIs 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/m³**

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 2015/16 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 or by 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.

Topic	Sustainability Issues / Problems	Supporting Evidence/Measure
Housing	High levels of second home ownership	Strategic Housing Market Assessment Cumbria Housing Strategy and Investment Plan 2011-2015 % of second homes data Council Tax Records
	Housing affordability	Strategic Housing Market Assessment House price : income ratio
	Lack of appropriate mix and amount of housing types, sizes and tenures	Ageing population Joint Older Persons Housing Strategy Update 2012 – 2017 Average Household size data Annual new dwelling provision data Housing Standards Review
Economy, Town centres and Tourism	Relative affluence can disguise smaller areas of relative deprivation.	Indices of Deprivation Workplace/resident earnings data comparison
	Young people leaving the area to undertake higher education and often don't return due to a lack of suitable jobs and housing affordability	Ageing population House price : income ratio Strategic Housing Market Assessment Colloquial evidence
	A significant minority of the population have no qualifications.	Qualifications data
	Tackling vacancy rates in town centres and ensuring viability and vitality of town centres.	Kendal Economic Growth Action Plan 2015 – 2025 South Lakeland Retail Study Town Centre Health Checks

Topic	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
	Key town centre locations in need of regeneration.	Kendal Economic Growth Action Plan 2015 – 2025 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

Topic	Sustainability Issues / Problems	Supporting Evidence/Measure
	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	Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit Arnsdale and Silverdale AONB Landscape Character Assessment Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act
	Pockets of poor air quality	SLDC Air Quality Progress reports
	Ensuring that low crime levels remain the norm in the District	Crime rate data South Lakeland Community Safety Partnership – Partnership Plan 2015 - 2016
	Identified risk of flooding to significant areas, including parts of main towns.	South Lakeland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and updates Environment Agency Flood Maps
	Enabling the best use of limited brownfield development opportunities	South Lakeland Employment and Housing Land Search Study 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)

Topic	Sustainability Issues / Problems	Supporting Evidence/Measure
	Increasing demand for water resulting in over abstraction from catchments and for wastewater treatment as well as continuing threats of pollution to water resources.	<p>Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England</p> <p>Cumbria Freshwater Biosecurity Plan, 2011 – 2015</p> <p>Water for Life, the Water White Paper, Defra</p> <p>United Utilities Water use data</p> <p>United Utilities Wastewater treatment capacity information</p> <p>Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy</p> <p>Water Framework Directive monitoring results</p>
Sustainable Communities and Health and Wellbeing	Pressure on health services coupled with a lack of Category A Emergency Medical Provision.	<p>Cumbria Clinical Commissioning Group</p> <p>Access to services data</p>
	Enhancing opportunities for sport and recreation provision and facilitating healthier lifestyles	<p>South Lakeland Open Space and Sports Facility Assessment</p> <p>Cumbria Countryside Access Strategy 2014-2019</p> <p>Nature Nearby - Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance</p>
	High and increasing proportion of the population is over 60 – implications for services.	<p>Ageing population data</p> <p>Cumbria Commissioning Strategy for older people and their carers 2009-2019</p> <p>Access to services data</p>
	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.	<p>South Lakeland SFRA</p> <p>River Kent and Leven Catchment Flood Management Plan</p> <p>Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change: A framework for action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside</p> <p>UK Climate Plan 2015</p>
	Increasing the proportion of energy use derived from renewable sources and reducing reliance on fossil fuels	<p>UK Climate Plan 2015</p> <p>UK Renewable Energy Strategy</p> <p>Cumbria Renewable Energy Capacity and Deployment study</p> <p>Scope for Renewable Energy in Cumbria study</p> <p>Renewable Energy Permissions data</p>

Topic	Sustainability Issues / Problems	Supporting Evidence/Measure
	Reducing waste and increasing opportunities to recycle and compost waste	Waste Framework Directive Waste Strategy for England Cumbria Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2008 – 2020 Cumbria Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies 2009 Recycling and composting data
Sustainable Travel and Access	Enable people to choose other modes of transport than private vehicles, including safer, active, sustainable travel	UK Climate Plan 2015 Local Transport White Paper Local Transport Plan 3 Moving Cumbria Forward 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 Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule Access to services data 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) Local Transport Plan 3 Moving Cumbria Forward Local Transport Plan 3 Implementation Plan Infrastructure Delivery Plan Access to services data Transport modes and car ownership data
	Traffic congestion and junctions operating at near or above capacity levels in Kendal.	Kendal Transport Study Infrastructure Delivery Plan Transport modes and car ownership data
	Ensuring equalities and fairness in terms of access to services and facilities for all.	Infrastructure Delivery Plan Access to services data 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 plan document unchanged, as some documents deal with strategic policies, 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

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	
SP1	To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	SP1.1	Will the policy encourage local people and community groups to become involved?
		SP1.2	Will the policy identify and help members of society, including hard-to-reach groups, to participate fully in the decision-making process?
		SP1.3	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	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?
		SP2.3	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?
		SP3.2	Will the policy provide housing which is resource efficient, and has a reduced environmental impact?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	
SP4	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?
		SP4.2	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 promote multi-cultural understanding, respect for all and equality of opportunity?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions
EN1	To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity	<p>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?</p> <p>EN 1.2 Will the policy help to ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?</p> <p>EN 1.3 Will the policy minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through new development and human activity?</p> <p>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?</p> <p>EN1.5 Will the policy ensure continuity and integrity of ecosystem services?</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	
EN2	To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations	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?
		EN2.4	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 forestry?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions
EN3	To improve the quality of the built environment	<p>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?</p> <p>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?</p> <p>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?</p> <p>EN3.4 Will the policy guide inappropriate development away from flood risk areas?</p> <p>EN3.5 Does the policy ensure that where development in flood risk areas is permitted, the risks to people and property are mitigated?</p> <p>EN3.6 Will the policy reduce noise levels, light pollution, fly tipping, 'eyesores', and discourage graffiti and litter?</p> <p>EN3.7 Will the policy improve people's satisfaction with their neighbourhoods as places to live?</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions
EN4	To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure	<p>EN4.1 Will the policy protect, enhance and maintain individual green infrastructure assets?</p> <p>EN4.2 Will the policy protect and enhance connectivity between green infrastructure assets, helping to create and maintain green infrastructure networks?</p> <p>EN4.3 Does the policy promote the multifunctional nature of green infrastructure assets to secure a range of benefits?</p> <p>EN4.4 Does the policy help to deliver new green infrastructure and ensure that green infrastructure is an integrated part of new development?</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions
NR1	To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce need to travel	<p>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?</p> <p>NR1.2 Will the policy limit or reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants?</p> <p>NR1.3 Will the policy encourage the use of clean, low carbon energy efficient technologies?</p> <p>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?</p> <p>NR1.5 Will the policy facilitate switching the transport of goods from road to rail or water?</p> <p>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?</p> <p>NR1.7 Will the policy maximise the use of energy from low carbon and renewable sources?</p> <p>NR1.8 Will the policy introduce and encourage sustainable methods of adapting to and mitigating climatic impacts and changes, including green infrastructure-based approaches?</p>

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?
NR3	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?
		NR3.3	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?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	
NR4	To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling	NR4.1	Will the policy minimise the amount of domestic, commercial and industrial waste generated?
		NR4.2	Will the policy increase the re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?
		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?
EC1	To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	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?
		EC1.2	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?
		EC2.2	Will the policy encourage the location of new employment opportunities in areas of greatest need?

EC3	To diversify and strengthen the local economy	<p>EC3.1 Will the policy help create the right economic conditions and infrastructure provision to encourage private sector investment?</p> <p>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?</p> <p>EC3.3 Will the policy encourage indigenous growth of local firms and support the growth of local supply chains?</p> <p>EC3.4 Will the policy encourage diversification, innovation and entrepreneurship, particularly in rural areas?</p> <p>EC3.5 Will the policy help to facilitate the provision of financial assistance to local businesses?</p> <p>EC3.6 Will the policy help to improve the competitiveness and productivity of the local economy, increasing GVA?</p> <p>EC3.7 Will the policy help to increase the environmental performance of local companies and their products/services?</p> <p>EC3.8 Will the policy support research and development into environmental and other technologies?</p>
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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.

Matrix Showing Relationship Between 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					

Matrix Showing Relationship Between 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					

Matrix Showing Relationship Between 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

APPENDIX 2: Indicators and Baseline Data

Indicator	Target	Data	Comparator		Level of influence	Progress and Commentary
			Time	Spatial		
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 densities 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

Indicator	Target	Data	Comparator		Level of influence	Progress and Commentary
			Time	Spatial		
income)						as supporting higher paid jobs, including supporting local supply chains
Sources: NOMIS, Census 2011, Office of National Statistics, Cumbria Intelligence Observatory						
Economy, Town centres 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.	<u>2014/15 and 2015/16 (LPA)</u> To be updated in due course. Awaiting monitoring schedules from Cumbria County Council.	<u>2013/2014</u> 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 (gross)</u> floor space gain and <u>6,808.05 m² (net)</u> floor space gain.	<u>Eden Local Planning Authority Area</u> <u>2013/2014</u> B1 (a): 288.04 m ² net gain. B1 (b): 93.00m ² net loss. B1 (c): 434.00 m ² net gain. B2: 182.04 m ² net gain B8: 190.20m ² net gain. Total all types: <u>1,590.28 m² (gross)</u> floor space gain and <u>319.28 m² (net)</u> floor space gain.	L	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	Comparator		Level of influence	Progress and Commentary
			Time	Spatial		
<p>Amount of land developed for employment (ha.) e.g. land allocated for development; new land take-up</p> <p>Note – Includes ‘own use’ development completions</p>	<p>4 hectares of employment land developed per annum 2010 - 2025, 30% should be high quality B1</p>	<p><u>2014/15 and 2015/16</u> (LPA)</p> <p>To be updated in due course. Awaiting monitoring schedules from Cumbria County Council.</p>	<p><u>2013/14</u></p> <p><u>2.10 ha.</u> completed for all Business uses B1 (a), B1 (b), B1 (c), B2 and, B8 for year 2013 / 2014.</p>	<p><u>Eden Local Planning Authority Area:</u></p> <p><u>2013/14:</u> <u>0.16 ha.</u> completed for all Business uses B1 (a), B1 (b), B1 (c), B2 and B8 for year 2013 / 2014</p>	L	
<p>Employment land available by type (ha.)</p> <p>Use class B1 subdivided into B1a, B1b, B1c and use classes B2 and B8.</p> <p>Excludes sites (planning permissions and allocations for ‘own use’, not available on the commercial market).</p>	<p>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’.</p>	<p><u>2014/15 and 2015/16</u> (LPA)</p> <p>To be updated in due course. Awaiting monitoring schedules from Cumbria County Council.</p>	<p><u>2013/14</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Total land available 2013/14 = 55.44 ha. for all ‘B’ land use classes allocations and</p>	<p><u>Eden Local Planning Authority Area:</u></p> <p><u>2013/14:</u> A mix comprising elements of either; B1 (a, b, or c), B2 or B8 = 30.53 ha.</p> <p>Total Land Available 2013/14 = <u>30.53 ha.</u> for all ‘B’ land use classes.</p>	L	

Indicator	Target	Data	Comparator		Level of influence	Progress and Commentary
			Time	Spatial		
			<p>permissions.</p> <p><u>2013/14 Available Land (allocations and planning permissions) Strategic Market Sector: 11 ha. developable area at Scroggs Wood</u></p> <p><u>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)</u></p> <p><u>Business Science Park Sector 9.62 ha.</u></p> <p><u>Total all market Sectors: 55.44</u></p>			

Indicator	Target	Data	Comparator		Level of influence	Progress and Commentary
			Time	Spatial		
			ha.			
			Total available land allocations and non-own use planning permissions = 55.44 ha.			
<p>CBD4 – Total completed floor space (m²) (gross and net) for town centre uses i) within town centre areas and ii) in the local authority area</p> <p>Town centre uses are: Use class D2 (Assembly and Leisure) uses; cinemas, music and concert halls, bingo and dance halls (but not night clubs), swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums or area for indoor or outdoor sports and recreations.</p> <p>Town centre uses also include Use</p>	<p>Significant proportion should be town centre</p>	<p>2015/16 (LPA) Within town centre areas: <u>Total completed floorspace - net loss of 80.9 m² (net) for A1 land use class.</u> Two planning permissions, one in Ulverston and one in Kendal.</p> <p>Within LPA (outside defined Local Plan Town Centre boundaries): A1 land use class net loss minus 29 m². A2 use gain (gross) 112 m², B1 a use gain (gross) 995 m², D2 use gain (gross) 150 m². <u>Total completions all town centre uses = net gain of 1,228 m².</u> Note the D2 use completion is for a use not usually found in a town centre; staff accommodation block for</p>	<p>2014/15 Within town centre areas: 135 m² for B1 (a), both gross and net (only one planning permission)</p> <p>*Within LPA (outside defined Local Plan Town Centre boundaries): B1 (a), 1065 m² gross and net (only 1 planning permission – Trittech development in Ulverston, B1 (a) is part of the mix of B2 and B1 uses. The B1 (a) is an ancillary use)</p>	N/A	M-H	<p>The DMDDPD will need to ensure that policies support the vitality and viability of town centres and support the appropriate location of town centre uses</p>

Indicator	Target	Data	Comparator		Level of influence	Progress and Commentary
			Time	Spatial		
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, Census 2011, Office of National Statistics, The Local Data Company						

Indicator	Target	Data	Comparator		Level of influence	Progress and Commentary
			Time	Spatial		
Quality Environment 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	M	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	Comparator		Level of influence	Progress and Commentary
			Time	Spatial		
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	M	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	Comparator		Level of influence	Progress and Commentary
			Time	Spatial		
% 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	M	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies include measures that will help to improve air quality
Sources: Natural England, Environment Agency, SLDC monitoring						
Sustainable Communities and Health and Wellbeing						
% Household Waste Recycled or Composted	Increase	2015/16 (District) 41.90%	2014/15 43.8% 2013/14 43.4%	TBA	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	TBA	M	
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 and low carbon sources and other, potentially conflicting objectives
Life expectancy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female 	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 influence	Progress and Commentary
			Time	Spatial		
				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, Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, Census						
Sustainable Travel and Access						
% Population aged 16 to 74 who travel to work by •Work at home •Foot or cycle •Car, van, m/cycle or taxi (inc. as passenger) •Public Transport •Other/not in employment	Increasing % using foot, cycle or public transport and decreasing % using private transport	2011 (District) 6.5% 14.1% 44.5% 2.3% 32.4%	2001 9.8% 12.5% 40.4% 1.3% 35.2%	NW 2011 2.7% 8.1% 43.7% 7.3% 37.7%	M-H	The DMDPD will need to ensure that policies support and encourage the delivery of sustainable, safe, active travel opportunities and alternatives to the private car for work and leisure journeys, including in rural areas
% Households within 30 minutes of key services by public transport	95%	*County Council monitoring of this indicator has ceased – we will investigate	2012 GP (96%), Primary School (95%), Retail	See note in Data column*	L-M	

Indicator	Target	Data	Comparator		Level of influence	Progress and Commentary
			Time	Spatial		
		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:

Environment Agency
Natural England
Historic England

Internal Consultees:

Councillor Portfolio Holder
Strategic Director Customer Services
Corporate Policy Manager
Development Strategy & Housing Manager
Development Control Manager
Building Control Manager
Environmental Protection Manager
Economic Development Manager

Duty to Cooperate Bodies:

NHS (Cumbria Clinical Commissioning Group)
Cumbria County Council
Lake District National Park Authority

Duty to Cooperate Bodies cont.

Highways England
Homes and Communities Agency
Lancaster City Council
Lancashire County Council
Marine Management Organisation
North Yorkshire County Council
Office of Rail Regulation
Civil Aviation Authority
Eden District Council
Barrow Borough Council
Copeland Borough Council
Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership
Environment Agency
Natural England
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority
Historic England

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		
<u>Key</u>		
Impact		Timeframe
Major Positive +4		Short Term S
Positive +2		Medium Term M
No Impact 0		Long Term L
Negative -2		
Major Negative -4		
Uncertain ?		
		Geographic Scale
		Local L
		District Wide D
		Urban U
		Rural R
****Policy Name / Option no.****		
*****SA Objective Category*****		
****Sustainability Objective No.*****		
Timeframe		
Geographic Scale		
Cumulative Impact?		
Impact Score		
<p>Comments and Mitigation: (describe nature of impact (reversible, primary, secondary, synergistic, cumulative etc); reasons for impact assessment and score; and suggestions for mitigation)</p> <p>Comments:</p> <p>Mitigation:</p>		