



South Lakeland Local Development Framework

Land Allocations

Sustainability Appraisal **Scoping Report**



May 2012



Submission Edition

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is the Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Land Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). The Land Allocations DPD will allocate land for a range of land uses, including (but not limited to) the land required for employment and residential development in South Lakeland up to 2025.

Sustainability Appraisal is required by section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and requires appraisal of the economic, social and environmental sustainability of a plan. The SA informs the evaluation of alternative sites in the Land Allocations DPD and provides a powerful means of demonstrating to decision makers and the public that the plan sets out the most appropriate sites given all reasonable alternatives. The results of the SA on the Land Allocations DPD help to identify which sites are the most sustainable overall and will perform a key role in the preparation of the final Site Allocations DPD document. The results are set out and analysed in an SA Report.

The Scoping Report represents the first stage in the production of the SA Report. The Scoping Report records the process of deciding on the range and level of detail for the SA, including the methods to be used, the likely sustainability effects and the overall structure and contents of the SA Report.

The Scoping Report has previously been consulted on enabling relevant stakeholders to comment on the proposed range and level of detail to be included in the SA. Comments received were used to inform the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

Further consultation details are contained within Section 2 of this report.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AAP	Area Action Plan
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator
CBAP	Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan
DPD	Development Plan Document
ELPS	South Lakeland Employment Land and Premises
EU	European Union
GTAA	Gypsies and Travellers Accommodation Assessment
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LPG	Local Partnership Group
LTP	Local Transport Plan
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
NWDA	North West Development Agency
NWRA	North West Regional Assembly
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPPSIs	Policies, Plans, Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SLDC	South Lakeland District Council
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Local Development Framework (LDF) for South Lakeland replaces the South Lakeland Local Plan 2006. The LDF is unlike the Local Plan in that it is not one document but a suite of documents covering a range of spatial planning matters. One of the main documents to be produced as part of the LDF is the Land Allocations DPD. The Land Allocations DPD will allocate land for a range of land uses, including (but not limited to) the land required for employment and residential development in South Lakeland up to 2025. It is a very important document that requires careful consideration and significant public engagement. As with all LDF documents being produced by the Council, the Land Allocations DPD must be founded on a robust and credible evidence base and also demonstrate that the decisions taken are the most appropriate having considered all possible alternatives. In this respect, the sustainability appraisal, a report of which will accompany the Land Allocations DPD, will be very important.

Sustainability Appraisal is intended to help planning authorities to ensure that their plans contribute to the objective of sustainable development. It ensures that the likely social, economic and environmental impacts of proposals are taken into account, and form part of consultation during plan preparation. SA is a systematic, iterative process undertaken during the preparation of a plan. Its role is to assess the extent to which emerging policies and proposals will help to achieve relevant social, environmental and economic sustainability objectives. It provides an opportunity to consider ways in which a plan can improve social, economic or environmental conditions, or identify and address any negative effects that draft policies or proposals might have.

The main purpose of the SA process is to make sure that plans and policies make a positive contribution to the overall goal of sustainable development and that any potential negative impacts on this goal are minimised. Sustainable Development is commonly defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987).

The UK Government’s Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 ‘Securing the Future’ incorporates and develops the four aims of sustainable development as set out in the 1999 Sustainable Development Strategy:

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

National Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1) guides the approach to be taken to sustainable development through planning (see review of relevant plans and programmes in Section 3 for further details). Whilst the Localism Bill may change this approach, at January 2012, PPS1 was still in force.

Alongside the requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) the SEA Directive requires ‘environmental assessment’ of any plans prepared by public authorities that are likely to have ‘significant effects’ on the environment. The requirements apply to all DPDs in the South Lakeland LDF.

Whilst the requirements to undertake SA and SEA are discrete, they do not have to be undertaken separately. As a consequence, the Sustainability Appraisal of the Land Allocations DPD fully incorporates the requirements of the European Directive on

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This is on the basis that the sustainability appraisal was carried out following the guidelines in the government publications “A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive” and the “Plan Making Manual”.

Where a plan is considered likely to have significant adverse impacts on a site of international wildlife importance (Natura 2000 sites), an Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the impacts of those plans is also required under the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. AA ascertains whether a plan is likely to adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 site and where likely negative impacts are identified, will require alternatives to be sought in order to avoid potentially damaging effects. The scope of the AA will depend on the location, magnitude and significance of the proposed plan.

As Local Planning Authority (LPA) SLDC conducted a screening exercise to establish whether an AA of any of the sites considered in the preparation of the Site Allocations DPD is necessary. SLDC then carried out AA on those sites for which it was required prior to coming to final decisions on site allocations. The outcome of the screening work and the AA are detailed in separate reports.

1.2 Aims and Structure of the Report

This SA Scoping Report sets out the scope and methodology used for the SA of the Site Allocations DPD. The Scoping Report synthesises and presents to stakeholders the main messages emerging from the LDF evidence base.

National guidance states that SA must be proportionate to the plan in question. It should not repeat the appraisal of higher-level policy. This report builds on the scoping report used for the SA of the Council's Core Strategy. However, the nature of the Land Allocations DPD means that the scoping report required altering to include information relevant to the site specific appraisal process.

The scoping report sets out the basis for carrying out the SA of the Site Allocations DPD, and describes the methodology used. The results of the appraisal accompany this document as a Sustainability Report and have been used to inform the preparation of the Site Allocations DPD document.

1.3 Programme / Next Steps

As at January 2012, the planned timetable for the remainder of the process of the preparation of the Land Allocations DPD is as follows:

- **January 2012** – Final SA Report to be put before Full Council for approval alongside the publication version of the Land Allocations DPD.
- **February/March 2012** – Subject to approval from Full Council in January, Final SA Report to be published alongside the publication version of the Land Allocations DPD for a 6-week period of formal representations.
- **April 2012** – SA report to be submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination in Public
- **June/July 2012** - Final SA Report to be subject to Examination in Public alongside the Land Allocations DPD
- **October 2012** – Land Allocations DPD to be adopted subject to the document being found ‘sound’ at Examination in Public

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

This is the Scoping Report for the South Lakeland District Council Land Allocations DPD. The report was prepared to set out the SEA / SA process for the District, summarise the method of approach taken and detail the initial findings from the scoping exercise or Stage A of a Sustainability Appraisal as outlined in National SA Guidance.

2.2 Method of Approach

The methodology covers the stages outlined below:

- Task A1: Identify and review other relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives and sustainability objectives that will influence the Land Allocations DPD
- Task A2: Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information
- Task A3: Identify key sustainability issues for the SA / Land Allocations DPD to address
- Task A4: Develop the SA framework, consisting of the SA objectives (and sub objectives and criteria where appropriate)
- Task A5: Produce a scoping report and consult relevant authorities, the public and other key stakeholders on the outcomes of stages A1-A4.

There are clear links between these tasks. In particular, the sustainability issues (A3) are identified on the basis of the context review (A1) and the baseline information (A2). The SA framework (A4) – in the form of objectives – is informed by A1-A3.

2.3 Consultation

This scoping report was issued for consultation to the following statutory stakeholders prior to publication of the Land Allocations Discussion Paper between December 2008 and February 2009:

- Natural England
- English Heritage
- Environment Agency

It was also issued for public consultation alongside the consultation on the Land Allocations Discussion Paper.

Amendments were made to the scope of the SA in light of comments received from statutory consultees and others.

Full details of who was consulted on the document are included in Appendix 3.

During early consultation, comments were sought on the following questions:

Relevant plans and programmes (see section 3 / appendix 1):

- Are there other documents specifically relevant to the Land Allocations DPD that we should take into account?
- Have we adequately taken account of those listed?

District 'baseline' profile and key sustainability Issues (see sections 4 and 5):

- Can you suggest (or provide) any other relevant information?
- Have we identified the main sustainability issues?

Sustainability objectives and appraisal questions (see section 6):

- Do you agree with those we have identified, through joint working with local authorities in Cumbria and the statutory agencies?
- Do these require further tailoring / expansion for the Land Allocations DPD? What additional decision making criteria do you think are relevant to this DPD?

Sustainability indicators (Appendix 2):

- We welcome your comments on our initial ideas for indicators and data sources as well as suggestions for others. These should be appropriate for the assessment of particular development sites.

Methodology (see section 7):

- Do you think the appraisal methodology is clear and workable?

The SA methodology, approach taken and results were confirmed and approved by the three statutory bodies prior to full public consultation on emerging preferred options between January and April 2011.

3 TASK A1 – CONTEXT REVIEW

Task A1 involves reviewing the plans and programmes that have implications for the Land Allocations DPD as well as identifying sustainability objectives with relevance for the plan. To facilitate a comprehensive approach, the review should be widened beyond plans and programmes – as stated in the SEA Directive – to encompass policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives (PPPSIs). In reviewing these PPPSIs, the aim is to identify their implications for the DPD.

A full list of the plans and programmes that have been reviewed as part of the Core Strategy Scoping Report is contained within Appendix 1. In relation to the Land Allocations DPD, the following tables summarise the key PPPSIs reviewed that it is felt have the most significant implications for the Allocations DPD i.e. those that identify objectives with most relevance to the DPD.

Housing

Key PPPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- PPS3 Housing
- Code for Sustainable Homes / Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development
- North West Regional Housing Strategy
- Cumbria Sub-Regional Housing Strategy
- South Lakeland Strategic Housing Market Assessments December 2009
- South Lakeland Strategic Housing Needs and Market Assessment Study
- South Lakeland Sustainable Community Strategy
- South Lakeland Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013
- Housing Act 2004
- Circulars 1/2006 and 22/91 (Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople)
- South Lakeland Housing Equality and Diversity Strategy

Relevant aims and / or objectives

- PPS3 requires local authorities to identify a rolling supply of at least 5 years worth of developable land for housing.
- The Code for Sustainable Homes (December 2006) sets out a standard, easily recognisable rating for sustainable homes. The consultation document “Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development” has as one of its objectives that by 2016 new homes will produce no carbon emissions. This is rated as code 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes.
- The SLDC Core Strategy sets out housing numbers for South Lakeland and targets for development on brownfield land. The Core Strategy seeks to deliver 400 dwellings per annum. At least 28% is to be on previously developed land. It also has requirements for affordable housing and for housing provision to be based on local needs as assessed in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
- Cumbria Housing Strategy – aims to provide a balanced housing market.

Housing with local occupancy restrictions is identified as a priority.

- All residents should be able to access and / or retain good quality affordable homes suited to their needs (Sustainable Community Strategy).
- Housing Needs and Market Assessment Study assesses future housing needs; identifies housing markets and their drivers and provides a robust evidence base to support the development of housing and planning strategies.

Main Implications for the Land Allocations DPD

- Housing allocations in the DPD must be carefully selected to ensure that they are deliverable, in order to ensure a rolling supply of housing land over the plan period.
- It is a challenging task to protect the South Lakeland environment and character whilst allocating sufficient land to provide for the development needs of the communities. The SLDC Core Strategy target is equivalent to 8,800 additional dwellings being built between 2003 and 2025. Particular care must be taken to protect the special landscape of the Arnside and Silverdale AONB
- New housing target is a significant increase on previous years and should help to facilitate the delivery of a greater amount of affordable housing. The sustainability appraisal will be crucial in justifying the appropriateness of each individual allocation.
- Housing allocations should seek to ensure that housing provision is in accordance with the Housing Needs and Market Assessment Study and the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.
- The Gypsies and Travellers Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) will need to be used to decide what is the appropriate level of provision in South Lakeland and whether allocations are required. SLDC is also commissioning a study of the level and location of need for accommodation in the District.
- Consider allocation of sites solely for affordable housing.

Social Inclusiveness and Deprivation

Key PPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Communities
- PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
- South Lakeland Sustainable Community Strategy
- Planning and Access for Disabled People: A Good Practise Guide
- Local Regeneration Studies (Kendal Canal Head Area Action Plan, Ulverston Canal Masterplan / Grange over Sands Regeneration Study / Kendal Economic Regeneration Action Plan)

Relevant aims and / or objectives

- SLDC Core Strategy sets out objectives and policies on accessing services,

health and wellbeing and social and community infrastructure, seeking to ensure that everyone in the District has access to the services, facilities and opportunities they need.

- PPS1 - Planning has a key role in the creation of sustainable communities.
- Local Regeneration Studies recommend a number of actions to provide a structured approach to the development and regeneration of specific locations within the area.
- Planning and Access for disabled people seeks to ensure that developments incorporate design elements that enable good accessibility for those with disabilities to and around open spaces, public areas, services and facilities.
- The Sustainable Community Strategy seeks to address a range of priorities for children and young people, including increasing children and young people's participation in play, leisure and recreation opportunities.
- The Regional Spatial Strategy requires LDFs to make provision for all members of the community for the full spectrum of education, health facilities, sport and recreation and cultural facilities. Accessibility must also be a central consideration, particularly where access is currently poor.

Main implications for the DPD

- Allocate land in such a way that the provision of additional assets that improve community wellbeing / social inclusiveness can be directed to those areas where such provision is most needed.
- It is important that local regeneration areas are allocated in such a way as to facilitate the delivery of the regeneration objectives for each and ensures comprehensive development.
- The dispersed settlement pattern of South Lakeland means that ensuring accessibility to services and determining the best pattern of provision are amongst the most challenging spatial issues that the Council and other service providers need to address. The Land Allocations DPD needs to ensure that accessibility to services and facilities is central to decision making.
- Ensuring that suitable land is identified where needed for education, health, sport and recreation and cultural provision.

Education

Key PPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- Success for all - Reforming Further Education and Training
- North West Regional Skills Partnership Annual Statement of Skills Priorities 2007-2010
- South Lakeland Sustainable Community Strategy
- Cumbria County Council School Organisation Review and resulting projects*

Relevant aims and / or objectives

- SLDC Core Strategy sets out objectives and policies on Education and Skills, training and creating new job opportunities and seeks to ensure that there is an increase in higher paid jobs and training opportunities in the District and that there are job opportunities for young and skilled local people to enable them to stay in the area.
- Cumbria County Council launched a thorough school organisation review in Autumn 2005. The review has evolved into a County-wide Strategy for Learning, a Primary School Capital Plan and a Building Schools for the Future programme*. Detailed outcomes for South Lakeland are not expected until well in to 2010.
- The sustainable community strategy seeks to improve the educational attainment of children and young people and to improve the wider skills base to better match current and future local skills needs.
- The Regional Spatial Strategy requires LDFs to make provision for all members of the community for the full spectrum of education.

Main implications for the DPD

- Land Allocations DPD should identify sites for new schools, educational and training facilities as necessary to satisfy new capacity requirements. Sites should be easily accessible and well related to their catchments. This should be underpinned by the findings of the School Organisation Review and resulting projects. Detailed outcomes for South Lakeland are not expected for some time.
- Consider how the Land Allocations document can support the development of further and higher education and training in the District, in particular the University of Cumbria and Kendal College.

Community Safety**PPPSIs reviewed:**

- SLDC Core Strategy
- South Lakeland Sustainable Community Strategy
- South Lakeland Corporate Plan
- South Lakeland Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership Plan 2008-2011
- Safer Places – The Planning System and Crime Prevention

Relevant aims and / or objectives:

- SLDC's Core Strategy deals with community and road safety in policies on Accessing Services.
- Central theme of the Sustainable Community Strategy is the need to promote safe communities.
- Safer Places encourages developments to take account of the 7 attributes of sustainable communities of particular relevance to crime prevention.
- The Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Plan seeks to reduce the incidence of Anti Social Behaviour and Criminal Damage through a number

of prevention measures. One such measure relates to facilitating and offering a range of diversionary activities through provision of youth shelters and Multi User Games Areas. The plan also supports the creation of safe routes home from areas of nightlife, improving lighting and ensuring that CCTV is effective, particularly in Kendal and Ulverston Town Centres. It also supports the creation of employment and training opportunities for young people.

Main implications for the DPD:

- Need to consider appropriateness of allocations based on existing neighbourhood characteristics and local perceptions of crime.
- Need to consider where there are site opportunities for designing out crime and creating safe routes to key services and facilities and safe places for recreation.
- Need to consider potential of sites for reducing anti-social behaviour.

Health

PPPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- Choosing Health White Paper (2004)
- PPG17 – Open Space, Sport and Recreation
- PCT Initiatives
- Green Infrastructure in Cumbria
- A Public Health Strategy for Cumbria PCT
- South Lakeland Sustainable Community Strategy

Relevant aims and / or objectives

- SLDC's Core Strategy sets out objectives and policies on social and community infrastructure and developer contributions, both of which incorporate aspects relating to health and wellbeing. There is also recognition in policies of the benefits of green infrastructure and open spaces to health.
- Central theme of the Sustainable Community Strategy is the need to promote health and wellbeing.
- PPG17 seeks to ensure that everyone has adequate access to good quality sports, recreation and open space provision.
- PCT programme for integrated healthcare provision in the District.
- The Regional Spatial Strategy requires LDFs to make provision for all members of the community in terms of health facilities.

Main implications for the DPD

- Land Allocations DPD must make provision for an adequate mix and pattern of provision of healthcare facilities in order to meet new capacity needs.

- Land Allocations DPD must take account of the accessibility of housing and employment sites to sport and physical activity facilities and a range of open space typologies.
- Ensuring that suitable land is identified where needed for health facility provision.
- Ensuring that provision is made for the health benefits of green infrastructure.

Leisure and Recreation

PPPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- PPG17 – Open Space, Sport and Recreation
- South Lakeland Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment
- South Lakeland Sustainable Community Strategy
- South Lakeland Play Strategy 2007-2012
- Better Places to Play Through Planning
- Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards
- North West Green Infrastructure Guide
- Green Infrastructure in Cumbria
- Cumbria Countryside Access Strategy

Relevant aims and / or objectives:

- The Core Strategy includes standards derived from the South Lakeland Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment to ensure that there is an appropriate amount and type of open space and recreation facilities, including play areas, across the District to serve the existing and future population.
- Ensuring access to the wider countryside.

Main implications for the DPD:

- Protect and improve existing and allocate new open space, allotments, sports and recreation facilities, particularly where there is currently limited access to these or where connectivity between these places is poor.
- Integrate Green Infrastructure provision within new development wherever appropriate.
- Land Allocations DPD must take account of accessibility of housing and employment sites to sport and physical activity facilities and a range of open space typologies as well as the wider countryside.
- Ensure that housing / employment allocations help to deliver networks of green space and integrate appropriate green infrastructure provision based on the findings of the local open space assessment and the guidance of relevant Green Infrastructure plans.
- Open spaces to be protected should be identified in the Land Allocations

DPD (incorporating a review of the important open spaces contained within the Local Plan).

Transport

PPPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- Cumbria Local Transport Plan
- PPG13 – Transport
- South Lakeland Sustainable Community Strategy
- Urban Cycle Network Study / Strategic Cycle Network study
- Rural Wheels
- Cumbria Rights of Way Improvement Plan
- Kendal Transport Assessment 2009

Relevant aims and / or objectives

- The Core Strategy will seek to ensure that new developments are readily accessible by public and sustainable transport. SLDC will work with relevant partners to help facilitate the transport infrastructure improvements needed to accommodate new development.
- The LTP states that the key transport priorities in South Lakeland are road safety, rural accessibility and peak hour traffic in Kendal.
- LTP – Need to identify coach parking in South Lakeland to maximise the economic benefits of coach travel to the area. Realising the environmental and economic benefits of the revised traffic system in Kendal depends on development of park and ride facilities.
- Audit of existing cycling facilities identified large gaps on Kendal to Keswick route alongside the A591. The Strategic Cycle Network study also identified a number of gaps in cycle routes at Grange over Sands and Ulverston.
- The Kendal Transport Assessment provides a number of recommendations relating to the mitigation of the likely scale of impact of new development in Kendal over the next 15 years. These recommendations relate to junction improvements and sustainable transport measures.

Main implications for the DPD

- Ensuring that the location of housing and employment allocations is such that they are accessible by a range of public transport and sustainable transport, and thus minimise the need to travel, particularly by private car, making best use of existing infrastructure and with priority given to routes that link key interchanges including employment and residential areas.
- Land Allocations DPD should seek to support new or improved facilities to support the transfer of goods transport from road to rail and water. DPD will need to consider how the location of sites can support this transfer now and into the future i.e. sites that could make use of a reinstated Kendal-Lancaster canal/reinstated and existing or potentially reinstated rail routes.

- Consider how the DPD can support the implementation of the Rights of Way Improvement Plan.
- Land Allocations DPD will need to consider the incorporation into new developments of existing and new walking and cycling routes and associated facilities.
- Land Allocations DPD will need to consider the findings of the Kendal Transport Assessment in relation to development of site options for Kendal.

Culture and Heritage

PPPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- PPS5 – Planning for the Historic Environment
- Making the Past Part of our Future – English Heritage’s Strategy 2005-2010
- Heritage Review Paper 2005
- Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning
- South Lakeland Cultural Strategy
- South Lakeland Arts Strategy
- Arnside Silverdale AONB Management Plan 2009

Relevant aims and / or objectives

- The Core Strategy includes objectives and policies on enhancing and protecting the historic environment and making the most of the District’s cultural heritage, features and reputation for having an extensive programme of cultural events.
- Recognising the importance of heritage and historical features, buildings and environments and seeking to conserve and enhance them and protect them from insensitive development.
- Recognising the regenerative potential of the historic environment, exploiting opportunities to achieve development at the same time as securing effective protection and enhancement of the built environment including the adaptive reuse of historic buildings especially those that particularly contribute towards the area’s character.
- Recognising the potential of South Lakeland as a centre for cultural and arts excellence and seeking to capitalise and improve on this.
- Plans and strategies should ensure that there is provision of cultural facilities for all members of the community.

Main implications for the DPD

- Land Allocations DPD must make provision for an adequate mix and pattern of cultural and arts facilities.
- Land Allocations DPD must take account of how the location of or type of development proposed on sites could compromise or provide benefits to heritage, historical, cultural and archaeological features, buildings, events

and environments/settings.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

PPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- EU Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EC)
- Habitats Regulations
- PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
- PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
- State of the Natural Environment Report 2008
- Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan / Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan
- Cumbria Biodiversity and Geodiversity Evidence Base
- Arnside Silverdale AONB Management Plan 2009
- Cumbria Geological Action Plan
- North West Green Infrastructure Guide
- Green Infrastructure in Cumbria
- NERC Duty Guidance

Relevant aims and / or objectives

- The Core Strategy seeks to secure an increase in the District's biodiversity resources through policies that require the protection, enhancement, restoration and creation of new and existing habitats as appropriate, including links between habitats and species populations to reduce and prevent fragmentation.
- Plans and strategies must not have any significant negative impact on any sites that are protected by SAC or SPA designation.
- Protect and enhance the region's geological and geomorphological resources.
- Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan identifies important habitats and species in the District and what can be done to support and improve them. UK BAP identifies species and habitats of principal importance nationally.
- Recognising and protecting the special qualities of the AONB.

Main implications for the DPD

- Land Allocations DPD must seek to implement the CBAP and UK BAP, minimising the unacceptable impacts of development on biodiversity and ensuring that developments contribute to supporting biodiversity.
- Land Allocations DPD must take account of how the location of and type of development proposed for sites could compromise or provide benefits to features and areas of biodiversity or geodiversity importance.

- Land Allocations DPD must take account of the special qualities and features of the AONB and consider how the location of and type of development proposed for sites could affect these as well as seeking opportunities to reinforce and respect the landscape.
- A screening process has been undertaken on the Land Allocations DPD to highlight any sites under consideration that could have a significant negative impact on any sites of SAC or SPA designation.
- Recognising and protecting those sites and species that do not enjoy special designated protection but that should be protected for their own intrinsic value.

Landscape

PPPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- PPS7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
- South Lakeland Housing and Employment Land Search Study
- Arnside Silverdale AONB Management Plan 2009
- Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit 2011
- Draft AONB Landscape Character Assessment
- State of the Natural Environment Report 2008
- Countryside Quality Counts
- Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning

Relevant aims and / or objectives

- The Core Strategy includes objectives and policies on protecting the District's high quality landscape and the features that comprise it.
- Taking into account landscape character typologies in the siting and design of new developments.
- Recognising and protecting the special landscape of the AONB and other sensitive landscape areas as well as their contribution to the character of the wider area.
- Recognising and protecting those areas that do not enjoy special designated protection but that should be protected from inappropriate development for their own intrinsic value.
- Identify, protect, maintain and enhance natural, historic and other distinctive features that contribute to the character of landscapes.

Main implications for the DPD

- Land Allocations DPD must consider how the location and dimensions, as well as likely development type, of sites could detract from or improve the landscape and the setting of features and settlements.
- Land Allocations DPD must prioritise brownfield sites over greenfield sites for development.

Built Environment and Design

PPPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- Planning for Town Centres: Guidance on Design and Implementation tools
PPS6 Good Practice Guide
- PPS1 – Sustainable Development
- PPS5 – Planning for the Historic Environment
- Better Public Building
- Local Conservation Area Appraisal Reports
- Code for Sustainable Homes
- Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning

Relevant aims and / or objectives:

- The Core Strategy includes policies and objectives that seek to ensure that new development is high quality and of a high environmental standard in design.
- Protecting and enhancing the historic environment and its special features and qualities as well as its contribution to the character of the area, and recognising the regeneration potential of the heritage environment.
- Ensuring that high quality sustainable design is applied in town centres and public buildings to allow multiple functions and benefits to be achieved and to enable access for all.
- New commercial buildings to meet BREEAM standard 'very good' and 'excellent' by 2013. New developments to be designed to be energy and water efficient.
- Ensuring that locally distinctive and sustainable designs and construction methods are employed and that new development seeks to exploit opportunities to enhance the built environment.

Main implications for the DPD

- Allocations DPD must consider how the location of or the type of development proposed on sites could detract from or provide benefit to conservation areas and other sensitive aspects of the built environment.
- Allocations DPD must consider the potential of sites to incorporate development of high quality, sustainable design.
- Securing the adaptive re-use of historic and other important buildings.

Air Quality

PPPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- PPS23 and Annex 1 – Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality
- Local Air Quality Reviews

- South Lakeland District Council Air Quality Progress Reports/Updating and Screening Assessments
- Environmental Protection Act 1995 part IV

Relevant aims and / or objectives:

- The Core Strategy contains objectives and policies that seek to improve air quality and minimise negative impacts of development on air quality.
- Improving air quality or avoiding further deterioration of air quality, especially in pockets of particularly poor air quality, including Air Quality Management Area(s).

Main implications for the DPD

- Land Allocations DPD must consider the impacts and potential benefits of locations of and development types proposed for allocations in terms of the air quality evidence base and in particular, the effects of development in certain locations on Air Quality Management Area(s) and other pockets of the poorest air quality.

Flood Risk

PPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- PPS25 – Development and Flood Risk
- South Lakeland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
- North West Green Infrastructure Guide
- Shoreline Management Plan for the Northwest and North Wales (SMP2) 2010

Relevant aims and / or objectives:

- The Core Strategy includes objectives and policies on development and flood risk.
- To minimise the risk to life and property from flooding events.
- To ensure that developments are resilient to the effects of flooding events.
- To minimise the likelihood of flooding events through prevention measures including SUDs and effective coastline management.

Main implications for the DPD

- Land Allocations DPD must demonstrate the application of the sequential approach as set out in PPS25 to ensure that new developments are not at risk of flooding, minimise and mitigate against any risk and do not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.
- Land Allocations DPD should consider the potential of sites to incorporate measures for the reduction of and mitigation against flood risk, such as SUDs and green infrastructure.
- Land Allocations DPD should consider the potential of sites to incorporate designs that will ensure that new developments are resilient to the effects

of flooding events.

- Land Allocations DPD should consider siting of development to avoid risk of future loss from coastal erosion, land instability, flooding, unsustainable coastal defence costs and damage/compromise to existing manmade or natural defences.

Land and Soil

PPPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control and Annex 2 - Land Affected by Contamination
- Safeguarding our Soils - A Strategy for England
- Agricultural Land Classifications
- National Land Use Database (NLUD)
- North West Green Infrastructure Guide

Relevant aims and / or objectives

- Core Strategy requires a sequential approach to be taken to the development of land, prioritising brownfield sites and sites within existing settlements before greenfield land.
- Maximise the benefits that healthy soils can bring to economic and environmental wellbeing.
- Ensure that planning authorities take account of the need to protect soil resources and ensure that soils in the built environment are able to fulfil as many of their functions as possible, including supporting ecosystems and the storage, transfer and filtering of water.
- Identifies the best and most versatile agricultural land.
- NLUD identifies previously developed land within the District.
- The adoption of sustainable remediation technologies.

Main implications for the DPD

- Land Allocations DPD must prioritise brownfield sites over greenfield sites for development and seek to ensure that at least 28% of new development takes place on brownfield land.
- Land Allocations DPD must seek to protect soil resources.
- Land Allocations DPD must have regard to the Agricultural Land Classifications and seek to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.
- Land Allocations DPD should consider opportunities to remediate contaminated land, including when soft end uses are intended.
- NLUD 2008 Identified 48 sites totalling 32.4 hectares.

Waste and Water

PPPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- PPS10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
- PPS23 and Annex 1 – Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality
- Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework
- Relevant (Kent, Lune, Leven and Crake) Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies
- Water Framework Directive
- North West Draft River Basin Management Plan
- Future Water – UK Water Strategy
- North West Green Infrastructure Guide

Relevant aims and / or objectives

- The Core Strategy includes objectives and policies that seeks to protect the quality of watercourses and support sustainable waste management.
- Minimise waste produced and encourage reuse, recycling and composting of materials.
- Minimise pollution to water bodies and watercourses.
- Reduce water use and improve water efficiency of buildings.
- Ensure adequate water abstraction available.

Main implications for the DPD

- Land Allocations DPD must take account of how the location and use type of sites will impact upon the capacity of water supply and wastewater treatment facilities and systems, including whether there is adequate abstraction capacity available.
- Land Allocations DPD must take account of the location and proposed use of potential Minerals and Waste developments.
- Land Allocations DPD must consider the potential of sites to make use of existing buildings and/or recycled building materials.
- Land Allocations DPD must consider the potential of sites to incorporate sustainable designs that will enable water efficiency.
- Land Allocations DPD must consider how the location of sites will affect access of residents/businesses to recycling facilities and also ease of integrating new waste and recycling collection services into existing rounds.

Climate Change

PPPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- PPS1 Supplement: Climate Change

- PPS22 – Renewable Energy
- Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006
- Rising to the Challenge – A Climate Change Action Plan for England’s North West
- Cumbria Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
- Cumbria Wind Energy SPD
- North West Green Infrastructure Guide

Relevant aims and / or objectives

- The Core Strategy includes objectives and policies that seek to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
- 2006 Act – LPAs required to improve efficiency in the use of energy, increase amount of energy consumed that is derived from renewable sources, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and reduce the number of households living in fuel poverty.
- Ensuring energy security.
- Government objective to cut the UK’s carbon emissions by 60% by 2050 with real interim progress towards this by 2020.
- PPS1 supplement – LPAs should provide a framework that promotes and encourages renewable and local carbon energy generation.
- Planning authorities should consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources and supporting infrastructure.
- Minimising the need to travel and making provision for sustainable means of transport.
- Local food production.
- Incorporating green infrastructure into new developments as appropriate.

Main implications for the DPD

- Land Allocations DPD must consider the potential of sites to incorporate high quality sustainable design to ensure high levels of energy and water efficiency.
- Land Allocations DPD must consider the potential of sites to incorporate or connect to renewable, low-carbon and/or decentralised energy technologies.
- Land Allocations DPD should consider allocating suitable areas for renewable, low carbon and decentralised energy sources.
- Land Allocations DPD must ensure that the location of development will reduce the need to travel and enable access to services and facilities and movement between key areas by sustainable means of transport, including walking and cycling.
- Land Allocations DPD should protect land needed for local food production and consider allocating land for allotments so that residents can grow their own food if they so choose.
- Land Allocations DPD should incorporate green infrastructure into new

developments to mitigate against negative impacts and maximise benefits of new developments.

- Land Allocations DPD should ensure that development sites make the most of opportunities to protect and enhance areas that provide food, shelter, rest or migration/movement routes for wildlife.
- Land Allocations DPD should seek to ensure that sites make the most of opportunities for adaptation measures to address those impacts of climate change that are unavoidable.

Local Economy

PPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- PPS 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (December 2009)
- NWDA Lake District Economic Futures Study
- PPS7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (partially superseded by PPS4 Dec. 2009)
- Cumbria Economic Strategy 2009-19 and Cumbria Sub-regional Action Plan 2009-2012
- Employment Land and Premises Study (ELPS) (2005)
- South Lakeland Knowledge – Based Employment Land Search & Assessment, Final Report (NWDA August 2007)
- South Lakeland Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2028
- North West Green Infrastructure Guide
- Green Infrastructure in Cumbria
- Arnside Silverdale AONB Management Plan 2009

Relevant aims and / or objectives

- The Core Strategy includes objectives and policies on jobs, skills and regeneration.
- Create a healthy, diverse and sustainable economy.
- Economic growth and regeneration should be achieved through development of key business sectors.
- Make Cumbria's economy attractive to businesses and investors.
- Identified Kendal as a potential employment zone for Lake District residents.
- Supporting and facilitating the regeneration and diversification of the rural economy.
- ELPS – suggested that Grange, Milnthorpe and Kirkby Lonsdale focus upon the needs of local businesses and ensure that there are suitable sites to allow them to expand, rather than attracting investment from elsewhere.
- ELPS – strategic employment sites and business / science parks should be

focused in the two Principal Service Centres Kendal and Ulverston.

- Kendal as a destination with potential for heritage related tourism development.
- South Lakeland Employment and Housing Land Search Study identifies a range of potential sites across the district for future employment development. The South Lakeland Knowledge – Based Employment Land Search & Assessment, Final Report identifies a range of potential sites to the south of Kendal for knowledge –based employment use.

Main implications for the DPD

- Need to support the local economy by identifying developable sites for business start ups and increase the range of higher skilled jobs available, alongside providing improved training opportunities locally.
- Land Allocations DPD must make provision for an adequate mix and pattern of available employment land provision – including considering the allocation of a strategic local employment site in accordance with the knowledge based industries study.
- Allocation of employment land in accordance with the evidence base. ELPS outlines the need for approximately 60 hectares of employment land over the next 15 years (or 4 hectares per annum).
- Consider identifying sites in Kendal to support it's potential as a heritage related tourism destination.
- Consider identifying land adjacent the National Parks and AONB to provide, when necessary, locations for tourism development associated with these designations.
- Take into consideration the Employment and Housing Land Search Study and the South Lakeland Knowledge – Based Employment Land Search & Assessment in the development of site options for employment land.

Retail

PPPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- PPS 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (December 2009)
- South Lakeland Retail Study
- South Lakeland Sustainable Community Strategy

Relevant aims and / or objectives

- The Core Strategy includes objectives and policies on town centres and retail and seeks to enhance retail roles and functions of settlements in accordance with the settlement hierarchy.
- Support the development of local and key service centres for shopping, local services and community facilities, taking care to retain their distinctiveness and develop their unique selling points whilst maintaining and enhancing their contribution towards fostering well being.
- PPS4 - The statement supports the government's aims for achieving

sustainable economic growth (growth that can be sustained and is within environmental limits, but also enhances environmental and social welfare and avoids greater extremes in future economic cycles).

- PPS4 – site selection for main town centre uses including retail should follow a sequential process, where possible development should be located within identified existing centres with the aim of offering a wide range of services in preference to edge of centre sites or finally out of centre sites. Local Planning Authorities should assess both the quantitative and qualitative need for additional floorspace for different types of retail and leisure developments, seeking to make the most efficient and effective use of land.
- PPS4 – local planning authorities should define a network (the pattern of provision of centres) and hierarchy (the role and relationship of centres in the network) of centres that is resilient to anticipated future economic changes, to meet the needs of their catchments.
- PPS4 – in rural areas local planning authorities should identify local service centres and locate most new development in or on the edge of existing settlements.
- There is a presumption against out of centre regional or sub-regional comparison retail facilities.
- The Retail study identified a quantitative need for new retail floor space in South Lakeland, concluding that Milnthorpe and Grange over Sands showed the greatest qualitative need in the secondary catchment area of Kendal and these are where quantitative need should be directed. The remaining capacity should be directed to improvements in the offer within Kendal town centre or supporting a small convenience store in association with new residential development.

Main implications for the DPD

- Whilst the hierarchy of centres is outlined in the Core Strategy, the Land Allocations DPD must make provision for an adequate mix and pattern of provision in order to ensure that the principles of the hierarchy are maintained.
- As far as possible, sites that meet the scale of likely need will be identified in the Land Allocations DPD, to ensure that the vitality and viability of these centres is maintained.
- Consider identifying sites within Kendal for comparison retail use and, within larger residential developments, incorporate an element of convenience retail.

Tourism

PPPSIs reviewed:

- SLDC Core Strategy
- NWDA's Tourism Vision for England's North West
- Cumbria Tourism Strategy

- South Lakeland Sustainable Community Strategy
- Hotel Demand Study
- Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism
- PPS 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (December 2009)
- Arnside Silverdale AONB Management Plan 2009

Relevant aims and / or objectives

- SLDC Core Strategy includes policies and objectives on tourism development and further enhancing the tourism potential of the area.
- Sustainable Community Strategy – focus on the tourism sector in South Lakeland as a key sector to deliver employment opportunities and economic growth.
- Widening the market of Cumbria as a destination by providing and marketing more attractions as alternatives to adventurous outdoor activities including eateries, cultural facilities and shopping in appropriate and sustainable locations.
- Ensuring adequate provision of the right type and size of hotels and other accommodation in appropriate and sustainable locations to meet tourist demand.
- Kendal as a destination with emerging potential for heritage related tourism development.
- PPS4 – In rural areas, support the provision and expansion of tourist and visitor facilities in appropriate locations where identified needs are not met by existing facilities in rural service centres. Wherever possible, locate tourist and visitor facilities in existing or replacement buildings, particularly where they are located outside existing settlements.

Main implications for the DPD

- Land Allocations DPD must make provision for an adequate mix and pattern of tourism facilities, including accommodation, to support, expand and diversify the tourism industry.
- Consider identifying sites in Kendal to support it's emerging potential as a heritage related tourism destination.
- Consider identifying land adjacent the National Parks and AONB to provide, when necessary, locations for tourism development associated with these designations. It will be important to ensure the particular qualities or features that justified the designation are conserved.

4 TASK A2 – ESTABLISHING THE BASELINE

This stage of the scoping process involves identifying:

- The current state of the area;
- The characteristics (economic, social, environmental) of key locations likely to be significantly affected by the DPD.

Current baseline information in relation to each topic is set out in the following tables.

Topic: Housing

The District is characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern of market towns, villages and hamlets. Kendal is the main town located in the southeastern part of the District, with a population of 28,398. Ulverston is the second largest town, located in the Furness part of South Lakeland with a population of 11,670. Together, they accommodate around 38% of the District's population. Grange over Sands (4098), Kirkby Lonsdale (2570) and Milnthorpe (2135) are smaller towns / villages. The remaining 50+% of the population live in a number of smaller settlements which are scattered across the countryside, some acting as local service centres providing a range of services.

At December 2009, there were 36,825 households in South Lakeland LDF area, of which 3.7% were being used as second homes compared to 3.6% in 2008.

The popularity of South Lakeland as a retirement and second home location has been a causal factor in pushing average house prices well above the Cumbrian and North West averages. Average house prices in the District increased from £162,867 in 2003 to £245,756 in March 2010, reflecting a growth of 50.89%. The average house price has declined in recent years but in 2010 the District still had a house price to income ratio of 7.4:1, which is unfavourable in comparison to neighbouring districts and Cumbria as a whole. The 2006 Housing Needs Survey indicated a need for 416 affordable homes per year within the LDF area. The housing market area with the greatest annual requirement is rural Kendal, which accounts for 45% of the overall need. This is followed by Kendal (22%), Ulverston and Furness (19%) and Cartmel Peninsula (14%).

Topic: Social Inclusiveness and Deprivation

About 31% of the South Lakeland population are over 60. This percentage is increasing year on year and is consistently above county, regional and national averages. Consequently, the proportion of the population that are of "working age" or younger in the district is proportionally smaller than elsewhere.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation gives a useful indication of the level of deprivation in the District. It provides an overall measure of how deprived a community is by scoring a wide range of issues, including employment, health, education, housing and crime. Overall, levels of deprivation in the district are low. South Lakeland was ranked 267th out of 354 Council areas in 2007 - where 1 is the most deprived and 354 the least deprived area. At ward level, Ulverston East is the district's most deprived ward, ranked 1391 out of 7936 wards in England (with 1 being the most deprived). Kendal Heron Hill is the district's least deprived ward, ranked 7813 – within the top 1.5% of wards nationally.

Topic: Education

The District has a range of local authority schools, including 6 secondary schools. The standard of education provision is high. There is an imbalanced situation with regards schools as some are suffering from falling pupil numbers whilst others are over-subscribed and accommodating children from out of their catchment area.

Kendal College and the newly formed University of Cumbria, which has a number of sites across Cumbria including within South Lakeland, provide further and higher education facilities. Lancaster University to the south is also highly accessible and constitutes a valuable additional educational resource for residents and businesses in the district.

Amongst the working age population, 37% have a qualification of NVQ4 or above (2009). This is higher than the average for the North West of 27%. 5.7% of the District's working age population have no qualifications, whilst this figure for the North West is 13.8%.

Topic: Community Safety

South Lakeland is generally a safe place to live, with only 23 incidents of recorded crime per 1000 population in 2009/10 for 7 key offences, compared to 45 in England and Wales as a whole. Although the level of crime in the District is low, fear of crime and concern about nuisance remains an issue. The number of racially related incidents reported in the district is extremely low, reflecting in part the ethnic make-up of the District.

Topic: Health

Overall the health of South Lakeland's residents is good. Life expectancy is 79.4 years for men and 83.1 for women (2007), which is higher than the average for the North West of 76 years for men and 80.4 years for women. Despite this, in South Lakeland, around 33% of households have 1 or more persons with a limiting long-term illness, though this compares to 37% for Cumbria (2001).

Although levels of health are relatively good, there is significant pressure and demand on health services provided within the District, including GP surgeries and this is exacerbated by the aging population. There are no Category A acute hospital services in South Lakeland; Westmorland General Hospital provides Category C acute services which cover emergency treatment for only minor injuries, so many patients have to travel to hospitals in Lancaster, Barrow or elsewhere.

Topic: Leisure and Recreation

The District Council has undertaken a study to assess the level of provision, quality and accessibility of open spaces, sport and recreation facilities in the District (PPG17 Open Space and Sports Facility Assessment). The results of this exercise indicate the overall quantity, quality and accessibility of sites and where there are any shortfalls or deficiencies. The main findings of this work demonstrate a lack of informal facilities for teenagers and of facilities for some sports and a need to focus on improving the quality of existing open spaces and sports facilities rather than

increasing the quantity of provision. South Lakeland benefits from an extensive network of footpaths and bridleways; these are of particular significance due to the numbers of people that visit the area to partake in recreational walking.

Topic: Transport

The east of the District in particular benefits from good accessibility to main national transport links. The M6 and West Coast mainline railway run through the eastern part of the district providing good access to cities in the North West and the South of England as well as Scotland. The A590 and Furness rail line provide access for communities in the west of the District, but these are considered to be in need of improvement. A branch rail line provides services to Windermere (also serving Kendal and Burneside) and a link to Barrow also serves Arnside, Grange, Cark and Ulverston.

The District has a very low population density of 68 people per km². The District is essentially rural, which presents its own challenges for transport provision and accessibility. Most households in South Lakeland own a car, with 34.3% of households owning two or more compared to 29.5% in the UK (2001). In 2001, only 17% of households in South Lakeland did not have access to a car compared to 27% in the UK. Reasonable levels of bus services are provided for the towns and larger villages, but there is less provision in rural areas, resulting in problems for some households in accessing jobs, services and education – notably amongst the elderly and the young.

The Area Transport Study for the LTP highlighted the poor rail infrastructure in the area and the infrequent bus services to settlements other than Key Service Centres and hubs. There are particularly well-documented traffic issues in Kendal. The Kendal Transport Assessment June 2009 identified a number of junctions which are currently near or at capacity. It also projects the scale of impact of potential level of development in terms of junction capacity and suggests a number of recommendations to mitigate scale of impact including a range of sustainable transport measures.

Topic: Culture and Heritage

South Lakeland boasts an interesting and varied cultural heritage, a wealth of cultural attractions and a thriving programme of cultural events. These are perhaps in greatest evidence in the main towns of Kendal and Ulverston but are abundant in smaller centres, villages and hamlets also.

There are currently 10 Conservation Areas in South Lakeland outside the National Parks. There are more than 1,700 listed buildings and 69 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, including early industrial sites such as watermills, iron furnaces and limekilns. These contribute greatly towards the character and quality of the area and to its attractiveness to tourists.

Topic: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

South Lakeland has a wide variety of wildlife and a wealth of geological and geomorphological sites of importance and interest, including impressive areas of limestone pavement.

South Lakeland contains 16,116 hectares of land designated as SSSI, as well as all or part of seven Natura 2000 sites of international importance. There are 2 Ramsar sites (Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay). Outside the designated sites, the District supports a wide variety of important habitats and species. Key habitats include woodland (including ancient broadleaved woodland), lowland wet grassland and saltmarsh.

South Lakeland is home to many key species such as the Natterjack Toad and to some particularly rare species such as the Rosy Marsh Moth, which, until recently, was thought to be extinct in England and is currently found only in South Lakeland.

Topic: Landscape

Much of the natural landscape is aesthetically impressive and rich in wildlife. The District contains parts of two national parks and part of Arnside and Silverdale AONB. These are assets that have made the District particularly attractive to visitors.

A large proportion of the District's landscape was designated as being of County landscape quality under the County Structure Plan. This policy was subsequently superseded by the RSS. Following the abolition of the RSS, a detailed Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit has been published in conjunction with Cumbria County Council and the county's other authorities to ensure that the high quality of South Lakeland's landscape is clearly documented, understood and recognised and can be taken into account in development decisions.

Topic: Built Environment and Design

South Lakeland has a wealth of distinctive, high quality built environments. However, there is potential to enhance these, particularly in the main town and village centres, for instance, through high quality, sustainable, sensitive design and through thoughtful enhancement of the public realm and the conservation of important buildings.

Topic: Air Quality

The assessment of air quality in the District is required by the Environment Act 1995. The assessment and modelling of a wide range of air pollutants across the District have identified the need for an Air Quality Management Area across Kendal town centre, including Lowther Street. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are declining on the whole across the District but remain high in Kendal Town Centre (Lowther Street, Kirkland, Blackhall Road, Highgate, New Road) and at other sites in the town (Longpool, Parkside Road, Beezon Road). Changes to traffic management in Kendal reduced air pollutants in one part of the town centre through pedestrianisation, but the problem has increased in the roads to which traffic has been displaced. The overall quality of air District-wide is high.

Topic: Flood Risk

A number of rivers and their tributaries flow through South Lakeland, adding to its character. However, careful consideration needs to be given to flooding issues especially where these rivers flow through settlements and to protect functional flood plains.

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) of the South Lakeland LDF area was undertaken in 2007 and the data is updated quarterly. The SFRA shows that fluvial flood risk is a significant issue in parts of the District, particularly in low-lying urban areas next to main rivers (such as the River Kent in Kendal), but also in some coastal areas. The Environment Agency provide data on the number of planning applications permitted contrary to the advice of the Agency, where an objection was made on flood risk or water quality grounds. South Lakeland has performed very well on this indicator, permitting no applications that the Environment Agency objected to since April 2004 unless satisfactory measures were taken by the applicant to rectify the issue of concern prior to consent being given. Flooding has become a higher-profile issue over the last 10 years as the result of incidents flooding of residential and commercial properties in towns such as Kendal and Grange and due to concern over the potential effects of climate change.

Localised surface water flooding is also an issue in many parts of the District.

Topic: Land and Soil

According to Natural England Agricultural Land Classification data, which is based on the likelihood of land being of the best and most versatile quality there is little land in the LDF area with a greater than 20% chance of being of the best and most versatile quality. Those areas that do have the greatest probability of being of the best and most versatile quality are around Holme and Beetham, north of Kirkby Lonsdale along the River Lune and around Leece.

South Lakeland has significant areas of undeveloped land, mainly agricultural, which it is important to conserve both in the interests of efficient land use and for agriculture.

Historically, the District has supported mining and other, often waterside, industrial operations, resulting in some sites of potentially contaminated land.

A large proportion of South Lakeland comprises 'freely draining slightly acid loamy soils'.

Government policy requires brownfield land (i.e. land that has been previously developed) to be considered for development in preference to 'greenfield' land. In 2009/10 83% of new dwellings were completed on brownfield land or through conversion of existing buildings compared to the Core Strategy target of 'at least 28%'.

Topic: Waste and Water

Most of South Lakeland's waste goes to landfill sites outside the District. The amount of waste collected was generally considered to be rising until recently when it started to drop due to increased recycling. In 2007/08 an average of 533kg of residual waste was collected per household; this fell to 507kg in 2008/09. Recycling of waste helps to reduce the need for raw resources and landfill/waste disposal sites. In 2009/10 45.22% of South Lakeland's waste was recycled or composted compared to 47.95% in 2008/09.

The water quality of rivers in South Lakeland is high. 91.4% of the river length in the district is classified as good for chemical quality and 95.96% is classified as good for biological quality (2007). Threats to water quality include spillage from industrial areas, run off from roads and drains, agricultural fertilisers and waste.

The use of water nationally continues to rise with customers of United Utilities using around 155 litres of water per day (2005/06), an increase of seven litres per day on 2002/03 figures (148ltrs). Unfortunately, figures are not currently available at district level.

There are issues of over-abstraction from some river catchments in South Lakeland meaning that additional water supply capacity will need to be carefully considered in the selection of development sites. Wastewater treatment capacity is also an issue in certain areas.

Topic: Climate Change and Energy

South Lakeland shares in the global challenge of being at risk from the effects of climate change and taking action to mitigate against and adapt to them. Currently, the issues of flooding and flood risk are perhaps most evident in the district. 1.2% of the District's total housing stock falls within an area that has a 1% (1 in 100 year) flood risk in relation to river flooding – this is classed as High Probability and is the highest risk area after being a functional flood plain. Further properties lie within lower probability flood risk areas. A lesser, yet still significant number are at risk from tidal flooding and flooding from minor watercourses. Flood depths and flood frequency are expected to increase as a result of climate change.

Other negative impacts of climate change in the District may include effects on biodiversity, agriculture and our lifestyles and homes due to changes in weather patterns and increased incidences of weather extremes.

Also relating to climate change are waste generation and car journeys. South Lakeland has levels of waste production and car use higher than the UK averages.

Renewable energy and energy efficiency are important in not only helping to address the causes of climate change, but also to support the energy security of the District and to ensure more prudent use of resources.

South Lakeland has a rising number of renewable energy installations, including 3 commercial and many smaller microgeneration schemes. There is current interest in further commercial scale developments in the district.

A significant proportion of the Council's housing stock is pre-war and represents significant challenges in terms of increasing the overall energy efficiency of the District's housing.

Topic: Local Economy

In socio economic terms, South Lakeland is relatively prosperous. 75.5% of the working age population are in employment, compared with a regional figure of 67.8%. In May 2010, 1.2% of all people of working age were unemployed, an increase of almost 1% since June 2008. Of those in employment, a significant majority work in the generally low-waged service sector, such as 38.3% who work in distribution, hotels and restaurant industries. This dependence on lower paid jobs is reflected in the 2009 average earnings by workplace data figure for South Lakeland of £417.6 gross weekly pay per head, which is low when compared against the equivalent regional figure of £460.0.

For a number of years there has been anecdotal evidence in relation to the lack of suitable sites for business creation and growth. The Employment Land and Premises Study (2005) has confirmed this.

Analysis of commuter flows shows that a greater number of workers travel out of rather than into South Lakeland for employment, including major long distance commuter flows from to places such as Manchester and Warrington. The travel to work patterns highlight that Barrow-in-Furness and Lancaster account for the vast majority of commuter flows into and out of the district. The biggest net gains in terms of commuter flows into South Lakeland are from Eden (265) and Craven (198), with the biggest net loss to Barrow-in-Furness (421).

South Lakeland has locational advantages that should assist in efforts to diversify and strengthen the local economy. The District has an outstanding environment and high quality of life, close proximity to three universities (Cumbria, Lancaster and Central Lancashire, Preston) and it is traversed by the M6 motorway and the West Coast mainline railway, giving easy access to the economic drivers in the metropolitan areas of Manchester and Liverpool.

Topic: Retail

Kendal is the largest retail centre and provides a range of food and non-food retail and other services, serving a much wider area than just the town and its immediate hinterland. The Retail Study identified a quantitative need for additional convenience goods floorspace in the Kendal catchment area arising from overtrading in out of centre stores.

Ulverston is the second largest centre providing a range of services and facilities in the Furness Peninsula. The study also identified a need for additional convenience goods floor space in the Ulverston catchment area mainly as a result of excessive leakage to Barrow.

Grange over Sands and Milnthorpe retain very little convenience goods expenditure and lie within the Kendal Catchment area. The high level of leakage from these smaller centres particularly to out of centre stores in Kendal reflects a qualitative deficiency. Some leakage, particularly for higher-level retail such as white goods, also occurs to Barrow, Lancaster and beyond.

Topic: Tourism

In 2008, an estimated 0.97 million tourists visited the South Lakeland LDF area spending a total of £129.8 million. This reflects the fact that tourism is one of the mainstays of South Lakeland's economy and is a major source of employment and

revenue. The benefits are increasingly shared across the District, with visitors spending on accommodation, food and drink, leisure activities and shopping. A visitor survey in 2006 showed that in the LDF area, those that are staying with friends or in other self catering accommodation make up around 32% of all visitors, whilst 17% stay in a hotel or guest house. In the same study, visiting the countryside was the top activity identified by visitors as the sort of thing they enjoy doing in the area.

40% of Cumbria's tourism accommodation is found in South Lakeland (including the two national park areas).

The 2007 Tourism Market Forecast Review (Locum Destination Consulting) suggested that tourism in Cumbria could increase in value from £1.1 billion to £1.4 billion by 2010 if the necessary infrastructure and marketing activity is put in place.

5 TASK A3 – SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

Key issues and problems have been identified using the baseline review and (to a lesser extent) the context review.

Topic	Sustainability Issues / Problems	Supporting Evidence
Housing	Continuing high demand to live in the District, due to its attractiveness as a place to retire to, work in, or have a second home.	South Lakeland Housing Needs Survey Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Strategic Housing Market Assessment Migration and Commuter Patterns % of second homes
	High house prices and affordability issues.	South Lakeland Housing Needs Survey Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Strategic Housing Market Assessment House price : income ratio
Social inclusiveness and deprivation	High and increasing proportion of the population is over 60 – with implications for services – particularly health and transport and workforce.	Census 2001 Population figures and estimates
	Relative affluence can disguise smaller areas of relative deprivation.	Indices of Deprivation (ward level data) Workplace/resident earnings comparison
Education	An imbalanced situation regarding schools (primary in particular) as some are facing closure whilst others accommodate children from out of their catchment and are over subscribed.	Cumbria CC Education
	A significant and increasing minority of the population have low qualifications.	Data on % working age population with no qualifications compared to the same figure for other areas
Health	Pressure on health services coupled with a lack of Category A Emergency Medical Provision.	Cumbria PCT

Leisure and recreation	Poor quality of some existing open space, sports and recreation provision and in some cases, lack of provision.	South Lakeland Open Space and Sports facility Assessment
Transport	Access to services and facilities is a problem in rural areas, linked to income, age and inadequate public transport in more remote areas.	LTP
	Poor road and rail infrastructure, particularly regarding access to the west of the District.	LTP
	Traffic congestion and junctions operating at near or above capacity levels in Kendal.	Kendal Transport Assessment
Culture and Heritage	The District's rich cultural heritage is vulnerable to unsympathetic alterations and development and securing resources for its repair and improvement, including seeking sustainable uses for historic buildings.	Number of listed buildings and SAMs identified as 'at risk' Conservation Area reviews and, when available, Management Plans
	Achieving development at the same time as securing the effective protection, and enhancement of the historic environment as well as promoting it's tourism and educational value.	Number of listed buildings and SAMs identified as 'at risk' Conservation Area reviews and, when available, Management Plans
Landscape	Balancing needs for housing and employment, tourism and leisure with the need to protect the District's highly valued landscapes including special consideration the important qualities and characteristics of the Arnsdale and Silverdale AONB and South Lakeland's role as part of the setting of the Lake District National Park.	Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit Arnsdale and Silverdale AONB Landscape Character Assessment

Biodiversity & Geodiversity	Balancing the needs of tourism/leisure /recreation and development with the vulnerability of important biodiversity/ geodiversity areas – including SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites and the wider landscape.	Cumbria BAP and Biodiversity Evidence Base UK BAP
	Overall long term decline in wider characteristic habitats, species and landscapes including that resulting from changing farming or land management practices.	Cumbria BAP and Biodiversity Evidence Base UK BAP
Built Environment and Design	There are some key areas in need of regeneration. This must be addressed sensitively to ensure that benefits are maximised whilst any potential negative impacts are minimised or eradicated, recognising that where there are significant negative impacts that cannot be avoided e.g. on SAC, SPA or Ramsar sites, development will be precluded.	Kendal Regeneration Action Plan Ulverston Canal Masterplan Kendal Canal Head Area Action Plan Grange Regeneration Study
Air quality	Increasing pressure on a growing number of pockets of poor air quality despite overall high air quality across the District.	SLDC Air Quality Progress reports
Flood risk	Identified risk of flooding to significant areas of the district, including parts of main towns.	South Lakeland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
Land and Soil	Reducing opportunities to develop brown field sites in preference to greenfield sites.	NLUD Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Housing Position Report South Lakeland Employment and Housing Land Search Study South Lakeland Employment Land and Premises Study
Waste and Water	Increasing production of domestic waste despite improvements in recycling.	Waste collected (kg per capita figures)

	Increasing demand for water resulting in over abstraction from catchments and for wastewater treatment as well as continuing threats of pollution to water resources.	United Utilities Water use data United Utilities Wastewater treatment Capacity information Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
Climate Change and Energy	The cost of fuels such as gas, coal and petrol continues to rise and the impacts of their use continue to exacerbate climate change and other environmental problems requiring increased provision for energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.	Rising to the Challenge – A Climate change action plan for England North West Cumbria Climate Change Strategy
	The severity and type of the long-term impacts of climate change are still uncertain. Measures are required to enable the District to adapt to and mitigate against likely impacts.	South Lakeland SFRA Rising to the Challenge – A Climate change action plan for England North West
Local Economy	Continuing loss of better-paid professional/commercial employment resulting in less choice and quality of employment. More people forced to commute out of District for well-paid work.	South Lakeland Employment Land and Premises Study Lake District Economic Futures Study Census Travel to Work Patterns
	Very low unemployment masks a heavy reliance on often low paid service sector work and relative weakness in other sectors, particularly financial and ICT services.	Employment data Employees by sector data
	Declining supply of local labour and some shortages - coupled with an apparent mismatch between training needs and workforce development.	Population data Vocal evidence from employers
	Acute shortage of quality Strategic and Local Employment Sites.	South Lakeland Employment Land and Premises Study South Lakeland Employment and Housing Land Search Study South Lakeland Urban Potential Study

	Farming is becoming less viable meaning that farms are ceasing to operate/downgrading operations with a negative effect on rural life/rural economy.	Taylor Review
Retail	Kendal town centre in particular is suffering high vacancy? (no higher than other towns) /occupancy turnover rates, this could be due to out of town shops, leakage to other centres and/or the parking issues and traffic problems/one way system in Kendal.	Kendal Economic regeneration Action Plan South Lakeland Retail Study Town Centre Health Checks
	Significant leakage from Grange and Milnthorpe to other centres reflecting a qualitative deficiency.	South Lakeland Retail Study Town Centre Health Checks Grange Regeneration Study
Tourism	Imbalance between the importance of tourism, arts and culture in the area and the relatively low value outputs and low waged jobs they create.	Lake District Economic Futures Study Employees by sector data Cumbria Tourism Survey Kendal Visitor Survey

6 TASK A4 - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The sustainability framework for assessing the documents of the South Lakeland Local Development Framework was developed jointly with other planning authorities in Cumbria. In particular we have jointly developed:

- Common sustainability objectives and indicators
- Common sources of baseline information
- A co-ordinated approach to monitoring activity

This approach recognises that many sustainability issues are common to all authorities within Cumbria and that there is a need to share resources. The approach benefits from the early, direct involvement of the statutory agencies – Natural England, English Heritage & the Environment Agency.

The process of identifying sustainability objectives began with a list of draft objectives prepared by Cumbria County Council's Sustainability Officer in consultation with the Cumbrian Local Planning Authorities and the statutory agencies. The 16 objectives are structured around the four national objectives for sustainable development. The joint working arrangement also helped to formulate the 'appraisal questions' and decision-making criteria for use in assessing proposals against objectives.

However, it would not be appropriate to apply the Cumbria wide SA framework to the appraisal of the Land Allocations DPD unchanged. It is necessary to incorporate further elements into the framework to make it appropriate to the assessment of sites rather than policies or strategies and building on the key issues and problems identified in the baseline review and the context review sections. This will help to ensure that the specific sustainability issues that need to be addressed through the Allocations DPD are enshrined throughout the SA framework.

6.2 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	Additional Decision Making Criteria (relevant to an Land Allocations DPD)
SOCIAL PROGRESS WHICH RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE			
SP1	To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	<p>SP1.1 Will it encourage local people and community groups to become involved?</p> <p>SP1.2 Will it identify and help members of society, including hard-to-reach groups, to participate fully in the decision-making process?</p> <p>SP1.3 Will it help communities to understand the decision-making process, their opportunity to influence decisions and how decisions may impact on them?</p> <p>SP1.4 Will it respect the needs of all communities and future generations?</p>	Access to village halls or other civic buildings
SP2	To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces	<p>SP2.1 Will it improve the affordability of access for all to services, essential goods and facilities?</p> <p>SP2.2 Will it help retain essential local facilities?</p> <p>SP2.3 Will it help ensure those with disabilities have physical access to transport, facilities, buildings and public spaces?</p> <p>SP2.4 Will it promote and facilitate access to, and opportunities to enjoy, the countryside, historic environment and green open space?</p>	<p>Access to open space and potential to contribute green infrastructure</p> <p>Access to a shop selling goods to meet day-to-day needs</p> <p>Access to Cultural and Leisure facilities</p> <p>Access to Transport</p> <p>Access to community facilities</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	Additional Decision Making Criteria (relevant to an Land Allocations DPD)
SOCIAL PROGRESS WHICH RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE			
SP3	To provide everyone with a decent home	<p>SP3.1 Will it help meet local housing needs, by providing housing that is of appropriate quality and affordable?</p> <p>SP3.2 Will it provide housing which is resource efficient, and has a reduced environmental impact?</p>	<p>There is no specific assessment criteria as all sites will contribute to this objective</p> <p>Employment sites will contribute to this objective through helping to provide higher wages, which will in turn help to reduce the gap between average income and average house price</p>
SP4	To improve the level of skills, education and training	<p>SP4.1 Will it help deliver education and training to help everyone develop the values, knowledge and skills to enable them to live, act and work in society?</p> <p>SP4.2 Will it help the district residents adapt to economic change and obtain new skills and training where necessary?</p> <p>SP4.3 Will it enable people to live sustainable lifestyles?</p>	<p>Access to educational facilities</p> <p>Access to training facilities</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	Additional Decision Making Criteria (relevant to an Land Allocations DPD)
SOCIAL PROGRESS WHICH RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE			
SP5	To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing	<p>SP5.1 Will it ensure all members of society have access to the health care they need?</p> <p>SP5.2 Will it contribute to reducing health inequalities associated with income, lifestyle and diet?</p> <p>SP5.3 Will it create a healthy and safe working and living environment with low rates of crime and disorder?</p> <p>SP5.4 Will it help improve the quality of life for everyone in South Lakeland?</p>	<p>Access to health services</p> <p>Access to biodiversity and potential to contribute</p> <p>Effect on air quality</p> <p>Access to open space and potential to contribute</p> <p>Access to Cultural and Leisure facilities</p>
SP6	To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	<p>SP6.1 Will it promote a sense of community identity, a sense of place and sense of local history?</p> <p>SP6.2 Will it encourage social inclusiveness and cohesion, and help continue valued local traditions?</p> <p>SP6.3 Will it promote recreational and cultural activity, embracing the arts, heritage, the environment, dialect and sport?</p> <p>SP6.4 Will it promote multi-cultural understanding, respect for all and equality of opportunity?</p>	<p>Location in relation to existing communities</p> <p>Access to Cultural and Leisure facilities</p> <p>Access to open space and potential to contribute</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	Additional Decision Making Criteria (relevant to an Land Allocations DPD)
EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT			
EN1	To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	<p>EN 1.1 Will it protect and conserve habitats, species, geological and geomorphological sites, especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?</p> <p>EN 1.2 Will it help ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?</p> <p>EN 1.3 Will it minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through new development and human activity?</p> <p>EN 1.4 Will it ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?</p>	Access to biodiversity and geodiversity and potential to contribute

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	Additional Decision Making Criteria (relevant to an Land Allocations DPD)
EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT			
EN2	To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations	<p>EN2.1 Will it protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character from unsympathetic development and changes in land management?</p> <p>EN2.2 Will it maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of rural landscapes?</p> <p>EN2.3 Will it protect the character and appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings?</p> <p>EN2.4 Will it sensitively protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape?</p> <p>EN2.5 Will it encourage low-input and organic farming, with environmental stewardship styles of land management?</p> <p>EN2.6 Will it sustain and extend tree cover, hedgerows, woodlands, and sustainable forestry?</p>	<p>Effect on landscape character</p> <p>Coalescence</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	Additional Decision Making Criteria (relevant to an Land Allocations DPD)
EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT			
EN3	To improve the quality of the built environment	<p>EN3.1 Will it protect, conserve and enhance areas, buildings and features of historic, heritage or archaeological importance and their settings?</p> <p>EN3.2 Will policies ensure that new development is of a high quality, sympathetic to the character of the built environment, strengthen local distinctiveness, enhance the public realm and help create a sense of place?</p> <p>EN3.3 Will policies promote repair, maintenance and adaptive reuse of buildings, incorporating sustainable design, sustainable construction, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?</p> <p>EN3.4 Will policies guide inappropriate development away from flood risk areas?</p> <p>EN3.5 Do policies ensure that where development in flood risk areas is permitted, the risks to people and property are mitigated?</p> <p>EN3.6 Will it reduce noise levels, light pollution, fly tipping, 'eyesores', and discourage graffiti and litter?</p> <p>EN3.7 Will it improve people's satisfaction with their neighbourhoods as places to live?</p>	<p>Greenfield or Brownfield</p> <p>Effect on built environment and potential to contribute</p> <p>Flood risk</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Additional Decision Making Criteria (relevant to an Land Allocations DPD)
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	<p>NR1.1 Will it ensure local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution and seek to improve it where possible?</p> <p>NR1.2 Will it limit or reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants?</p> <p>NR1.3 Will it encourage the use of clean, low carbon energy efficient technologies?</p> <p>NR1.4 Will it reduce the need to travel by car and promote travelling by alternative means such as public transport, cycling or walking?</p> <p>NR1.5 Will it facilitate switching the transport of goods from road to rail or water?</p> <p>NR1.6 Will it minimise the risk to people and property from flooding?</p> <p>NR1.7 Will it maximise the use of energy from renewable resources?</p> <p>NR1.8 Will it introduce and encourage methods of adapting to and mitigating climatic impacts and changes?</p>
<p>Effect on air quality</p> <p>Potential for incorporating energy efficiency and low carbon, decentralised and/or renewable energy</p> <p>Access to Transport</p>		

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	Additional Decision Making Criteria (relevant to an Land Allocations DPD)
SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES			
NR2	To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services	NR2.1 Will it maintain, and where possible improve the quality and quantity of water resources? NR2.2 Will it minimise the risk of water pollution from all sources? NR2.3 Will it promote the wide use of sustainable drainage systems? NR2.4 Will it promote measures to reduce demand and improve demand management for water? NR2.5 Will it help reduce pressure on watercourses/water bodies from diffuse pollution such as agricultural waste, fertilizer and run-off from drains and concrete surfaces? NR2.6 Will it encourage prudent water usage to reduce pressure on water resources? NR2.7 Will it align with current or planned sewerage infrastructure provision	Water supply and effect on water resources and wastewater treatment capacity

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	Additional Decision Making Criteria (relevant to an Land Allocations DPD)
SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES			
NR3	To restore and protect land and soil	NR3.1 Will it encourage development on brownfield sites? NR3.2 Will it facilitate or promote sustainable remediation technology to treat contaminated soils? NR3.3 Will it minimise the loss of greenfield sites, areas of open spaces and amenity, and productive land? NR3.4 Will it prevent soil degradation, pollution of soil and use of peat?	Greenfield or Brownfield Access to open space and potential to contribute
NR4	To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling	NR4.1 Will it minimise the amount of domestic, commercial and industrial waste generated? NR4.2 Will it increase the re-use, recovery and recycling of waste? NR4.3 Will it promote the recovery and use of energy from waste? NR4.4 Will it minimise the extraction, transport and use of primary minerals and encourage the use of recycled material?	Potential to use existing recycled materials Proximity to recycling facilities

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	Additional Decision Making Criteria (relevant to an Land Allocations DPD)
BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER			
EC1	To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<p>EC1.1 Will it increase the number, variety and quality of employment opportunities, including those offered by tourism, social enterprise and inward investment?</p> <p>EC1.2 Will it support local companies and help local businesses develop export markets?</p> <p>EC1.3 Will it help retain a skilled workforce and graduates in Cumbria?</p>	<p>Access to key transport links</p> <p>All employment sites will help to achieve this objective and housing sites will help to achieve this objective through helping to retain the workforce</p>
EC2	To improve access to jobs	<p>EC2.1 Will it increase access for all to a range of jobs, through improved training, sustainable transport and communication links?</p> <p>EC2.2 Will it lead to the location of new employment opportunities in areas of greatest need?</p>	<p>Access to key transport links</p> <p>Access to education and training facilities</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Appraisal Questions	Additional Decision Making Criteria (relevant to an Land Allocations DPD)
BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER			
EC3	To diversify and strengthen the local economy	<p>EC3.1 Will it help create the right economic conditions and infrastructure provision to encourage private sector investment?</p> <p>EC3.2 Will it stimulate the use of local companies, local products, services, heritage and culture and provide other forms of community benefit?</p> <p>EC3.3 Will it encourage indigenous growth of local firms?</p> <p>EC3.4 Will it encourage diversification, innovation and entrepreneurship, particularly in rural areas?</p> <p>EC3.5 Will it help to facilitate the provision of financial assistance to local businesses?</p> <p>EC3.6 Will it help improve the competitiveness and productivity of the local economy, increasing GVA?</p> <p>EC3.7 Will it increase the environmental performance of local companies and their products/services?</p> <p>EC3.8 Will it support research and development into environmental and other technologies, including opportunities to recycle and re-use waste?</p>	<p>Access to key transport links</p> <p>Access to training facilities</p>

6.3 Indicators and Data Collection

The selection of indicators to highlight key aspects of environmental, social or economic performance can help in:

- Assembling the evidence for the appraisal process;
- Identifying important issues and problems that should be addressed by the plan; and
- Monitoring the effects of policies and proposals once they have been implemented.

Appendix 2 sets out a series of proposed indicators, related to the 16 sustainability appraisal objectives. In identifying these we have taken account of:

- National guidance and advice from the statutory agencies;
- Existing Regional indicators produced by North West Regional Assembly (NWRA) or at local level – for example, the District Council's Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI) set out in its annual Performance Plan;
- Indicators used in the SA frameworks of comparable local authorities.

The work of developing and refining indicators is ongoing as new sources of data are sought and information becomes available. These sources have included:

- Development and improvement of the Council's own monitoring procedures;
- Further information and advice arising from the joint approach by the Cumbrian planning authorities and the statutory agencies – including consultation responses to earlier drafts of this document.

Where there are 'gaps' in the datasets, it important to continue seeking relevant indicators and data.

Appendix 2 lists the indicators identified so far against relevant appraisal objectives, and seeks to report both the current situation and identified trends for each indicator. This data is provided for South Lakeland (either district wide or the South Lakeland LDF area), together with 'comparator' areas so that local information is seen in context. Comparator data can be for a neighbouring district, the North West Region, Cumbria County or National data. The table also makes provision for:

- An indication as to whether the level of influence of the LDF on the indicator (high, medium or low);
- An overall assessment commentary;
- A record of data sources.

7. TASK A5 - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS

7.1 Method of Appraisal and Appraisal Panel

A team of 3 officers undertook appraisal of all sites (except those proposed for open space or green gap uses, as it is not considered that these are likely to result in negative impacts on sustainability and few criteria would apply) using GIS layers, evidence base information and local knowledge.

The three statutory bodies were called upon prior to the Emerging Options consultation period to agree (and amend if necessary) the outcomes of the appraisal.

A core set of criteria were used to score the sites. A spreadsheet was used to record the appraisal results. The scores were then transferred into the assessment for each settlement and were used to inform the selection of site options.

All sites (except those proposed for open space/green gap uses, as it is not considered that these are likely to result in negative impacts on sustainability and few criteria would apply) will be assessed against all criteria but the weight to be given to any given criteria and score in relation to assessing a particular site will vary depending on whether a site is proposed for residential or employment or other uses e.g. access to a school is not necessarily as important for an employment site as it is for a residential site.

It should also be noted that since the appraisal was undertaken, the Government's definition of brownfield land no longer includes domestic gardens. As such, sites that constitute domestic gardens have been scored as 'brownfield'. Fluvial flood risk data and scores have been updated since the original appraisal was undertaken as updated data has become available. Surface Water flood risk scores have also been added as this information has become newly available since the original appraisal.

The following scoring system is applied although a smaller range of scoring options will be used against some criteria as appropriate (in brackets, the source of information used to derive scores for each criteria is shown):

- ✓✓ **Contributes significantly towards sustainability objectives**
- ✓ **Contributes moderately towards sustainability objectives**
- ~ **Neutral (may include positive and negative effects balancing one another out)**
- X **Detracts moderately from sustainability objectives**
- XX **Detracts significantly from sustainability objectives**
- ? **Unknown**

SP1

Access to a Village Hall or other civic buildings (GIS layer showing location of village halls with buffer rings to indicate distances)

- ✓✓ More than one VH or CB in settlement
- ✓ One VH or CB in settlement
- ~ Haven't got one in settlement, but one nearby (about 2km walking distance)
- X No VH or CB in settlement or nearby

SP2

Access to a shop selling goods to meet day-to-day needs (GIS layer showing location of shops with buffer rings to indicate distances, local knowledge of type of shop/goods sold)

- ✓✓ Shop within 500m
- ✓ Shop between 500m and 3km away
- ~ Shop 3-5km away
- X Shop over 5km away

SP3

No criteria were used to assess sites against this objective as all housing sites will automatically help to provide people with homes and all employment sites will support access to homes by helping to raise average incomes and provide jobs, which in turn will help people to access housing

SP4

Access to educational facilities (GIS layer showing location of schools with buffer rings to indicate distances)

Primary Schools

- ✓✓ Primary School within 500m
- ✓ Primary School within 1km
- X Primary School within 3km
- XX Primary school over 3km away

Secondary Schools

- ✓✓ Secondary school within 1.5km
- ✓ Secondary school within 3km
- X Secondary school within 5km
- XX Secondary school over 5km away

SP5

Access to health services (GIS layer showing location of village halls with buffer rings to indicate distances)

- ✓✓ GP surgery within 1km
- ✓ GP surgery 1-4km
- X GP surgery 4-6km away
- XX GP surgery over 6km away

SP6

Location in relation to existing communities¹ (maps, local knowledge and aerial photographs)

- ✓✓ Site is within an existing community
- ✓ Site is on the edge of an existing community
- ~ Site is attached to an existing group of buildings no more than around 2km from an existing community
- X Site is attached to an existing group of buildings over around 2km from an existing community
- XX Site is not with a group or is attached to an existing group that is over 2km from an existing community

¹ within existing community does not automatically mean within the development boundary, this criteria relates to the sense of being within community rather than access to services

EN1

Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and potential to contribute (GIS layers of sites of biodiversity importance and species records)

To score this criterion, notes were made as to any biodiversity/geodiversity/designation of species recorded that might be affected by the site.

EN2

Effect on landscape character including where this would enhance/detract from the special landscape of the AONB (maps, local knowledge and aerial photographs)

- ✓✓ Potential for significant positive effect on landscape character
- ✓ Potential for moderate positive effect on landscape character
- ~ Likely neutral effect on landscape character
- X Potential for moderate negative effect on landscape character
- XX Potential for significant negative effect on landscape character

EN3

Effect on built environment and potential to contribute (GIS layers showing Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, local knowledge, aerial photos)

- ✓✓ Clear potential to significantly improve built environment, including where this would enhance the setting of a listed building or SAM
- ✓ Clear potential to moderately improve built environment, including where this would enhance the setting of a listed building or SAM
- ~ Limited potential to improve built environment but no evidence to suggest negative effects to built environment likely
- X Moderate potential to detract from built environment, including where this would detract from the setting of a listed building or SAM
- XX Significant potential to detract from built environment, including where this would detract from the setting of a listed building or SAM

NR1

Effect on air quality (size, development type and location of site, local knowledge, proximity to known areas of air quality issues)

- ✓✓ Potential to significantly contribute to addressing air quality issues
- ✓ Potential to moderately contribute to addressing air quality issues
- ~ Limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them
- X Potential to moderately exacerbate air quality issues
- XX Potential to significantly exacerbate air quality issues

NR2

Water supply and effect on water resources and services (comments provided by United Utilities)

United Utilities' comments on sites were used to 'score' against this criteria. In cases where they did not comment, a '?' is given as the score. There are many sites that had not been put forward for consideration at the time that UU made comments on sites and thus, many have been given a '?', whilst there are others that UU simply chose, for whatever reason not to comment on. Sites proposed subsequently have still been commented on by United Utilities, although the comments have not been used to rescore sites in relation to the SA.

NR3

Greenfield or Brownfield (local knowledge, maps, aerial photos)

Along with the score given, it was also noted if the site could be considered infill or rounding off e.g. even if a site scored XX it could be more favourable if it was also a rounding off site.

- ✓✓ Brownfield site within existing development boundaries
- ✓ Brownfield site on edge of settlement
- ~ Greenfield site within existing development boundaries
- X Brownfield site not joined to an existing settlement
- XX Greenfield extension to settlement OR Greenfield open countryside

NR4

Proximity to recycling facilities (GIS layer showing location of recycling bring sites with buffer rings to indicate distances)

- ✓✓ Within 500m of recycling site.
- ✓ Within 1km of recycling site
- ~ 1-5km of recycling site
- X Over 5km of recycling site

EC1, EC3

Access to further/higher education and training facilities including main adult education centre locations, colleges, universities (GIS layer showing location of such facilities with buffer rings to indicate distances)

- ✓✓ Within 1km of further/higher education or training facility
- ✓ 1-4km away from further/higher education or training
- ~ 4-6km away from further/higher education or training facility
- X 6-10km away from further/higher education or training facility
- XX 10 or more km away from further/higher education or training facility

EC2

Access to jobs (GIS layer showing location of key employment areas with buffer rings to indicate distances)

- ✓✓ Within 1km of key employment area
- ✓ 1-4km away from key employment area
- X 4-6km away from key employment area
- XX 6km or more away from key employment area

Additional cross-cutting criteria (relevant to more than one sustainability objective)

Access to Transport (GIS layers showing bus routes and buffers to indicate distances)

- ✓✓ Within 0.4km of a frequent bus route
- ✓ Between 0.4 and 0.8km of a frequent bus route
- ~ Within 0.4km of an infrequent bus route
- X Between 0.4 and 0.8km of an infrequent bus route
- XX More than 0.8km of any bus route

Access to open space and potential to contribute (GIS layers showing location and type of open spaces and buffer rings to show their catchments)

A note should be made alongside the score given if the development of a site would result in the loss of Important Open Space.

- ✓✓ Within catchment of at least 3 existing open space typologies
- ✓ Within catchment of at least 2 existing open space typologies
- ~ Within catchment of at least 1 existing open space typology
- XX Not within catchment of any open space typology OR removes provision with little or no potential to contribute to provision

Flood risk (GIS layers showing Flood Risk Zones – provided by the Environment Agency)

- ✓✓ Within Zone 1
- ~ Within Zone 2
- X Within Zone 3a
- XX Within Zone 3b

Flood risk (GIS layers showing Surface Water Flood Risk Zones – provided by the Environment Agency)

- ✓✓ No surface water issues
- X 1:200 year occurrence to a depth of >0.1m
- XX 1:200 year occurrence to a depth of >0.3m

Potential for incorporating energy efficiency and renewable energy (local knowledge, maps, aerial photos)

- ✓✓ Excellent potential for incorporating energy efficiency and renewable energy
- ✓ Good potential for incorporating energy efficiency and renewable energy
- ~ Some potential for incorporating energy efficiency and renewable energy
- X Possible constraints to incorporating energy efficiency and renewable energy
- XX Clear constraints to incorporating energy efficiency and renewable energy

Access to Cultural and Leisure facilities (GIS layers showing location of such facilities and buffer rings to show distances)

- ✓✓ At least 2 leisure or cultural facilities within 6km.
- ✓ At least 2 leisure or cultural facilities within 8km.
- ~ 1 leisure or cultural facility within 8km.
- X 1 leisure or cultural facility within 10km
- XX No major leisure or cultural facility within 10km

Potential to use existing recycled materials (maps, aerial photos and local knowledge were used to check whether the development of a site could use existing buildings)

- ✓✓ Potential for all of development to make use of existing buildings.
- ✓ Potential for part of development to make use of existing buildings and the remainder has potential for use of recycled building materials.
- ~ All new build but potential for use of recycled building materials.
- X Limited potential for use of recycled building materials.

Potential for coalescence (maps, aerial photos and local knowledge)

- ✓✓ Development of site has no potential to contribute to coalescence of settlements currently or in the foreseeable future
- ✓ Development of site unlikely to contribute to coalescence of settlements currently or in the foreseeable future
- ~ Development of site unlikely to contribute to coalescence of settlements now but could in the future
- X Development of site likely to contribute to coalescence of settlements now or in the future
- XX Development of site will cause coalescence of settlements

The table below shows an example of how the completed appraisal for a site would typically look.

Ref. No.	Land use	Village Hall or Other Civic Building	Shop	Access to Educational Facilities: P S		Biodiversity	Health Services (GP's)	Flood Risk	Location in relation to existing communities
R142	R	✓ (1 facility, Levens) <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ ✓ / ✓ (95:5) <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ ✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	X	Potential Great Crested Newt site in N & NE 70% of site. Numerous key species	✓ ✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ ✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>

Ref. No.	Land use	Landscape character	Built envn	Air quality	Water Supply	Greenfield or brownfield	Recycling	Education and Training
R142	R	X (CL)	~	X	No surface water to foul sewer and public sewer crosses - no build over - UU	XX	✓ ✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	~

Ref. No.	Land use	Access to jobs	Transport	Open Space	Energy Efficiency	Culture and Leisure	Recycled materials	Coalescence
R142	R	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ ✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ ✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	~	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	~	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>

APPENDIX 1 - Plans and Programmes Reviewed

International

- Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
- Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)
- EC Council Directive 79/409/EEC, on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979)
- EC Council Directive 85/337/EEC & 97/11/EC, on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment (1985)
- EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992)
- EC Council Directive 99/31/EC, on the landfill of waste (1999)
- EC Council Directive 2000/60/EC, Water Framework Directive (2000)
- EC Council Directive 2001/42EC – ‘on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment’
- Kyoto Protocol (1997)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)
- The European Landscape Convention – Florence Convention (2002)
- European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised from 1985 Granada version) – Valetta Convention (1992)
- The European Spatial Development Perspective – Brussels (1999)

National

- Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future: Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI, 2003)
- Planning Policy Statement 1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM, 2005)
- Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1 (DCLG, 2007)
- Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (DCLG, November 2006)
- Planning Policy Statement 4 – Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (DCLG, 2009)
- Planning Policy Statement 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM, August 2004)
- Planning Policy Statement 9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM, August 2005)
- Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning For Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM 2005)
- Planning Policy Statement 12 – Local Spatial Planning (DCLG, 2008)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 – Transport (DETR, 2001)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment (DoE, 1994)

- Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 – Archaeology and Planning (DoE, 1990)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM, 2002)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 20 – Coastal Planning (DoE, 1992)
- Planning Policy Statement 22 – Renewable Energy (ODPM, 2004)
- Planning Policy Statement 23 – Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM, 2004)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 24 – Planning and Noise (DoE, 1994)
- Planning Policy Statement 25 – Development and Flood Risk (CLG, 2006)
- Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (DCLG, 2006)
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR, 2000)
- Rural Strategy 2004 (DEFRA, 2004)
- Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choices Easier (White Paper) (DoH, 2004)
- Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food: Facing the Future (DEFRA, 2002)
- Transport Ten-Year Plan 2000 (Department of Transport, 2000)
- The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (DEFRA 2007)
- Waste Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2007)
- Securing the Future: A UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA 2005)
- Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2002)
- Biodiversity – The UK Action Plan (HMSO, 1994)
- Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Government statement ‘The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future’ (DCMS, 2001)

Regional

- North West of England Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (September 2008) (now revoked)
- Action for Sustainability: The Programme for Integrating Sustainable Development Across the North West (NWRA 2003)
- North West Regional Transport Strategy (NWRA, 2004)
- Rising to the Challenge – A Climate Change Action Plan for England’s North West 2010-2012 (Climate Change North West)
- England’s Northwest Regional Economic Strategy (2006)

- North West Development Agency – A New Vision for North West Coastal Resorts (NWDA, March 2003)
- North West Regional Freight Strategy (North West Freight Advisory, May 2004)
- Lake District Economic Futures, Policy Statement (NWDA March 2005)
- Employment Land Study, Employment Sites Appraisal Phase 1 and 2 Report (4NW December 2009)
- North West Sustainable Energy Strategy (NWRA, July 2006)
- North West Cultural Consortium/North West Development Agency – Cultural Strategy (NWDA, 2002)
- The Updated North West Regional Waste Strategy (consultation draft) (4NW, November 2009)
- North West River Basin Management Plan (December 2009)
- North West Regional Housing Strategy 2009 (4NW, 2009)
- The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004 – 2008 (Sport England North West, 2004)
- The Strategy for Tourism in England’s North West 2003-2010 (NWDA, June 2003)
- Investment for Health: A Plan for North West England (2003)
- Northwest Regional Skills Partnership Annual Statement of Skills Priorities for 2007-10
- English Heritage in the North West 2006 – 2008 (English Heritage, 2006)
- Heritage Counts 2009 – The State of the North West’s Historic Environment (English Heritage, 2009)
- The Agenda for Growth – The Regional Forestry Framework for England’s Northwest (Northwest Regional Forestry Framework Partnership, 2005)
- Streets for All: North West Manual (English Heritage, 2005)

Sub Regional / County

- Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy – (Cumbria Strategic Partnership, 2008-2028)
- Morecambe Bay Primary Care Trust Service Development Plan and Local Delivery Plans
- Cumbria Minerals and Waste Core Strategy 2009
- Cumbria Minerals and Waste Allocations DPD (Submission version - April 2010)
- Cumbria Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2007 – 2020 (jointly produced by Cumbria County Council and Cumbrian districts)
- Replacement Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001 - 2016, Deposit Plan May 2004, Proposed Changes, June 2004, Panel Report Jan 2005, Modifications, September 2005; adopted April 2006.

- Replacement Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan, Technical Paper 8 – Sustainability Appraisal (2002), Paper 7 - Monitoring and Implementation (2002), Paper 5 – Landscape Character (2002)(Cumbria County Council/LDNPA)
- Cumbria Housing Strategy 2006-2011 (Cumbria Sub-Regional Housing Group, 2006)
- Cultural Strategy for Cumbria (Cumbria County Council, 2003)
- LTP2 April 2006 to March 2012 (Cumbria County Council, April 2006)
- Draft Local Transport Plan 3 (2011-2026) (Cumbria County Council Consultation Draft, June 2010)
- Cumbria Sustainability Strategy (Cumbria County Council, January 2004 (updated 2006))
- Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership, April 2001)
- Cumbria Tourism Destination Management Plan, 2009-10 (Cumbria Tourism)
- Cumbria Tourism Volume and Value 2000-2008 and other Cumbria Tourism research
- Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit (Cumbria County Council and District Councils – March 2011)
- Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation programme (Cumbria County Council, LDNPA, English Heritage, 2009)
- Cumbria Commissioning Strategy for older people and their carers 2009-2019
- Draft Arnsdale and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Landscape Character Assessment

District

- South Lakeland Community Strategy 2008 – 2028 (South Lakeland Strategic Partnership, 2008)
- South Lakeland Corporate Plan 2010 – 2013 (SLDC, 2009)
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SLDC, March 2009)
- South Lakeland Strategic Housing Market Assessments (SLDC, December 2009)
- South Lakeland Employment and Housing Land Search Study (SLDC, March 2009)
- South Lakeland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (October 2007)
- South Lakeland Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership – Partnership Plan 2008 - 2011 (South Lakeland Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership, 2008)
- Economic Development Strategy for South Lakeland (SLDC, January 2004)
- South Lakeland Waste Management Strategy 2003/4 – 2010/11 (SLDC)
- Cultural Strategy for South Lakeland 2005 – 2010 (SLDC, November 2004)

- Air Quality in South Lakeland – Progress Reports (SLDC, Annual)
- Arnside and Silverdale AONB Management Plan (2009)
- South Lakeland’s Older Persons Housing Strategy Update 2007 – 2011 (SLDC, 2007)
- South Lakeland Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013 (SLDC, 2008)
- Arts Strategy for South Lakeland 2005 – 2010 (SLDC, April 2005)
- River Kent and Leven Catchment Flood Management Plan
- Kent, Leven & Crake and Derwent, West Cumbria and Duddon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies/Plans
- South Cumbria Fisheries Action Plan (2006)
- Kendal Economic Regeneration Action Plan (Kendal Regeneration Partnership, 2007)
- Grange-over-Sands Regeneration Strategy (SLDC, December 2007)
- Kendal Transport Assessment (SLDC, June 2009)
- Employment Land and Premises Study, December 2005 (SLDC)
- Ulverston Conservation Area Appraisal, South Lakeland Conservation Officer (Adopted May 2006)
- Kendal Conservation Area Appraisal, South Lakeland Conservation Officer (Adopted December 2007)
- Grange-over-Sands Conservation Area Appraisal, South Lakeland Conservation Officer (Adopted August 2006)
- Milnthorpe Conservation Area Appraisal, South Lakeland Conservation Officer (Adopted December 2009)
- Kirkby Lonsdale Conservation Area Appraisal, South Lakeland Conservation Officer (Adopted February 2008)
- Heversham Conservation Area Appraisal, South Lakeland Conservation Officer (Adopted April 2009)
- Newland Conservation Area Appraisal, South Lakeland Conservation Officer (Adopted March 2008)
- Beetham Conservation Area Appraisal, South Lakeland Conservation Officer (Adopted March 2008)
- Burton-in-Kendal Conservation Area Appraisal, South Lakeland Conservation Officer (Adopted October 2009)
- Cartmel Conservation Area Appraisal, South Lakeland Conservation Officer (Adopted March 2009)

APPENDIX 2 - Indicators and Baseline Data

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend		Comments
SP1 - To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	% Community groups consulted responding to SLDC LDF consultation*	H	<p>SLDC Core Strategy Preferred Options June 2008 14.0%</p> <p>SLDC Core Strategy – Issues & Options December 2005 8%</p> <p>Source: SLDC Development Plans Team</p> <p>* The percentage of those community groups consulted who responded to consultation</p>	None available	SLDC Statement of Community Involvement July August 2005 3.8%		Aim to consult as effectively as possible but cannot directly control actual numbers of respondents. Number of community groups on consultation database = 56
	Election turn-out	L	SLDC 2010 75.8% (General election)	Eden District 2010 70.8% (General Election)	SLDC 2000 42.1% 2001 66.0% (County - Also	Eden District 1999 37.0% 2001 63.9% (County - Also General Election	Figures are skewed where county and general elections were held on the same day as people could have been counted twice,

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments
			Source: SLDC website and UK Elections Centre, Plymouth - elections@plymouth.ac.uk		General Election on the same day) 2002 40.9% 2003 33.6% 2003 44.1% 2004 55.0% 2005 64.5% 2005 69.1% (County - Also General Election on the same day 2007 40.8% 2006 53.0% 2007 54%	hence the high figures

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments
SP2 - To improve access to services & facilities, the countryside & open spaces	Amount of new residential development within 30 mins. public transport travel time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centre(s)	H	SLDC 09/10	Cumbria Average 2007/08 (excluding YDNPA area)	SLDC 08/09	South Lakeland has a greater percentage of new residential development within 30 mins. public transport time of all the identified facilities or services compared to the Cumbrian averages.
			GP 92%	GP 88.8%	GP 86.1%	
			Hospital 78%	Hospital 73.9%	Hospital 64.9%	
Primary 94%	Primary 92.5%	Primary 93.6%				
Secondary 94%	Secondary 83.2%	Secondary 93.1%				
Employment 93%	Employment 85.8%	Employment 93.6%				
Retail Centre 93%	Retail 84.1%	Retail Centre 93.1%				
			Cumbria Average 2006/07 (excluding YDNPA area)	SLDC 07/08		
			GP 88%	GP 97%		
			Hospital 64%	Hospital 74%		
			Primary 91%	Primary 97%		
			Secondary 81%	Secondary 97%		
			Employment 83%	Employment 97%		
			Retail 86%	Retail Centre 97%		
				SLDC 06/07		
				GP 91%		
				Hospital 73%		
				Primary 91%		
				Secondary 91%		
				Employment 91%		
				Retail Centre 91%		
			Source: Cumbria County Council			

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments
	The % of the population within 20 mins. travel time (urban walking, rural by car) of different sports facility types, one of which has achieved a quality mark.	M	SLDC 2007 49.6%	Eden 2007 3.9% Eden 2006 1.33% Eden 2005 2.1%	SLDC 2006 49.97% SLDC 2005 46.6%	Favourable position in comparison to neighbouring district. Best in the County, though need to keep an eye on this indicator, as there is a slight reduction on last year's figures. Sports facilities are Ulverston and Kendal Leisure centres and Low Wood Leisure Club.
			Source: Sport England inforw@sportengland.org			
SP3 - To provide everyone with a decent home	Number of affordable homes completed (both by registered social landlords and planning obligation) and as a % of all dwelling completions	H	SLDC 09/10 128 units completed 45% of total net completions		SLDC 08/09 43 units completed 28% of total net completions SLDC 07/08 24 units completed 15% of total net completions SLDC 06/07 39 units completed 16% of total net completions	Number of affordable units has increased following a decline in 07/08. The fluctuations partly reflect the changes within the housing market.
			Source: SLDC Development Strategy Team			

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments
	House price/earnings ratio based on average gross household income	M	SLDC 2009 7.4	UK 2008 5.1 UK 2005 4.36 UK 2004 4.13 Cumbria 2008 6.4 Cumbria 2005 4.05 Cumbria 2004 3.43	SLDC 2008 9.00 2007 8.66 2006 8.7 2005 5.85 2004 5.32 2003 5.79	Escalating house prices, South Lakeland has higher property prices than all other Cumbrian authorities. Heavy reliance on low paid jobs. Figure based on two people's earnings – increase in single person households – ratio based on one person's earnings would be a lot more.
SP4 - To improve the level of skills, education and training	% Working Population with NVQ4 or higher	M	SLDC 2009 36%	UK 2008 29% NW 2009 27%	SLDC 2008 33% SLDC 2006 31.9% SLDC 2005 30.2%	A higher than average proportion of the working age population have good qualifications whilst a lower than average proportion have no qualifications. Ensuring provision for higher quality employment and training is made will be a key aim for the LDF.
			Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk			
	% working age population with no qualifications	M	SLDC 2009 5.7%	UK 2008 12.4% NW 2009 13.8%	SLDC 2008 9.1% SLDC 2007 10.1% SLDC 2006 4.6% SLDC 2005 9.9%	
			Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk			
SP5 - To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	Crime rate: Incidences of crime per 1000 population per year (7 key offences)	L	SLDC 2009/10 23	Eden 2009/10 20 E&W 2009/10 45		Levels of crime in the district are lower than the national average. This measurement has recently been amended and there is no data for earlier years.
			Source: Cumbria Police			

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments
	Life Expectancy at Birth (male & female in years)	L	SLDC 2005/07 79.4 M 83.1 F www.healthprofiles.info	England 2005/07 77.5 M 81.7 F 2004/06 77.2 M 81.5 F Cumbria PCT 2004/06 77.4 M 81.6 F 2004/06 77.0 M 81.5 F	SLDC 2004/06 78.8 M 82.9 F 2003/05 78.6 M 82.7 F	South Lakeland has a higher than average and gradually increasing life expectancy. This is a positive situation but also has implications for service provision in terms of an ageing population.
	% Households with 1 or more person with a limiting long term illness	L	SLDC 2001 census 33% 14,688 households out of a total of 44,129 households in South Lakeland	Cumbria 2001 census 37% 76,365 households out of a total of 209,027 households Cumbria 1991 census 23% 48,199 households out of a total of 210,311 households	SLDC 1991 census 20% 9,213 households out of a total of 45,715 households in South Lakeland	Unfavourable situation. Both in South Lakeland and Cumbria from 1991 – 2001 the % of households with 1 or more person with a limiting long-term illness has increased by 13% and 14% respectively. No update available until 2011 census.
Source: 2001 & 1991 Census of Population & Cumbria County Council Website, Information & Intelligence Unit http://www.cumbriacc.gov.uk/ ; Audit Commission Area Profiles website http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk						

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments
	% Residents feeling 'safe' or 'fairly safe' outside in the local area after dark	L	SLDC 2005-06 81%	2005/06 Cumbria 81% England 70% 2004/05 Cumbria 84% England 72%	SLDC 2004-05 84%	The figure has minimally reduced. However the result compares favourably to the national average.
Source: Audit Commission Area Profiles Website http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk ;						
SP6 - To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	The number (No. Per /100,000 population) of racial incidents reported to SLDC and subsequently recorded	L	SLDC 2007/08 0	Cumbria 2004/05 34.70 2003/04 36 2002/03 44	SLDC 2006/07 5 2005/06 2 2004/05 0 2003/04 0 2002/03 0	Position favourable – levels of racial incidents low but fluctuating. This may be largely due to a generally low population of people from origins outside the UK with an influx of Eastern Europeans beginning in the 2005/06 period. Locals may now be more used to this situation and thus tensions have now reduced.
Source: SLDC BVPI No.174 monitoring; Audit Commission Website http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk ; BVPI data provision 2003/04 & 2002/03						

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments
	Percentage of residents who think for their local area over the past three years, that race relations have got better or stayed the same	L	SLDC 2003/04 90.78%	Cumbria 2003/04 85.08%	None possible at present	Favourable situation in comparison to Cumbria and neighbouring district, though, as above, this may change as the population of those from non-UK origins increases.
Source: Audit commission Area Profiles website http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk						
	% of residents who think that over the past three years, that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same	M	SLDC 2003/04 95.69%	Cumbria 2003/04 79.56%	No trend data currently available	Favourable situation in comparison to Cumbrian average.
			Source: Audit Commission Area Profiles Website http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk			
EN1 - To protect and enhance biodiversity	% SSSIs in favourable or recovering	L	SLDC 2010 91%	Cumbria 2008 84% Cumbria 2006 77% Cumbria 2004 71.4%	SLDC 2008 86.89% 2007 83.1%	Fluctuations in the percentage of SSSI in favourable condition, however, the percentage

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments
	condition (ha)		Source: Natural England		2006 80.1%	remains high.
	Total area designated as SSSIs (ha)	L	SLDC 2010 16,116.84ha Source: Natural England		SLDC 2008 16,116.84ha 2007 16,116.84ha 2006 16,116.84ha 2005 34,579.64ha 2003 34,483.23ha	
	Habitats and species – Improved local biodiversity – proportion of sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented (National Indicator NI197)	M	SLDC 2009/10 38%	Cumbria 2008/09 27%	SLDC 2008/09 33%	This was a new indicator in 2008/09.
Source: NI 197 Covalent						

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments
EN2 - To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	% Dwellings built on greenfield land	H	SLDC 2009/10 19%		SLDC 2008/09 21% 2007/08 42% 2006/07 43% 2004/05 41.82% 2003/04 50%	There has been a substantial reduction in this percentage in the last year. However the supply of non-greenfield land is very limited in the district and so an increase in this indicator can be expected.
			Source: SLDC monitoring			
	Number of Tree Preservation Orders made	L	SLDC 2008/09 8		SLDC 07/08 5 06/07 4 05/06 7 04/05 5	
			Source: SLDC Planning Services			
EN3 - To improve the quality of the built environment	% Listed buildings at risk (all grades)	M	SLDC 2010 9 in LDF area	Eden 2007 5 Listed buildings at risk 0.25% of 1962 listed buildings	SLDC 2009 7 in LDF area SLDC 2008 7 in LDF area	Exercise required to count total in LDF area in order to enable a percentage to be calculated.
			Source: English Heritage- Heritage at risk register			
	% Grade I and II Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) at risk	M	SLDC 2009 5 8% of 60 SAMs in LDF area	Eden District 2006 9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk: 3% of 298 scheduled ancient monuments	SLDC 2009 6 - 10% of 60 SAMs in LDF area SLDC 2008	

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments
			Source: SLDC, English Heritage Buildings at Risk List		6 - 10% of 60 SAMs in LDF area SLDC 2007 5 - 8.3% of 60 SAMs	
	Number of Conservation Area appraisals undertaken	M	SLDC 2008/09 3 reviewed		SLDC 07/08 4 Reviewed SLDC 06/07 2 Reviewed	There are 10 conservation areas in the LDF area and reviews are now complete (one was reviewed prior to this monitoring commencing).
			Source: SLDC Conservation Officer			
NR1 - To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce the need to travel	Nitrogen Dioxide NO₂ (the annual average concentration levels (ug/m3) for both Kendal and Ulverston)	M	2009 Top Lowther Street, Kendal 39.04µg/m ³ Fountain Street, Ulverston 22.01µg/m ³		2008 Top Lowther Street, Kendal 49.53µg/m ³ Fountain Street, Ulverston 29.77µg/m ³ 2007 Lowther Street, Kendal 48µg/m ³ Fountain Street, Ulverston 29µg/m ³	NO ₂ levels are fluctuating across the district, there are still pockets of higher levels of NO ₂ in the town centres. 40µg/m ³ is the nationally accepted maximum.
			Source: SLDC Environmental Protection diffusion tube data r.shaw@southlakeland.gov.uk			
	Total CO₂ Emissions (tonnes per capita)	H	SLDC 2006 12.33	Eden 2004 26.2	SLDC 2005 12.52 2004 13.5 2003 13.9	In Cumbria, only Eden district has a greater tonnage of CO ₂ emissions per capita than South Lakeland; this is not a favourable position. South Lakeland is in the worst quarter nationally.
			Source: Audit Commission, Covalent			

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments
	Renewable energy capacity installed by type (MW)	H	SLDC 2007/08 Onshore wind 0.002 MW Solar 0.011 MW GSHP 0.008MW Total 0.021 MW Source: SLDC Monitoring		SLDC 2006/07 Onshore wind 0.002 MW Solar 0.011 MW GSHP 0.008MW Total 0.021 MW	A minimal amount of renewable energy was installed in the LDF area of South Lakeland during 2007/08. This reflects the fact that there have been no commercial or otherwise large renewable energy projects permitted or completed. Changes to the rules regarding permitted development for renewable installations means that monitoring of installations has become very difficult and as such no data was recorded for 2008/09. The lack of major schemes completed relates to a lack of applications for major schemes rather than refusals.
	Number of businesses achieving or working towards Bronze, Silver or Gold of the Cumbria Business Environment Network (CBEN) Environmental Awards Scheme	M	LDF area March 2009 27		LDF area March 2006 14	
	Source: CREA, Cumbria Business Environment Network					

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments
NR2 - To improve water quality and water resources	No. of planning applications permitted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency where the objection was made on flood risk or water quality grounds	H	SLDC 2008/09 0		SLDC 07/08 0 06/07 0 05/06 0 04/05 0 03/04 10	
			Source: Environment Agency			
	% River length where water quality is considered good (Chem. and Bio.)	M	SLDC 2006 91.4% Chem. 95.96% Bio.	NW 2006 63.2 % Chem. 55.99% Bio.	SLDC 2005 90.9% Chem. 88.14% Bio.	There has been an encouraging increase river quality in the district in relation to biological water quality. Whilst there has been an improvement in chemical water quality since 2005, levels still fall short of those identified in 2004. The quality of South Lakeland rivers remains well above the average for the region. EA have now stopped monitoring rivers in this way due to the changes under the Water Framework Directive.
			Source: Environment Agency	NW 2005 62.6% Chem. 55.02% Bio.	SLDC 2004 91.10 % Chem. 88.15% Bio	

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments	
	Daily Domestic Water Use per capita	M	United Utilities 2007/8 144 litres	National 2007/08 153 litres	United Utilities 2006/07 144 l 2005/06 144 l 2004/05 144 l	National 2006/07 154 l 2005/06 155 l 2004/05 154 l	Figures are not available by local authority district. United Utilities owns and operates the water network in the north west of England which serves a population of 6.8 million in 3 million homes.
	Source: United Utilities contact david.hardman@uuplc.co.uk						
	Number and percentage of homes and/or businesses with water saving measures	M	United Utilities 2008/09 58245 water meters installed 2008/09 30,000 'hippo' packs distributed	No comparison data available	No comparison data available	Figures are not available by local authority district. United Utilities owns and operates the water network in the north west of England which serves a population of 6.8 million in 3 million homes.	
Source: United Utilities contact david.hardman@uuplc.co.uk							
NR3 - To restore and protect land and soil	% new and converted dwellings on previously-developed land (PDL)	H	SLDC 2009/10 81%	Targets 60% National 50% Cumbria	SLDC 08/09 78% 07/08 58% 06/07 57%		
			Source: SLDC Monitoring				

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments
NR4 - To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling	Proportion of housing provision built at a) <30 dwellings per ha. (net) b) 30 to 50 dwellings per ha. (net) c) >50 dwellings per ha. (net)	H	SLDC 2009/10 a) 21% b) 9% c) 69%	NW 04/05 a) 21.3% b) 31.2% c) 46.6% 05/06 15.1% 31.5% c) 53.4%	SLDC 2008/09 a) 28% b) 35% c) 37% SLDC 07/08 a) 47% b) 10% c) 43% SLDC 06/07 a) 33% b) 33% c) 33%	The vast majority (78%) of new developments have been built at over 30 dwellings per hectare, the figure recommended by the Government. This is an overall improvement on previous years. The coalition government has now removed the requirement for minimum density.
	Volume of Household waste collected per person per year (kg per head)	L	SLDC 2009/10 515kg	Eden 08/09 481kg 07/08 556kg Cumbria 06/07 596.41kg 05/06 635.88kg	SLDC 08/09 507kg 07/08 553kg	
			Source: SLDC Monitoring/NW Monitoring			
			Source: SLDC Monitoring/CCC			

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments
	% Household waste collected which is recycled or composted	L	SLDC 2009/10 45.22%	Eden 08/09 47.86% 07/08 26.7% (R) 19.96% (C) Cumbria 08/09 42.28% 07/08 22.24% (R) 15.80% (C)	SLDC 2008/09 46.12% 2007/08 23.51% (R) 18.35% (C) 2006/07 16.83% (R) 14.11% (C)	
			Source: SLDC Monitoring/CCC			

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend	Comments
EC1 - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Employment land available by type	H	SLDC 09/10 B1a 0 ha B1b 0 ha B1c 0.31 ha B2 0 ha B8 0 ha Mixed Use 17.65 ha Total 17.96 ha Source: CCC		SLDC 08/09 B1a 3.01 ha B1b 0 ha B1c 2.5 ha B2 0 ha B8 0 ha Mixed Use 18.92 ha Total 24.43 ha	Amendments to this indicator mean that data is now classified by Use Class Order (UCO) and sites under construction are now included in the land available category. Annual changes can be accounted to completions and the expiry of permissions.
	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	H	SLDC 2009/10 0 ha Source: CCC			
EC2 - To improve access to jobs	% of the working age population that are JSA claimants	M	SLDC April 2010 1.2% Source: Nomis	NW April 2010 4.0%	SLDC April 2009 1.4% March 2007 0.6% March 2006 0.85%	
	The percentage of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work	M	13.4% 2001	2001 Cumbria 12.8% Eden 16.6% National average 14.16%		No update available until 2011 census.
Source: Audit Commission Area Profiles Website http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk						

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	LDF Influence High/ Medium/ Low	SLDC Unless otherwise stated, data is for whole of South Lakeland District	Comparator	Trend		Comments
	Percentage and total number of employed residents who work outside Cumbria	L	4,459 - 2004 10.5% of employed residents	None available at present	None available at present	None available at present	Data was supplied from a household survey conducted in 2004. This has not been repeated and will not be updated until 2011 census.
Source: Cumbria County Council Information & Intelligence Unit http://www.cumbriacc.gov.uk/							
EC3 - To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Economic Activity rate expressed as a % of all working age people	M	SLDC 2009 79.0%	NW 2009 74.4% NW 2008 72.1% NW 2007 76.8%	SLDC 2008 84.3% 2007 79.4% 2006 82.6% 2005 84.5%		
			Source: NOMIS				
	Amount of floor space developed for employment by type	L	SLDC 2009/10 B1a 4655 m ² B1b 0 m ² B1c 287 m ² B2 5347 m ² B8 1806 m ² Total : 12685 m ²		SLDC 2008/09 B1a 4835 m ² B1b 0 m ² B1c 166 m ² B2 2858 m ² B8 3404 m ² Total : 11263 m ²	This indicator has been widened to include ALL additional floorspace including intensifications. Previously, new floorspace was recorded only when it involved the development of land additional to the existing curtilage.	
	GVA £ per head	M	East Cumbria 2007 (Includes South Lakeland, Eden and Carlisle LA Districts) £16,374 per head	NW 2006 £16,380 NW 2005 £15,571	East Cumbria (includes South Lakeland, Eden and Carlisle LA Districts) 2006 £15,450 per head 2005 £15,157 per head		East Cumbria is still faring better than West Cumbria in terms of GVA.
			Source: Invest in Cumbria/CCC				

APPENDIX 3 – Consultees

Consultation on the Scoping Report included, at each stage of consultation:

- Sending the document by post or email to the consultees listed below .
- Notifying all organisations on South Lakeland Local Development Framework consultee database (as at January 2012 c.6000 people including Parish and Town Councils in and adjoining the area) by letter or email that the document is available on the Council's website – www.southlakeland.gov.uk/ldf
- Placing the document for inspection at Council offices and libraries in LDF area.
- Issuing press releases.

Statutory Organisations

Environment Agency

Natural England

English Heritage

Internal Consultees

Portfolio Holder Advisory Group

Strategic Director Customer Services

Policy Manager

Community and Housing Manager

Development Control Manager

Building Control Manager

Environmental Protection Manager

Cultural and Economic Prosperity Manager

Other External Organisations (not exhaustive list)

Government Office for North West

4NW

North West Development Agency

Highways Agency

Morecambe Bay Primary Care Trust

Cumbria County Council (Strategic Planning, Highways, Environment, South Lakeland Area)

Lake District & Yorkshire Dales National Park Authorities

Barrow Borough Council

Copeland Borough Council

Allerdale Borough Council

Eden District Council

Lancaster City Council

Craven District Council

Cumbria Wildlife Trust

RSPB

Friends of the Lake District

South Lakeland Local Strategic Partnership (Executive and Environment Task Group)

South Lakeland Chamber of Commerce

Arnsdale Silverdale AONB

Cumbria Tourist Board

Cumbria Vision

National Trust

Voluntary Action Cumbria

Other Members of Cumbria SA Working Group

Cumbria Disability Network

AWAZ

Age Concern

Outreach