

# APPENDIX I: Policy Appraisals

Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD		
Impact	Timeframe	Geographic Scale
Major Positive (significant) +4	Short Term S	Local L
Positive (significant) +2	Medium Term M	District Wide D
Positive implications (not significant) +1	Long Term L	Urban U
No effect 0		Rural R
Negative implications (not significant) -1		
Negative effect (significant) -2		
Major negative effect (significant) -4		
Uncertain ?		

DM1: General requirements for all development	
<p><b>SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE</b></p> <p>SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes</p> <p>SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces</p> <p>SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home</p> <p>SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training</p> <p>SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing</p> <p>SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history</p>	
Timeframe	The policy would apply in the short, medium and long term
Geographic Scale	Effects would be experienced district wide
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>The policy is not predicted to have a significant effect upon SP1 as involvement in democratic processes is not likely to be affected by neighbourhood amenity or design. However, the policy makes clearer the decision making framework which surrounds the development process, and could help to enable people to better understand how decisions are being made. This transparency could be beneficial in terms of supporting involvement in planning decisions. However, the effects of this policy alone are not predicted to be significant.</p> <p>The policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on levels of education and skills (SP4).</p> <p>The policy promotes development that respects local amenity and character, which should contribute to a positive effect upon wellbeing (SP5). The policy encourages developments which create safe, secure and healthy environments. Though this is somewhat subjective, there ought to be positive implications in terms of health and wellbeing (SP5).</p> <p>Overall, the effects of the policy are generally positive with regards to this SA theme. The policy provides a set of broad principles that developments must adhere to. However, the detail is contained within other policies within the Plan (and the Core Strategy). The effects of the policy viewed in isolation are therefore predicted to be positive but not significant (+1). The effects of the policy would be experienced across the whole of the district wherever development takes place (in line with the Core Strategy and site allocations),</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

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

### Comments

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

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

### Comments

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

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

### Recommendations

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

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe

The policy would apply in the short, medium and long term

Geographic Scale

Effects would be experienced district wide

Impact Score

No effect (0)

### Comments

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

## DM2: Achieving High Quality Design

### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

#### Recommendations

None identified.

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe

S,M, L

Geographic Scale

D

Impact Score

Positive effect (Significant) +2

### Comments

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Positive effect (not significant) +1
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>The policy is supportive of the use of sustainable and recycled materials in construction, and also adequate storage and access to recycling and waste facilities; which should contribute positively to these practices (NR4). There is also specific mention to the siting and orientation of buildings, the appropriation of which could have an influence on the premises energy efficiency and levels of solar gain (NR1). The policy makes reference to efficient use of land, helping to protect land supply (NR3). Efficient use of land could also encourage developments in locations that are served by infrastructure and accessible by sustainable methods of transport, helping local air quality (NR1). Air quality may also be improved through the advocacy of urban greening and habitat creation.</p> <p>The policy is likely to have benefits for natural resource management. However, the policy does not set firm standards or requirements in relation to energy/water use or construction materials. Therefore, whilst the effects are predicted to be positive, they are in the main not significant with regards to changing the baseline position.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	District wide, in particular town centres
Impact Score	Medium Term -Positive implications not significant)+1 Long Term - Positive effect (Significant) +2
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>Protecting and strengthening the special character of the district could increase its attractiveness to businesses and visitors, having a positive effect on the local economy (EC3). The protection of the quality and the safety of local centres at day and night could also help to encourage greater spending in centres.</p> <p>The policy is likely to have positive implications, but significant effects are not predicted until perhaps the long term.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	



## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

### DM3: Historic Environment

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

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

#### Recommendations

There are no further recommendations to strengthen the policy.

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe

L

Geographic Scale

D

Impact Score

Positive effect (significant) +2

### Comments

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

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

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Neutral effects 0
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>This option is unlikely to have no more than limited impacts on natural resources, as the primary purpose of the historic environment policy is to protect heritage assets and their settings.</p> <p>The policy could reduce the need for new construction (and the subsequent use of construction materials and waste generation) by allowing sympathetic uses of designated and non-designated heritage assets (NR4). The alternative may be an entirely new build development. However, the effects are not predicted to be significant (i.e. neutral effect) at the district level with regards to a reduction in resource use.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	S, M, L
Geographic Scale	District wide
Impact Score	Positive implications +1
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>The policy is supportive of developments which make effective use of heritage assets and better reveal their significance. By protecting and enhancing the local character of settlements, there are likely to be benefits for the tourism industry, as the attractiveness and local history of settlements would be retained (EC3). Linked to this, the policy supports development proposals that would enhance the public enjoyment and understanding of historic assets, and the delivery of these may increase local job opportunities (EC1). These factors are predicted to have positive (but not significant) effects upon the economy.</p> <p>In some instances, the policy could restrict economic activity, investment and entrepreneurialism. In particular, businesses and individuals may be interested in making use of historic buildings that are in need of upkeep and improvement, however this is not considered to reduce the positive (but not significant) implications overall.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

### DM4: Green and Blue Infrastructure and Open Space

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

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

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

#### Recommendations

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

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe

M – L

Geographic Scale

D

Impact Score

**Positive effect (Significant) +2**

### Comments

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

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

### Comments

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

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

Overall, positive implications are predicted.

### Recommendations

None identified at this stage.

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M - L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Neutral 0

### Comments

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

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

### Recommendations

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



## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

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

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

#### Recommendations

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

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe

M - L

Geographic Scale

D; but benefits likely to be concentrated in areas where most development will occur

Impact Score

Positive effect (significant) +2

### Comments

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

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

### Comments

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M -L
Geographic Scale	D; L
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>The policy could improve accessibility to new employment sites (EC2) by sustainable / active modes of travel, which could have benefits in the longer term for residents at new developments (and surrounding communities). Protection of locally important informal routes should also help to maintain current connections which could otherwise be lost.</p> <p>Improvements to rights of way and recreation routes 'other routes' could help to support the outdoor leisure / tourism sector (EC1) and encourage diversification in rural areas (EC3). Active travel may contribute to a more productive and healthier workforce (EC3), though this would likely be a long term effect and would also be only one of many factors that influence health. Therefore, effects of this policy on the economy are not predicted to be significant.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is predicted to have <b>positive implications</b> (not significant) on the economy.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

## DM6: Flood Risk Management and Sustainable Drainage Systems

### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

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

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

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

#### Recommendations

None identified.

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

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

### Comments

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

Timeframe

M-L

Geographic Scale

Districtwide, though effects will vary depending upon location

Impact Score

Positive effect (Significant)

### Comment

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D – Though policy standards may vary depending on location
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant) +2

### Comments

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.







## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

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

### Comments

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe

M-L

Geographic Scale

D

Impact Score

Positive implications (not significant) +1

### Comments

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

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

### Recommendations

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

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

### DM8: High speed broadband for new developments

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	District wide. More beneficial to areas that currently have poor connectivity.
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant) +2

Comments

The policy should bring social benefits in terms of increasing digital connectivity across the district. This could increase access to services and facilities that may be difficult to access in rural areas (SP2). For example, online books, delivery services, communications (e.g. skype) and learning platforms (SP4).

Current expectations demand that connectivity is easily accessible, and it is likely to be seen as a key feature of what is considered a 'decent' home (SP3).

Connectivity could allow the individual more freedom to choose where they conduct work from, and could therefore open up environments which they are more comfortable and productive in. It is likely to create more adaptable and up-to-date developments, which are able to respond to the demands of their users.

The policy is predicted to have a significant positive effect as it will ensure that development is either connected to superfast broadband or is 'ready' for future connections. It is important to implement such infrastructure into developments to ensure that future schemes are more viable.

Increased broadband connectivity is a national priority, with schemes for rural areas being delivered; the policy provides locally specific requirements to ensure that broadband potential is explored for all areas. It also requires infrastructure to be delivered to homes for developments over 30 dwellings. This ought to lead to an increase in the level of broadband provision across the district in the long term.

In addition the supporting text includes a stronger reference to community led broadband and states that the Council will expect developers to engage with alternative providers, particularly in areas not covered by the main fibre network.

Consequently, a **significant positive effect** is predicted (mainly related to an improvement in access to facilities and services without the need to travel).

Recommendation

None identified.

**EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	n/a
Geographic Scale	n/a
Impact Score	No effects 0

Comments

The policy is unlikely to have an effect upon biodiversity, green infrastructure or the quality of the built environment. Broadband infrastructure in new developments is unlikely to generate significant effects upon the character or function of the built or natural environment, nor would making developments 'broadband ready'.

Recommendations

None identified.

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	District wide, mainly in rural locations
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>Increased connectivity has the potential to reduce the need to travel for various services/ needs/ work, and could reduce the amount of travel related greenhouse gas emissions released within the district over the long term (NR1). This could be countered, however, by impacts such as a rise in deliveries needed as a result of increased internet shopping and increased emissions from heating and electricity that might otherwise not be necessary should employees travel to a central place of work. On balance, the effects are predicted to be positive, though the decrease in emissions would not be predicted to be significant.</p> <p>There are not likely to be any effects upon water resources (NR2), land (NR3), minerals or waste (NR4).</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L	
Geographic Scale	District wide – though some locations may be affected more than others	
Impact Score	Positive effects(significant) +2	Negative implications (not significant) -1?
<u>Comments</u> <p>The policy is likely to contribute to a change in the economic landscape of the district by influencing working and commuting patterns. This could be to the benefit of the local economy by offering a more flexible, resilient, productive and accessible work force in certain industries (EC1 and EC2). It could allow for online training which overcomes rurality issues (EC3), and also help to strengthen marketing campaigns and trade links for local businesses. These positive effects are predicted to be significant in the long term.</p> <p>However, increased broadband coverage could affect the viability of smaller town centres through increased competition with online shopping, which is potentially negative for some small retailers. These patterns of shopping are likely to occur in the absence of the policy (given a national drive to improve broadband connectivity and changes in shopping habits), but increased coverage and speeds could potentially contribute to this. The effects are not predicted to be significant, and are uncertain.</p>		
<u>Recommendations</u> <p>None identified</p>		



## Sustainability Appraisal Recording and Scoring

Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD		
Impact	Timeframe	Geographic Scale
Major Positive (significant) +4	Short Term S	Local L
Positive (significant) +2	Medium Term M	District Wide D
Positive implications (not significant) +1	Long Term L	Urban U
No effect 0		Rural R
Negative implications (Not significant) -1		
Negative effect (significant) -2		
Major negative effect (significant) -4		
Uncertain ?		

DM9: Parking provision, new and loss of car parks	
<b>SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE</b>	
SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes SP2 - To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training SP5 - To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	
Timeframe	S, M, L
Geographic Scale	D
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>The policy makes clear the decision making process which surrounds parking provision. A case-by case approach would allow the council to provide provision which is in line with local demand and circumstances, and could help to increase access to services for all groups (SP2, SP5) by increasing parking supply where needed. Provision within residential developments may be necessary to achieve what some consider a 'decent' standard of housing (SP3). Bicycle parking provision could encourage active travel, which has health benefits. (SP5).</p> <p>Overall the policy is predicted to have <b>positive implications</b> on social progress. Though there are some benefits with regards to accessibility, improved parking provision alone is unlikely to lead to significant changes to the baseline position. The policy could also be applied subjectively, so effects may not be consistent across the district.</p> <p>Though the criteria for setting standards for individual developments are comprehensive; the interpretation of these criteria could be subjective, and dependent upon the quality of information relating to a particular location/area. However, there is some further guidance in the Parking guidelines in Cumbria (<i>currently set out in the Cumbria Design Guide which is being reviewed</i>), which will continue to be used to ensure minimum standards are met with regards to parking place design.</p>	
<p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe

M, L

Geographic Scale

D

Impact Score

Positive effect (significant) +2

### Comments

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

Timeframe

Long term

Geographic Scale

District wide

Impact Score

Positive implications (not significant) +1

### Comments

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

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

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M, L
Geographic Scale	District wide, particular benefits for town centres, residences with on street parking and rural attractions.
Impact Score	Positive effect (significant) +2
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>With consideration to the criteria, the provision of parking could enable better accessibility to places of work (particularly in town centres). Increased town centre parking is likely to support local spending and shopping, and could enable a more convenient experience to compete with out of town and online shopping (EC3). Improved access to villages, towns and rural areas would also support the tourist industry, and could help to support rural diversification (EC3).</p> <p>The policy is predicted to have <b>significant positive effects</b> upon the economy by supporting access to jobs, tourism, leisure activities and homes; all of which should help to attract people and investment.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

### DM10: Safeguarding land for Future transport infrastructure improvements

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

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

Overall, **positive implications** are predicted.

#### Recommendations

None identified.

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity  
EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations  
EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment  
EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

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

### Comments

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

### Comments

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe

L

Geographic Scale

District wide and at specific settlements

Impact Score

Positive effect (significant) +2

### Comments

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

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

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

### Recommendations

There are no further recommendations to strengthen this policy.

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

### DM11: Accessible and adaptable homes

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

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

#### Recommendations

None identified.



## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

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

### Comments

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

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

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

### Recommendations

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

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

Timeframe	The effects would be experienced in the medium and long term
Geographic Scale	District
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>The policy should allow local residents to remain in their home for a longer period of time. This could reduce the demand for house building or adaptations to the existing stock in the longer term. This ought to reduce the use of minerals and waste generation in the longer term. Designing developments to allow for residents and waste collection operatives to easily access recycling bins could also have positive implications for waste management. For example, the Local Authority provides an assisted waste collection scheme whereby waste operatives collect waste from properties to support disabled residents. Ensuring easy access in design ought to be beneficial, though the effects are not significant.</p> <p>The policy will have no effect on the quality or use of water resources (NR2), soil (NR3), energy use (NR3) or air quality (NR1).</p> <p>Overall, the policy is predicted to have <b>positive (but not significant) implications (+1)</b> against this SA topic, attributable potential benefits for waste management and the use of mineral resources.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	The effects would be experienced in the medium and long term
Geographic Scale	District
Impact Score	No effect 0
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>There is a limited relationship between the policy and this SA Topic; consequently a neutral effect is predicted.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

### DM12: Self-build and custom build housing

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Recommendations

None identified.

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

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

### Comments

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

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

### Comments

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium to Long term effects
Geographic Scale	District-wide
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>The support and encouragement of custom and self-build units is likely to have a positive effect on the economy, as localised businesses, suppliers and tradesmen are likely to be employed for the development. This could contribute to local skill and employment retention (EC1), as local businesses are more likely to provide a bespoke service than larger, nationalised businesses. The development of units within key service centres could also enable accessibility to jobs within South Lakeland, and it may help to retain the workforce by providing units to their needs within the area (EC2).</p> <p>Although these effects are beneficial, they are not predicted to be significant on a district level given the small number of units that are likely to be built compared to overall growth.</p> <p>Overall the policy is likely to have <b>positive implications (not significant)</b> for the local economy in the long term.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

### DM13: Housing-development in small villages and hamlets

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

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

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

#### Recommendations

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

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity  
EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations  
EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment  
EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

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

### Comments

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

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

No further recommendations are identified.



## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

Timeframe

More prominent in the long term

Geographic Scale

Effect experienced on a local and rural scale

Impact Score

Negative implications (not significant) -1

### Comments

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

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

### Comments

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

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

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

### Recommendations

There are no recommendations considered relevant to strengthen this policy.

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

### DM14 Rural exceptions sites

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

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

#### Recommendations

None identified.

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe

Long term

Geographic Scale

District (rural emphasis)

Impact Score

No effects 0

### Comments

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

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

### Comments

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

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

### Comments

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

## DM15: Essential dwellings for workers in the countryside

### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

#### Recommendations

None identified.

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

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

### Comments

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.



## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

Timeframe	Medium and Long term effects
Geographic Scale	Local and rural effects
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>The policy encourages the redevelopment of existing units, which would reduce the need for new minerals and waste generation associated with new build dwellings (NR4).</p> <p>The policy reinforces the Core Strategy policy which will allow individuals to work closer to their employment sites, helping to reduce the release of emissions from travelling to work (NR1).</p> <p>The effects are very small scale, as the policy is very similar to the existing Core Strategy policy and so unlikely to have any further significant effects relating to natural resources.</p> <p>The policy is therefore predicted to have <b>positive implications</b>, but not significant effects upon natural resources.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	Medium and Long term effects
Geographic Scale	Local and rural effects
Impact Score	Neutral effects - 0
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>Allowing only a temporary dwelling for businesses not established for 3 years may be perceived as unattractive by potential workers / business owners. This could have a potential negative effect on business operations. However, these effects are uncertain and allowing dwellings (temporary or permanent) in the countryside in the first place is beneficial for supporting better access to jobs in the countryside (EC1 / EC2 / EC3) and to help strengthen the rural economy.</p> <p>Overall, a <b>neutral effect</b> is predicted.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	



## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

### DM16: Conversion of buildings in rural areas

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

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

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

#### Recommendations

None identified.

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

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

### Comments

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

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

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

### Comments

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

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

### Comments

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

### DM17: Retention of Community Facilities

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

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

#### Recommendations

None identified at this stage.

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe

M-L

Geographic Scale

District wide excluding town centres

Impact Score

Positive effect (significant)+2

### Comments

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified



## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

Timeframe

M-L

Geographic Scale

District wide excluding town centres

Impact Score

Positive implications (not significant) +1

### Comments

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

There are no effects predicted upon water resources or quality.

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

### Recommendations

None identified at this stage

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

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

### Comments

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified at this stage

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

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

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

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

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

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

#### Recommendations

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

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

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

### Comments

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

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

### Comments

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

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

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

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	Economic effects are likely to be spread across the whole district.
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>The policy will support new and extended accommodation for tourist accommodation which should have a direct positive effect on those working in this sector (EC1), as well as indirect positive effects on local spending on retail, leisure, dining and entertainment (EC3).</p> <p>The policy supports new sites where '..the site is sustainably located within or adjoining Principal, Key, or Local Service Centres (EC1, EC2) or in other locations where the proposal is to support the diversification of agricultural or other land-based rural business.....' (EC3) . Proposals for intensifications within or extensions to existing sites... will be supported subject to meeting policy criteria a) to h)...'.</p> <p>Though the policy will restrict development in some areas protection of landscape features ought to have a protective effect on businesses that rely upon the areas natural beauty. Therefore, on balance, the economic effects are predicted to be positive.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is not predicted to have significant effects, as economic growth will be influenced by more important factors. However, the policy guides such growth so that it is appropriate and protects long term interests; having <b>positive implications</b> for the economy in the long term.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

## DM19: Equestrian Related Development

### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

#### Recommendations

None identified.

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe

M-L

Geographic Scale

D, R (rural emphasis)

Impact Score

Positive implications (not significant) +1

### Comments

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

Timeframe

M-L

Geographic Scale

D, R (rural emphasis)

Impact Score

Neutral 0

### Comments

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

### Recommendations

None identified.



## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe

M-L

Geographic Scale

District-wide, with a rural emphasis

Impact Score

Positive implications (not significant) +1

### Comments

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

## DM20: Advertisements, Signs and Shopfronts

### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

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

#### Recommendations

None identified.

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	D (but some policy elements are area-specific and effects may be more prominent in rural areas/historic areas of towns and villages)
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>Due to its specific focus, the policy will not have any effect upon biodiversity (EN1) or green infrastructure (EN4).</p> <p>The policy provides an element of control (safety and amenity) over advertisement and signs which should help to maintain local character within the district, and prevent negative effects on the historic / built environment (EN3). Design is guided so as to maintain visual amenity, avoid proliferation of signage, and ensure consistency in character with the local context.</p> <p>The policy elements relating to shopfront design should also have positive effects in terms of maintaining and potentially enhancing the quality of the built environment (EN3).</p> <p>Although the policy is broadly positive, it is noted that it essentially brings together a number of existing policies. Therefore, the effects above the baseline position are not predicted to be significant.</p> <p>The policy is predicted to have <b>positive implications (not significant)</b> on protecting the quality of the local environment.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

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

### Comments

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

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

### Comments

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

## DM21: Renewable and low carbon energy development

### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

#### Recommendation

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

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	L
Geographic Scale	District and wider given greenhouse gas emissions and climate change issues.
Impact Score	Positive effect (Significant) +2
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>There are specific requirements within the policy to protect landscape features and nature conservation interests, maintain visual amenity, and respect local character within the district (EN1, EN2, EN3 and EN4). These should help to maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of the rural landscapes which are common to the district (EN2), and will ensure full consideration is given regarding the consequences of such developments, especially ones of a vertical or particularly prominent nature.</p> <p>Whilst the policy is positive, these principles are all set out in national policy and guidance, so the effects in the short term would be minimal. In the longer term, the effects are more prominent as it is uncertain whether the national policy context would remain the same. Therefore, the policy ensures long term protection of environmental assets.</p> <p>The policy is predicted to have a <b>positive (significant) effect</b> on the environmental objectives.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

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

### Comments

The requirement that renewable/ low carbon energy development should not threaten landscape character /heritage assets / nature conservation interest may actually inhibit such development from taking place.

This may prevent their adoption until further in the future when more appropriate sites or technology become available which allow development to occur with fewer impacts. Having said this, these principles are set out in national policy and guidance; so would be likely to be required in any case.

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

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

### Recommendations

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

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

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

### Comments

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

Overall, a neutral effect is predicted.

### Recommendations

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



## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

## DM22: Hot food Takeaways

### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

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

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

#### Recommendations

None identified.

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe

M-L

Geographic Scale

District, Urban (but maybe rural in a minority of instances)

Impact Score

Positive implications (not significant) +1

### Comments

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

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

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

Timeframe

M-L

Geographic Scale

District, Urban (but maybe rural in a minority of instances)

Impact Score

No effect 0

### Comments

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

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

### Recommendations

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

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	District, Urban (but maybe rural in a minority of instances)
Impact Score	No effect - 0
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>Hot food takeaways can contribute to town centre vibrancy, variety and support a small number of jobs. Therefore, a balance needs to be struck on the appropriate number, location and operating conditions of units and the need to encourage economic activity. The policy is not overly restrictive in shopping areas and centres, and so the potential for potential businesses to be discouraged from establishing is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>Overall a neutral effect is predicted.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

### DM23: Retail uses outside of town centres

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

#### Mitigation

None identified.

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe

L

Geographic Scale

Outside of Town Centres (outside town centre boundaries).

Impact Score

Positive implications (not significant) +1

### Comments

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

### Mitigation

None identified.

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

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

### Comments

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

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

### Mitigation

None identified.

**Building a sustainable economy in which all can prosper**

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

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

Comments

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

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

Mitigation

None identified.



## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

### DM24: Kendal town centre and Kendal canal head area

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

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

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

#### Recommendations

None identified.

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	Kendal Town Centre and Kendal Canal Head Area and immediate environs
Impact Score	Positive effects (significant) +2
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>The policy should help to improve the quality of the built environment and the public realm within Kendal and the canal head area in particular (EN2, EN3).</p> <p>The policy encourages the protection of green space, investment in green infrastructure (EN4) as well as promoting the retention and development of the canal as a green/blue corridor (which could benefit the character of the built and natural environment) (EN1, EN2, EN3).</p> <p>Overall, the holistic approach to the policy ought to have positive implications for the environment, which could be significant within this specific environment (but not in the context of the district as a whole).</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

Timeframe	M-L
Geographic Scale	Kendal Town Centre and Kendal Canal Head Area and immediate environs
Impact Score	Positive implications (not significant) +1

### Comments

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	M to L
Geographic Scale	Kendal Town Centre and Kendal Canal Head Area and immediate environs
Impact Score	Major positive effect(significant) +4

### Comments

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

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

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

### Recommendations

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

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

## DM25: Agricultural Buildings

### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

#### Recommendations

None identified

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EN1 - To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity  
EN2 - To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations  
EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment  
EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

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

### Comments

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

### Comments

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 -To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

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

### Comments

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

## DM26: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People

### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

#### Recommendations

None identified



## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

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

### Comments

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

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

### Recommendations

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

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

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

### Comments

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

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

### Comments

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

### Recommendations

None identified

## Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies DPD

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

### DM27: Enforcement

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS THAT RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE

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

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

#### Comments

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

#### Recommendations

None identified at this stage.

## EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment

EN4 - To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure

Timeframe

S,M,L

Geographic Scale

District wide

Impact Score

Positive implications (not significant)+1

### Comments

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

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

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

### Recommendations

None identified.

## SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil

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

Timeframe	S/M/L
Geographic Scale	District wide
Impact Score	No effects - 0
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>Enforcement action may help to identify and stop pollution events though, which is positive with regards to air, land and water quality. However, the likelihood of events occurring is not thought to be substantial, and so effects are not predicted to be significant.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified at this stage</p>	

## BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER

EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

EC2 - To improve access to jobs

EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Timeframe	S/M/L
Geographic Scale	District wide
Impact Score	No effects - 0
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>The policy is not likely to have an effect upon the strength or diversity of the economy, nor is it expected to affect access to or the creation of jobs. However, by ensuring that breaches of planning condition are identified and enforced, businesses and residents can have greater confidence that the quality of the built environment will be protected.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>None identified at this stage</p>	