



# South Lakeland Local Plan

## Annual Monitoring Report April 2015 - March 2016



January 2017

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## FOREWORD

Welcome to South Lakeland's 2016 Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report.

South Lakeland is the Local Planning Authority for South Lakeland District outside the Yorkshire Dales and Lake District National Parks. Although this only represents around a third of the area of the District, it contains about three quarters of the District's population and is the area where most development is likely to take place.

The Local Plan Monitoring Report sets out the latest information on key social, environmental and economic characteristics and trends affecting South Lakeland District. These are the issues which South Lakeland is seeking to address through the Local Plan. It tells you of our progress in preparing, adopting and implementing the documents that form part of or support the Local Plan for South Lakeland (outside the National Parks).

Significant progress has been made in recent years and South Lakeland District Council has an up-to-date, adopted Local Plan which includes both a Core Strategy and a Land Allocations document setting out where new housing and employment development can take place up to 2025. The Local Plan complements the Council Plan which seeks to deliver 1000 affordable homes to rent and 1000 jobs by 2025.

We hope that you find the document interesting and informative; it helps to demonstrate that South Lakeland District Council is on track to making South Lakeland the best place to live, work and explore.

Development Strategy Team  
South Lakeland District Council

### Comments welcome!

We welcome any comments you may have on this document and its implications, as well as any useful information or data you may hold. Although this document will not go out for public consultation, any comments or information we receive will contribute to improving future Annual Monitoring Reports. Please send your comments to the Development Strategy Team, South Lakeland District Council, South Lakeland House, Lowther Street, Kendal LA9 4DL, or telephone 01539 793388 or email the Development Strategy Team on [developmentplans@southlakeland.gov.uk](mailto:developmentplans@southlakeland.gov.uk)

This Annual Monitoring Report can be found on the [Local Plan Monitoring page](#) of Council's website. **Alternative formats of the document are available by calling 01539 793388.**



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the twelfth Monitoring Report for the South Lakeland Local Plan. It provides information for the year 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 and is important because it:

- Paints a picture of the District's key social, environmental and economic characteristics and issues. This helps provide a sound basis for developing and improving Local Plan policies and monitoring their impact over the longer term;
- Informs you of our progress in preparing the Local Plan for South Lakeland (outside the National Parks);
- Sets out a framework for monitoring adopted policies in the Core Strategy, Land Allocations DPD and saved policies of the 2006 Local Plan to tell us whether they are working and what difference they are making to the District.

## Key Characteristics and Issues in South Lakeland

Section 2 of this report provides a summary of some of the main characteristics and issues affecting South Lakeland, based around a set of 'contextual' indicators and other relevant data.

## Progress on the preparation of Local Plan documents

Section 3 of the Annual Monitoring Report reviews progress in the preparation of the Local Plan documents for South Lakeland (outside the National Parks). It considers progress during the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.

South Lakeland adopted its Core Strategy on 20 October 2010 and its Land Allocations DPD on 17 December 2013.

The Council adopted a revised Local Development Scheme in July 2015, to set the milestones for preparing other Development Plan Documents (DPD's) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). Section 3 provides the current picture.

## A Framework for Monitoring Policies

Section 4 sets out a framework for monitoring the policies in the adopted Core Strategy and Land Allocations documents and the saved policies in the 2006 Local Plan.

## Key findings and messages:

- **Employment.** There are positives for the District, which include a low unemployment rate and increases in the number of new jobs, gross weekly pay and the percentage of people of working age in employment. The Land Allocations DPD has addressed the previous shortage of readily available and suitable employment land. Allocating land helps to enable development. A key issue is now the delivery of allocated employment sites.
- **Housing** – Average house prices have remained high in proportion to average incomes. Buying a home is still beyond the reach of many local people. The number of housing completions in the District has increased significantly but remains below target rates. Addressing the issue of housing affordability will continue to be a key matter for the Local Plan and if the Council is to meet the overall target of 1000 affordable homes for rent by 2025.
- **Tourism** – It remains difficult to assess trends in tourism in the Local Plan area as data is not available for the areas outside the National Parks alone. Making the most of the benefits

tourism has for the local economy whilst ensuring that the impact of tourism on the environment is minimised is a key challenge for the Local Plan.

- **Environment and Conservation** – South Lakeland’s built and natural environment remains of a high quality, however some aspects require close monitoring over the coming years to ensure that development delivered through the Local Plan does not compromise this.
- **Design** – The Local Plan will need to consider how to make the most of the potential of design to contribute to addressing certain key issues. For example, requiring particular design traits can improve aspects of sustainability such as climate change adaptation and mitigation and can help ensure that public spaces are accessible, safe and fit for purpose. These considerations require action to develop indicators to allow them to be monitored effectively.
- **Town centres/retail** – The Local Plan will need to help ensure that retail unit vacancy rates are reduced. The % of empty shops dropped and is about half that of the comparable North West figure. In terms of the vitality and viability of town centres, the retail offer of some lower order centres has been increased in recent years; Planning policy will need to take account of the fact that how we shop changing, for example, through the growth of on-line shopping and discount food stores.
- **Transport / Local services and facilities** – The majority of residential development has been built in Principal and Key Service centres, close to key services and facilities. Car ownership remains high compared to the North West as a whole. Alternative ways of monitoring this important topic are needed due to a current over-reliance on Census data and a loss of key data sources.
- **Energy and waste** – Policy will need to be flexible to respond to new and changing types of energy generation technology - there have been increases in solar energy in particular in the District. Recycling and composting rates have decreased slightly, along with waste collected per household. The Local Plan will need to consider ways in which planning can contribute to reducing waste, supporting sustainable waste management and support appropriate renewable, low carbon and decentralised energy schemes.

## **Monitoring the implementation of the infrastructure delivery plan and community infrastructure levy**

Section 5 sets out the Council’s work on implementation of infrastructure and a Community Infrastructure Levy, which will help to deliver the range of infrastructure required to support development. CIL receipts, expenditure and infrastructure delivery require future monitoring.

## **Supporting delivery and moving forward**

Section 6 looks forward to how activities that support the preparation and implementation of the Local Plan work and will continue to evolve.

**Evidence** – A wide evidence base supports the Local Plan, but this requires regular updating and refreshing to ensure it accurately reflects changing circumstances.

**Strategic Linkages and Duty to Cooperate** - South Lakeland has a high degree of strategic fit with its neighbours and is actively co-operating on housing, the economy, infrastructure and the

environment. The Council works with Council neighbours and other partners on a range of key areas of co-operation and through several formal co-operation arrangements.

**Future Monitoring** – As new Local Plan documents and other supporting documents are produced and as the Council looks to the future, there are both known and unknown new monitoring requirements that will need to be put in place.

**Resources** – The Council's Development Plans team has no vacant posts and is currently stable.

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Purpose of Document – What is this Monitoring Report for?

1.1.1 South Lakeland is the Local Planning Authority for South Lakeland District outside the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Park. This means that it is responsible for preparing the Local Plan and for determining planning applications within this area.

1.1.2 South Lakeland's Local Plan currently consists of the

- Local Plan Part 1 – the Core Strategy (adopted in October 2010)
- Local Plan Part 2 - Land Allocations (adopted in December 2013)
- Extant saved policies from the old South Lakeland Local Plan (adopted in 1997 and altered in 2006).

Local Plan Part 3, a Development Management Policies DPD, including policies on Gypsy and Traveller sites and the Kendal Canal Head area commenced preparation in 2015. A joint local plan for the Arnside and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is also being prepared with Lancaster City Council. The Council introduced a Community Infrastructure Levy with effect from 1 June 2015.

1.1.3 The Council is required under to Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to prepare a Monitoring Report.

1.1.4 This is the twelfth Monitoring Report for the South Lakeland Local Plan, which covers South Lakeland outside the two National Parks. It covers the year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016. The purpose of the Monitoring Report is to

- report any activity relating to the duty to cooperate;
- show communities how the preparation and implementation of policies in the Local Plan is progressing and what impacts the policies are having;
- provide up-to-date information on the implementation of any neighbourhood plans that have been made;
- report on progress in implementing and ultimately spending of the Community Infrastructure Levy and;
- determine whether there is a need to undertake a review of the Local Plan.

1.1.5 Existing and emerging [Minerals and Waste](#) plans prepared by Cumbria County Council as Minerals and Waste planning authority are also part of the Local Plan. These are reported upon separately by the County Council and are not considered in this report. Similarly for parts of the District within National Parks, the relevant National Park authority is responsible for preparing a Local Plan and monitoring it.

## 1.2 South Lakeland in Context (Section 2)

1.2 The AMR begins with a set of 'contextual indicators' which help describe the key current social, economic and environmental characteristics of the District. This provides a backdrop against which the more detailed assessment of policy performance and impact is considered in the remainder of the document. The contextual indicators provide a baseline position that can be updated as new data becomes available. The indicators have been drawn from a variety of existing sources.



### **1.3 Local Development Scheme – Progress Check (Section 3)**

- 1.3 The timetables and milestones for preparing South Lakeland's Local Plan documents are set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). The first LDS was prepared in 2005 and was reviewed in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2012, March 2013 and July 2015. Section 3 of this AMR records progress towards achieving the milestones in the latest LDS and also sets out any revisions considered necessary to the timetable and related resource issues.

### **1.4 Monitoring policy implementation and impacts (Section 4)**

- 1.4.1 Section 4 sets out a framework for monitoring the policies of the Development Plan for South Lakeland outside the National Parks prepared by South Lakeland District Council (it does not monitor parts of the Development Plan prepared by others, such as the Minerals and Waste policies). It sets this out clearly in tables by policy topic area and uses key indicators, primarily those identified as being important at a Corporate and County level.

- 1.4.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into effect on 27 March 2012. The policies in the Framework are material considerations in planning decisions and preparing plans. The NPPF indicates that weight can be given to relevant policies in emerging plans according to:

- The stage of preparation
- The extent of unresolved objections to relevant policies
- The degree of consistency with the NPPF

The Government also simplified and published on-line Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) in 2015. Both the NPPF and PPG are available at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>

- 1.4.4 It is considered that the remaining extant policies of the March 2006 South Lakeland Local Plan have a good degree of consistency with the NPPF and thus, remain relevant and should be given due weight until completely superseded by new Local Plan policies. Many have already been superseded by the Core Strategy and Land Allocations documents. The remainder have either not been saved or will shortly be superseded by the Development Management Policies DPD (incorporating policies on Kendal Canal Head) and/or the Arnside/Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) DPD.

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

- 1.4.6 Indicators and their associated data not only demonstrate the position of the District during a given monitoring period, but will also illustrate the effects of policies over time and will help to identify trends and key issues in the District.

### **1.5 Monitoring Implementation of Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) and Community Infrastructure Levy (Section 5)**

- 1.5.1 Section 5 monitors and reports on the implementation of CIL and the associated annual review of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, as infrastructure is delivered and new infrastructure needs arise.

## **1.6 Supporting Delivery and Moving Forward (Section 6)**

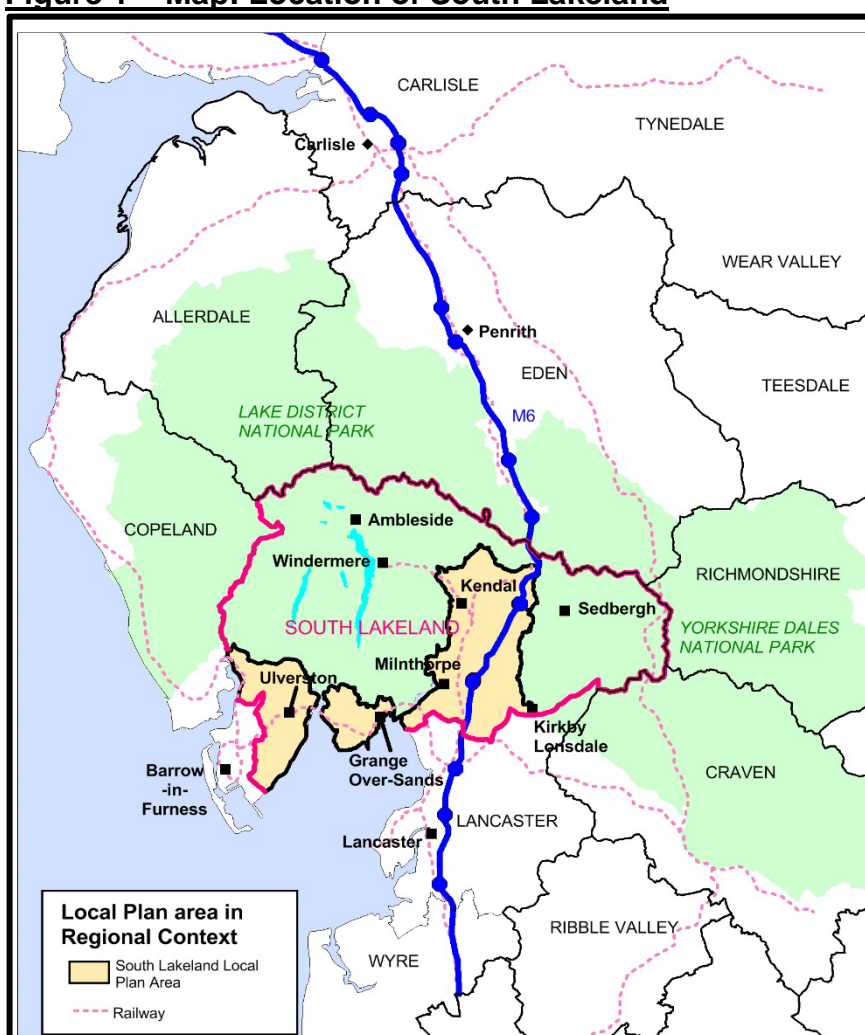
- 1.6.1 Section 6 looks at evidence base management and the Duty-to-Cooperate, considers future monitoring requirements and the adequacy of resources for Local Plan delivery.

## 2.0 SOUTH LAKELAND IN CONTEXT

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 South Lakeland's key characteristics are described by a set of contextual indicators. These illustrate the current state of the District and set a baseline from which monitoring and policy making can take place. This document covers those areas of South Lakeland outside the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks. This is the area for which the District Council is the planning authority. While it does not affect this year's AMR document, the area of both National Parks was extended on 1 August 2016. Whilst some data relates to the South Lakeland planning area, much of the data relates to the whole of South Lakeland district, including the National Park areas. This is because much of the data required for indicators is available only at whole district level.

**Figure 1 – Map: Location of South Lakeland<sup>1</sup>**



- 2.1.2 South Lakeland is the second largest district in the county of Cumbria, covering an area of 1,545km<sup>2</sup>. Kendal and Ulverston are the two key Service Centres in the District (designated Principal Service Centres in the Local Plan), with populations of 33,162 and 13, 862 respectively

in 2015. Together with a number of smaller service centres and traditional market towns, these urban areas and town fringe settlements are home to the majority of the District's population

- 2.1.3 Population growth is relatively slow and the population is aging with a high and increasing proportion of over-65s.

## 2.2 Context

### Economy

- 2.2.1 South Lakeland has a **high economic activity rate** and a relatively **low unemployment rate** but a higher than average reliance on the low waged service and tourism sectors. **Tourism, especially in the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Park areas, is a major driver of the District's economy.** In catering for visitors, the District must balance the economic benefits and the quality of the visitor's experience with ensuring that the high quality natural and cultural heritage of the area is not compromised by or for the visitors themselves.
- 2.2.2 The **east of the District in particular benefits from good accessibility** to main national transport links, meaning that larger regional centres and some major ports and airports are within reasonable driving and rail journey distance of Kendal. A fast service on the West Coast Main Line enables passengers to get to Central London from Oxenholme Station in under 2½ hours. The A590 and Furness rail line provide access for communities in the west of the District. Reasonable levels of local bus service are provided for parts of towns and larger villages but there is significantly less (and recently reduced) provision in more rural areas, and little or no evening or Sunday bus service, even in areas of the main towns.

### Housing

- 2.2.3 South Lakeland is a popular place to retire to or in which to own a second home. Average **house prices in the District are significantly higher** than the Cumbrian average and well beyond the financial reach of a large proportion of local people. The District has a **high house price to household income ratio.**

### Environment

- 2.2.4 South Lakeland has a **high quality natural and built environment.** South Lakeland contains large areas of land designated for their local, national or international biodiversity, geodiversity or landscape importance. The area supports a number of rare and protected plant and animal species and habitats. Additionally, there are currently 10 Conservation Areas and over 1,200 listed buildings and 60 scheduled monuments in the SLDC planning area.

### Health and Wellbeing

- 2.2.5 An overall **good quality of life** in South Lakeland may have contributed to **higher than average life expectancy.** South Lakeland has **low levels of crime** and is a comparably safe district to live in.
- 2.2.6 The District has a range of **good quality cultural, leisure and recreational facilities,** sports facilities, formal and informal publically accessible open spaces, canal and river corridors and historic parks and gardens.

## 3.0 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME – PROGRESS CHECK

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 A key role of the AMR is to review progress on the delivery of the Local Plan against the timetable and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS is the project plan for the preparation of the South Lakeland Local Plan. It details the documents that the Council has produced or proposes to produce, with a timetable for the preparation of each document. Until a single composite Local Plan is prepared, the Local Plan will compose of a series of documents referred to collectively as the South Lakeland Local Plan.
- 3.1.2 This chapter of the AMR reviews progress in the preparation of the Local Plan for the monitoring period to which this AMR relates (1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016).
- 3.1.3 Performance has been assessed against the timetable in the approved July 2015 LDS. All LDS documents can be viewed on the [Council's website](#) .

### 3.2 Progress 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

- 3.2.1 For the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, the published July 2015 LDS relates to work on the following Local Plan documents and supporting documents:
- Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)
  - Development Briefs
  - Development Management Policies Development Plan Document
  - AONB Development Plan Document
  - Neighbourhood Plans

Although the monitoring period covered by this report is 1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016, up-to-date information at the time of publishing the report is also given for completeness.

#### **Community Infrastructure Levy**

- 3.2.2 Following examination in February 2015, the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) was adopted by Council and came into effect on 1 June 2015.

Key stages	2013 LDS	Actual
Formal publication	January 2014	September 2014
Submission to the Secretary of State	March 2014	December 2014
Adoption by Full Council	July 2014	Adopted on 27 May 2015 and came into effect on 1 June 2015.

#### **Development Briefs**

- 3.2.3 Good progress has been made on the preparation of Development Briefs. All Phase 1 and Phase 2 Briefs are now complete and they have been well received. Work on Phase 3 Briefs is now also well underway.

**Phase 1** (Kendal Parks, Stainbank Green Underbarrow Road and Scroggs Wood (all Kendal); Kendal Road, Kirkby Lonsdale; South and East of Milnthorpe; Croftlands, Ulverston and Cross-a-Moor, Swarthmoor)

Key stages	2013 LDS	Actual
Preparation: Issues and Options consultation	July 2013	March-April 2014
Consultation on draft briefs	March 2014	Summer 2014 (Cross-a-Moor site brief) Autumn 2014 (all other Phase 1 briefs)
Adoption by Cabinet	December 2014	November 2014 (Cross-a-Moor site brief). Remaining seven Phase 1 Briefs adopted April 2015.

**Phase 2** (Allithwaite Road, Kents Bank, Grange; North of Laurel Gardens, Kendal and West of High Sparrowmire, Kendal)

Key stages	2015 LDS	Actual
Preparation: Issues and Options consultation	September 2015	December 2015
Consultation on draft briefs	March 2016	June 2016
Adoption by Cabinet	September 2016	November 2016

**Phase 3A** (Green Dragon Farm, Burton in Kendal and Land North of Sycamore Close, Endmoor)

Key stages	2015 LDS	Actual
Preparation: Issues and Options consultation	June 2016	June 2016
Consultation on draft briefs	February 2017	Expected March/April 2017
Adoption by Cabinet	August 2017	Expected August 2017

**Phase 3B** (Land East of Milnthorpe Road, Holme\*)

Key stages	2015 LDS	Actual
Preparation: Issues and Options consultation	June 2016	Expected March 2017
Consultation on draft briefs	February 2017	Expected July 2017
Adoption by Cabinet	August 2017	Expected Autumn 2017

\* There are currently no plans to begin preparation of a Development Brief for Land East of Burton Road, Kendal

### Development Management Policies DPD

- 3.2.4 Work on the Development management Policies DPD commenced in Spring 2015 and has progressed well. Issues and Options consultation took place in November 2015 followed by Preferred Options consultation in November 2016.

Key stages	2015 LDS	Actual
Early preparation and consultation	July 2015	Early preparation began Spring 2015 Issues and Options Consultation took place in November/ December 2015 Preferred Options/Draft Plan Consultation took place November/December 2016
Formal publication	Dec 2016	Expected late Spring 2017



Submission to the Secretary of State	Feb 2017	Expected Autumn 2017
Adoption by Full Council	Aug 2017	Expected early 2018

### **Arnside and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty DPD**

- 3.2.5 Work is progressing well in the joint preparation with Lancaster City Council of the Arnside and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Development Plan Document (AONB DPD). Early evidence gathering, including Parish Housing Needs surveys and a call for sites, informed an Issues and Options consultation which took place in autumn 2015.

Key stages	2015 LDS	Actual
Early preparation and consultation	July 2013	Early preparation began January 2014 Issues and Options Consultation took place in November/ December 2015 Preferred Options/Draft Plan Consultation took place November/December 2016
Formal publication	Dec 2016	Expected Spring 2017
Submission to the Secretary of State	Feb 2017	Expected autumn 2017
Adoption by Full Council	Aug 2017	Expected by end of 2017

### **Neighbourhood Plans**

- 3.2.6 A Neighbourhood Area was designated in July 2013 covering Heversham and Hincaster parishes. Designations have also been made of Grange over Sands Parish (November 2014), Lower Allithwaite Parish (January 2015) and the majority of Burneside Parish (June 2016) as Neighbourhood Areas.

#### Heversham and Hincaster Neighbourhood Plan

Key stages	2015 LDS	Actual
Early preparation and consultation	January 2013	Draft objectives published for comment November 2012 Drop-in sessions for comment on Steering Group ideas for improvement - November 2013 Public consultation
Pre-submission consultation	January 2016	November 2015
Submission to the Council	Mid 2016	May 2016
Examination	-	October 2016
Referendum	-	Planned for February 2017
Adoption by full Council	March 2017	Expected Spring 2017

### Grange over Sands Neighbourhood Plan

Key stages	2015 LDS	Actual
Early preparation and consultation	Spring 2015	Draft objectives published for comment November 2012 Drop-in sessions for comment on Steering Group ideas for improvement - November 2013 Public consultation
Pre-submission consultation	January 2016	Expected early 2017
Submission to the Council	Mid 2016	Expected Mid 2017
Examination	-	Expected Autumn 2017
Referendum	-	Expected Winter 2017
Adoption by full Council	March 2017	Expected Early 2018

### Lower Allithwaite Neighbourhood Plans

Lower Allithwaite Neighbourhood Area was designated in February 2015 and the adopted LDS indicates that early preparation and consultation will take place in Spring 2015. Early work has indeed been undertaken of a draft Plan but consultation of a draft plan is not expected until later in 2017 or 2018. Further details of progress will be reported in the 2017 AMR.

### Burneside Neighbourhood Plan

- 3.2.7 Burneside Neighbourhood Area was designated in June 2016, outside of the monitoring period for this AMR, and the adopted LDS does not identify a timetable for its preparation. Early work has been undertaken and further details of progress will be reported in the 2017 AMR.

### **Statement of Community Involvement**

- 3.2.8 The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out the Council's approach to engaging the community in the preparation of the Local Plan and in decisions on planning applications. The current LDS set out a timetable for reviewing this document to update it and to include additional details such as how we will support and engage communities in Neighbourhood Plan preparation and how we plan to meet the duty to co-operate.

Key stages	2015 LDS	Actual
Preparation	July 2015	Some early review work began Winter 2013-14
Consultation	October 2015	December 2015
Adoption by Cabinet	February 2016	Adopted 31 March 2016.

### **Future Documents**

- 3.2.9 Early evidence base and project planning work has begun on a single combined Local Plan, which the July 2015 LDS identifies will be adopted in 2021. The Council expects to commission a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment early in 2017.

## 4.0 MONITORING POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A key role for the AMR is to identify the extent to which policies in the Local Plan (currently the Core Strategy, Saved 2006 Local Plan policies and the Land Allocations DPD) are being implemented, how successfully and what impact this is having.

### 4.2 Core Strategy and 2006 Local Plan

- 4.2.1 The monitoring of the Core Strategy focuses on the five main themes of the document. The indicators used are taken from both Corporate and County Council indicator sets and reflect the objectives set out for each theme (see pages 11-13 of the Core Strategy) as well as the primary Council Plan (2014-2019, updated April 2016) objectives to support the development of 1000 higher paid jobs and to deliver 1000 new affordable homes for rent by 2025.
- 4.2.2 A number of policies of the 2006 Local Plan remain extant. These are listed in Appendix 3 of the adopted Land Allocations DPD. It is not proposed to develop dedicated indicators to monitor these, as the remaining extant policies will be superseded by the Development Management Policies DPD and the AONB DPD. Many of the indicators used to monitor the CS are nevertheless relevant to monitoring the 2006 Local Plan.

### 4.3 Land Allocations DPD

- 4.3.1 Monitoring of the Land Allocations DPD relates primarily to the monitoring of the implementation of allocated sites, including progression of planning applications and the preparation of Development Briefs.

#### Housing sites

- 4.3.2 There are 62 sites solely allocated for residential use. Of these 21 (34%) have permission and progress on the implementation of these is detailed below. The monitoring data in the below table covers 1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016.

	Site	No. dwellings (Gross)	Known interest	Application received	Permission Granted	Units Under construction/ complete and not started.
1	West of High Garth, Kendal	27	✓	✓ Full	✓ Full	14 completed, 13 U/C.
2	Adjacent to Binfold Croft, Kirkby Lonsdale	10	✓	✓ Full	✓ Full	10 completed last 12 months.
3	South of Natland Mill Beck Farm, Kendal	76	✓	✓ Full	✓ Full	54 completed (48 of these completed in last 12 months), 22 U/C, 1 N/S.

	Site	No. dwellings (Gross)	Known interest	Application received	Permission Granted	Units Under construction/ complete and not started.
4	North of Carter Road, Grange	42	✓	✓ Full	✓ Full	14 completed last 12 months, 29 U/C, 1 N/S.
5	Land to West of Oxenholme Road, Kendal	148	✓	✓ Outline for whole allocation site and revised Outline & Reserved Matters for Phase 1.	✓ Outline whole allocation. Reserved Matters for Phase 1; 30 dwellings.	All 30 units Phase 1 N/S.
6	Land North of Jack Hill <b>(eastern part)</b> Allithwaite	4	✓	✓ Outline & Reserved Matters	✓ Outline	X
7	Stone Cross Mansion, Ulverston (enabling allocation)	45 enabling new build in grounds of mansion	✓	✓ Resubmission full.	X Full	X
8	South of Thornfield Road, Grange	64	✓	✓ Full	✓ Full	All 64 units N/S.
9	South of Lumley Road, Kendal	119	✓	✓ Outline	✓ Outline	X
10	Land North of Jack Hill <b>(western part)</b> Allithwaite	18	✓	✓ Full	X Refused and Appeal decision awaited.	X
11	East of Greengate Crescent , Levens	50	✓	✓ Outline	✓ Outline	X
12	Stainbank Green, Kendal (northern <b>part</b> )	35	✓ (northern part)	✓ Full	Refused but then Appeal allowed	All 35 units N/S.
13	Kendal Parks, Kendal (northern <b>part</b> )	105	✓ (northern part)	✓ Outline for whole northern part of allocation and Reserved Matters for northern part allocation	✓ Outline for 105 units and Reserved Matters for Phase 1, 50 dwellings and Phase	All 71 units for phase 1 N/S.

	Site	No. dwellings (Gross)	Known interest	Application received	Permission Granted	Units Under construction/ complete and not started.
					2, 21 dwellings (northern part of allocation site).	
14	Cross-a-Moor, Swarthmoor	141	✓	✓ Full	X application not progressed 14 03 16.	X
15	Croftlands, Ulverston, most of West (Nook Farm) allocation	330	✓	✓ Outline	X	X
16	South of Underbarrow Road, Kendal, (western part of allocation)	84	✓ (western part allocation)	✓ Western part allocation, full application	X	X
17	South of Underbarrow Road, Kendal, (eastern part of allocation)	38 + 12 apartments	✓ (eastern part allocation)	✓ Full	X	X
18	Land adjacent to Vicarage Drive, Kendal	15	✓	✓ Full	✓ Full	3 completed in the last 12 months and 12 U/C.
19	South of Stockbridge Lane, Ulverston	8	✓	✓ Hybrid application	✓	3 completed in the last 12 months, 3 U/C and 2 N/S.
20	Eskdale House, Shap Road, Kendal	25	✓	✓ Change of use/conversion of building	✓ Prior approval not required, granted with conditions	All 25 units change of use/conversion N/S.
21	East of Hutton Close, Burton-in - Kendal	29	✓	✓ Outline	✓ Outline	X

## Employment Sites

4.3.3 There are 15 sites allocated solely<sup>2</sup> for employment use in the Land Allocations DPD. There is also a site at Storth for local employment use, allocated in the 2006 Local Plan. This allocation will be superseded when the AONB DPD is adopted. As at the end of March 2016, implementation of employment development has been completed on one site (6.25%) and is under construction on another (6.25%) of these 16 sites.

4.3.4 The table below sets out the position for employment allocated sites at the end of March 2016. The table includes the enabling allocation at Burneside for Cropper's Ltd.

Site	Ha. (Gross unless otherwise stated)	Known interest	Application received	Permission Granted	Under construction/ complete
1. Land at Canal Head, Ulverston, Phase 1 (Development for Triton Ltd)	2.10	✓	✓	✓	✓ Completed as at end March 2014, (2.10 ha.)
2. Land East of Burton Road, Burton in Kendal	6.52	X	X	X	X
2. Land at Lightburn Road, Ulverston	3.10	✓ Yes, <u>part</u> of site proposed for a 'Blue Light Hub' for emergency services.  Also, interest in other non-employment use.	X (permission refused for retail dev. 30/04/13). ✓ Two County Council matter applications under consideration, March 2016, for Blue Light Hub development on <u>part</u> of site and vehicular access off A590.	X (part of site; Blue Light Hub and vehicular access granted permission by Cumbria County Council, April 2016)	X
4. Land at Scroggs Wood, Kendal	11.00 (net developable area)	X	X	X	X
5. Land South of K Shoes,	1.00	X	X	X	X

<sup>2</sup> Land Allocations not for mixed land use



Natland Rd., Kendal					
6. Land North Meadow- bank Business Park, Kendal	5.15	X	X	X	X
7. Land at Shap Rd. Industrial Estate, Kendal	0.34	X	X	X	X
8. Land adjacent Mainline Business Park, Milnthorpe	8.07	X	X	X	X
9. Land adjacent to Bridge End Business Park, Park Rd., Milnthorpe	1.81	X	X	X	X
10. <u>Enabling (own use)</u> allocation; Land adjacent to Cropper's Paper Mill, Burneside	1.20	X	X	X	X
11. Land North of Gatebeck Lane, Gatebeck	3.13	X	X	X	X
12. Land at Milnthorpe Rd., Holme	2.58	X	X	X	X
13. Land at Elmsfield Park, Holme	3.04	X	X	X	X
14. Phase 1 Low Mill Tannery, Ulverston	0.72	Bender UK Ltd.	✓	✓ 2 storey office and workshop building. Main use offices. (SL/2014/0902), approved 23/01/15)	✓ Under construction March 2016.
15. Land West of Foxfield Road, Broughton in Furness	0.47	X	X	X	X

16. Land at Storth for local employment, (2006 Local Plan extant allocation). <sup>3</sup>	1.20	X	X	X	X
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- 4.3.5 The allocated 2.10 hectare strategic employment site, located near to Canal Head, Ulverston, has now been developed out/completed by Trittech Ltd. for a factory and office development (March 2014). Planning application references SL/2013/0046 and SL/2013/0600.
- 4.3.6 Bender UK Ltd is developing out 0.72 hectares of land allocated for local employment use at Low Mill Business Park, Ulverston. The two storey building (2000m<sup>2</sup> of mainly office use, but also light industrial use) and associated car parking, commenced in 2015 and was still under construction, as at March 2016. The development is for their own operational needs. Development is now completed (December 2016). SLDC planning application ref. SL/2014/0902 refers.
- 4.3.7 A major development outside the allocated employment sites is a significant expansion and redevelopment of the GSK Pharmaceuticals facility in Ulverston. Outline planning permission (SL/2014/0615), for a bio-pharmaceuticals manufacturing facility in Ulverston has been granted. The planning decision (conditional approval and the associated Section 106 legal agreement) was issued on 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2014. To date, no full or reserved matters planning application has been submitted for the manufacturing facility (Dec. 2016). Other development relating to GSK has been undertaken; the creation of a replacement vehicular access to the Cephalosporins site, alterations to the highway, including a new roundabout and replacement car park and landscaping (SL/2014/0112). A new security gatehouse and reception (SL/2014/0577) has also been developed.
- 4.3.8 The Council is working (with relevant partners) to secure the implementation of key employment allocations. A development brief for the strategic employment site at Scroggs Wood, Kendal, was adopted in February 2015. Scroggs Wood and the Main Line site in Milnthorpe, are identified in the Cumbria Strategic Economic Plan (2014 – 2024) (p.18) as sites to be brought forward. A development brief has also been adopted (April 2015) for the mixed housing / employment site; Land North of Kendal Road, Kirkby Lonsdale and the mixed housing /local employment site at Land South of Allithwaite Road, Kents Bank, (November 2016).
- 4.3.9 Planning permission has been granted (Jan. 2015, SL/2013/1120) on appeal for a Sainsbury's supermarket on the site of the Kendal Rugby Club on Shap Road. This site is not identified in the Local Plan Land Allocations DPD. Construction has not yet commenced (March 2016). Work has commenced on the new Rugby Club development at Millfield, off Shap Road, granted planning consent in March 2015. SLDC ref. SL/2015/0016 refers.

#### Mixed sites

- 4.3.10 There are 5 sites allocated for mixed residential and employment use. The housing development on part of the Berners Pool site in Grange over Sands is now completed. Progress is detailed in the table below. Housing data relates to the position as at the end of March 2016 and employment as at the end of March 2016.

<sup>3</sup> The November 2016 Consultation Draft Arnsdale and Silverdale AONB DPD proposes de-allocating the existing 1997 Local Plan local employment land allocation in Storth.

	Site	No. dwellings (indicative) and employment (ha.)	Known interest	Application received	Permission Granted	Under construction/complete
1a	Berners Pool, Grange over Sands ( <b>part</b> )	43 dwellings and health centre	✓	✓	✓	All 43 dwellings completed. 41 of these completed last 12 months. Health Centre complete.
1b	Berners Pool, Grange over Sands (local employment B1 use)	0.30 ha.	X	X	X	X
2a	North of Kendal Road, Kirkby Lonsdale	80 dwellings	✓	X	X	(full application under consideration at December 2016)
2b	North of Kendal Road, Kirkby Lonsdale (local employment)	1.00 ha.	✓	X	X	(covered by an outline application as part of housing application on same site)
3a	Land South of Allithwaite Road, Kents Bank	202 dwellings	✓	X	X	X
3b	Land South of Allithwaite Road, Kents Bank (local employment).	1.50 ha.	X	X	X	X
4a	Land at Green Dragon Farm, Burton in Kendal	86 dwellings	X	X	X	X
4b	Land at Green Dragon Farm, Burton in Kendal (local employment)	0.75 ha.	X	X	X	X
5a	Land at Guide's Lot, Grange over Sands	16 dwellings	X	X	X	X
5b	Land at Guide's Lot, Grange (Local employment)	0.57 ha.	X	X	X	X

### Broad locations and other uses

- 4.3.11 Three broad locations for future development are identified. These are expected to come forward towards or beyond the end of the plan period. One of the broad locations is identified for employment use in east Ulverston, north east of Canal Head, and two broad locations identified for housing in Kendal; Appleby Road and Burton Road. One site is allocated for formal outdoor sports facilities in Burneside and two sites are allocated for community use; one in Levens and the other in-between Little and Great Urswick. A mixed use 'Regeneration Opportunity Area' is identified at Canal Head, Ulverston. Implementation has not yet begun (as at Dec. 2016), for any of these sites.

## **4.4 Data**

- 4.4.1 The table in this section presents the data for the District including contextual indicators and indicators to monitor the policies of the Core Strategy, Land Allocations document and remaining extant Local Plan policies. It also identifies indicators used to support the Sustainability Appraisal process. Targets are identified where applicable, although these do not exist for all indicators. Many indicators overlap and help us to monitor more than one set of policies.
- 4.4.2 There are a number of indicators previously used that can no longer be monitored due to unavailability of data and as such, these are now not included in this section.

Key:	<b>CS</b> = Core Strategy <b>SA</b> = Sustainability (Sustainability Appraisal indicator)	<b>LA</b> = Land Allocations	<b>OLP</b> = Old Local Plan <b>LPA</b> = Local Plan Area	<b>CX</b> = Contextual
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What does it monitor?	Indicator (CCC indicator)	Target	Area covered by data	Data for 2015/16 unless otherwise indicated	Comparison with previous years	Comparison with other areas	Progress
<b>Economy</b>							
CS LA SA	(CBD1) Total amount of additional employment floor space by type (completed gross and net) (m <sup>2</sup> )  Includes 'own use' sites (planning permissions)	Increase in the overall (total gross m <sup>2</sup> of floor space) for all B uses.	LPA	<u>2014/2015 and 2015/2016</u>  To be updated in due course. Awaiting monitoring schedules from Cumbria County Council.	<u>2013/2014</u>  B1 (a): 1,528.70 m <sup>2</sup> net gain. B1 (b): 1,958m <sup>2</sup> net loss. B1 (c): 2,188m <sup>2</sup> net gain. B2: 3,832.5m <sup>2</sup> net gain. B8: 1,216.85m <sup>2</sup> net gain.  Total all types: <b><u>10,051.05 m<sup>2</sup> (gross)</u></b> floor space gain and <b><u>6,808.05 m<sup>2</sup> (net)</u></b> floor space gain.	<u>Eden Local Planning Authority Area</u>  <u>2013/2014</u> B1 (a): 288.04 m <sup>2</sup> net gain. B1 (b): 93.00m <sup>2</sup> net loss.  B1 (c): 434.00 m <sup>2</sup> net gain. B2: 182.04 m <sup>2</sup> net gain  B8: 190.20m <sup>2</sup> net gain.  Total all types: <b><u>1,590.28 m<sup>2</sup> (gross)</u></b> floor space gain and	To be updated for 2014/2015 and 2015/2016

What does it monitor?	Indicator (CCC indicator)	Target	Area covered by data	Data for 2015/16 unless otherwise indicated	Comparison with previous years	Comparison with other areas	Progress
						<b>319.28 m2 (net)</b> floor space gain.	
CS LA SA	(CBD2). Total amount of employment floor space (gross) on Previously Developed Land (PDL) by type (m <sup>2</sup> ) Amount of PDL (Previously Developed Land), expressed as a percentage of all completions.	To increase the overall total percentage of land developed for B uses on PDL.	LPA	<u>2014/2015 and 2015/2016</u>  To be updated in due course. Awaiting monitoring schedules from Cumbria County Council.	<u>2013/2014</u>  <b>36%</b> (3,620.35m <sup>2</sup> ) of all completions (gross m <sup>2</sup> ) for 'B' land use class uses on PDL  <b>B1 (a) 6.10%</b> or 613.70m <sup>2</sup> <b>B1 (b) 0%</b> or 0m <sup>2</sup> <b>B1 (c) 8.66%</b> or 870.6m <sup>2</sup> <b>B2 14.82%</b> or 1,490m <sup>2</sup> <b>B8 6.42%</b> or 646.05m <sup>2</sup>	<u>Eden Local Planning Authority Area</u>  <u>2013/2014:</u>  <b>75.28%</b> (1,197.24m <sup>2</sup> ) of all completions (gross m <sup>2</sup> ) for 'B' land use class uses on PDL.  <b>B1 (a) 34.50%</b> or 413.04m <sup>2</sup> <b>B1 (b) 4.3%</b> or 51m <sup>2</sup> <b>B1 (c) 15.61%</b> or 187m <sup>2</sup> <b>B2 18.87%</b> or 226m <sup>2</sup> <b>B8 26.74%</b> or 320.20m <sup>2</sup>	To be updated for 2014/2015 and 2015/2016
CS LA SA	Amount of land developed for employment (ha.) e.g. land allocated for development; new land take-up	4 ha. of employment land developed per annum 2010 –	LPA	<u>2014/2015 and 2015/2016</u>  To be updated in due course. Awaiting	<u>2013/2014</u>  <b>2.10 ha.</b> completed for all Business uses B1	<u>Eden Local Planning Authority Area:</u>	To be updated for 2014/2015 and 2015/2016



What does it monitor?	Indicator (CCC indicator)	Target	Area covered by data	Data for 2015/16 unless otherwise indicated	Comparison with previous years	Comparison with other areas	Progress
	Note – Includes 'own use' development completions	2025, Core Strategy Policy		monitoring schedules from Cumbria County Council.	(a), B1 (b), B1 (c), B2 and, B8 for year 2013 / 2014.	<u>2013/2014:</u> <b>0.16 ha.</b> completed for all Business uses B1 (a), B1 (b), B1 (c), B2 and B8 for year 2013 / 2014	
CS LA SA	<p>(CBD3) Employment land available by type (ha.)</p> <p>Use class B1 subdivided into B1a, B1b, B1c and use classes B2 and B8.</p> <p>Excludes sites (planning permissions and allocations for 'own use', not available on the commercial market).</p>	Core Strategy Policy CS7.1 – 'maintain a rolling provision of 5 years' worth of supply (land) for each market sector... around 20 ha. of land'.	LPA	<p><u>2014/2015 and 2015/2016</u></p> <p>To be updated in due course. Awaiting monitoring schedules from Cumbria County Council.</p>	<p><u>2013/2014</u></p> <p>B1 (a) 0.00 ha. B1 (b) 0.00 ha. B1 (c) 0.08 ha. B2 0.00 ha. B8 0.00 ha. A mix comprising elements of B1 (a, b, or c), B2 or B8 = 55.36 ha.</p> <p>Total land available 2013/14 = 55.44 ha. for all 'B' land use classes allocations and permissions.</p> <p><u>2013/2014</u></p>	<p><u>Eden Local Planning Authority Area:</u></p> <p><u>2013/2014:</u> A mix comprising elements of either; B1 (a, b, or c), B2 or B8 = 30.53 ha.</p> <p>Total Land Available 2013/2014 = <u>30.53 ha.</u> for all 'B' land use classes.</p>	To be updated for 2014/2015 and 2015/2016

What does it monitor?	Indicator (CCC indicator)	Target	Area covered by data	Data for 2015/16 unless otherwise indicated	Comparison with previous years	Comparison with other areas	Progress
					<u>Available Land (allocations and planning permissions)</u> <u>Strategic Market Sector: 11 ha. developable area at Scroggs Wood)</u>  <u>Local Employment Market Sector: 34.82 ha. (excludes own use 1.2 ha alloc. at Cropper's and includes 1.2 ha. allocation at Storth</u>  <u>Business Science Park Sector 9.62 ha.</u>  <u>Total all market Sectors: 55.44 ha.</u>  Total available land allocations and non-own use planning permissions = 55.44 ha.		

What does it monitor?	Indicator (CCC indicator)	Target	Area covered by data	Data for 2015/16 unless otherwise indicated	Comparison with previous years	Comparison with other areas	Progress
CS LA OLP	<p>Loss of employment land (use classes B1 (a), (b), (c), B2 and B8 (by completions) to housing and other uses (ha.)</p> <p>Note - Floor space loss figures were converted to hectares</p>	To reduce the overall total loss of employment land to non-employment uses	LPA	<p><u>2014/2015 and 2015/2016</u></p> <p>To be updated in due course. Awaiting monitoring schedules from Cumbria County Council.</p>	<p><u>2013/2014</u></p> <p>Total loss of completions to non B uses:</p> <p>- <b>0.232 Ha</b> or - 2,320.00 m<sup>2</sup> net floor space. Split as follows: -0.1958 ha for tourist accommodation (former Merlewood Research Station, Grange over Sands); -0.0142 ha. for café/ fast food; 0.0150 ha. for retail and - 0.007ha. for housing</p>	<p><u>Eden Local Planning Authority Area:</u></p> <p><u>2013/2014:</u></p> <p>Total loss of completions to non B uses: - <b>0.10 ha.</b> or - 1,000.00 m<sup>2</sup> net floor space. Split as follows: -0.10 ha. for housing, no recorded loss to other non B uses.</p>	To be updated for 2014/2015 and 2015/2016
CS CX	Earnings by residence - gross weekly full time pay (those who live in the District)	Increase	District	<b>2015</b> £518.4 (median value)	<b>2014</b> £493.8 <b>2013</b> £493.3	<b>2015</b> NW £492.0	
CS CX	Earnings by workplace - gross weekly full time pay (those who work in the District)	Increase	District	<b>2015</b> £449.6 (median value)	<b>2014</b> £421.4 <b>2013</b> £435.1	<b>2015</b> NW £488.8	

What does it monitor?	Indicator (CCC indicator)	Target	Area covered by data	Data for 2015/16 unless otherwise indicated	Comparison with previous years	Comparison with other areas	Progress
CS LA CX SA	Unemployment levels	Decrease	District	<b>2015</b> 0.9%	<b>2014</b> 0.9%	<b>2015</b> NW 1.9%	
CS LA CX SA	% working age - economically active	100%	District	<b>2015/16</b> 82.7%	<b>2014/15</b> 82.2% <b>2013/14</b> 81.5%	<b>2015/16</b> NW 75.5%	
CS LA	% of people of working age in employment	Increase	District	<b>2015/16</b> 80.1%	<b>2014/15</b> 77.5%	<b>2015/16</b> NW 75.5%	
CS LA CX	Employees by sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊖ Primary Services (agriculture, forestry and mining/quarrying)</li> <li>⊖ Energy and Water</li> <li>⊖ Manufacturing</li> <li>⊖ Construction</li> <li>⊖ Services (<i>sub-total for services below</i>)</li> <li>Wholesale and retail trade, including motor trades</li> <li>Transportation and storage</li> <li>Accommodation and food services</li> <li>Information and communication</li> </ul>	Improvement in the balance between sectors e.g. increased proportion in manufacturing, information & communication and financial and other business services sectors	District	<b>2015</b> 0.2% 0.8% 10.5% 5.5% 83.2% (sub-total) 18.4% 2.4% 19.8% 1.5%	<b>2012</b> 0.1% 0.8% 9.8% 5.4% 83.9% (sub-total) 19.0% 2.7% 18.6% 1.7%	<b>2015</b> NW 0.3% 0.9% 16.3% 5.9% 76.6.2% (sub-total) 16.3% 4.3% 11.9% 1.2%	

What does it monitor?	Indicator (CCC indicator)	Target	Area covered by data	Data for 2015/16 unless otherwise indicated	Comparison with previous years	Comparison with other areas	Progress
	Financial and other business services  Public admin, education and health  Other Services			11.8%  23.3%  6.0%	12.2%  23.1%  6.7%	12.4%  26.3%  4.2%	
CX CS	Qualifications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working Population with NVQ4 equivalent or higher</li> </ul>	Increase	District	<b>2015</b> 40.0%	<b>2014</b> 34.6%	<b>2015</b> NW 32.6%	
CX CS	Qualifications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% working age population with no qualifications</li> </ul>	Increase	District	<b>2015</b> 5.3%	Sample too small to provide data in 2013 and 2014. <b>2012</b> 5.3%	<b>2015</b> NW 9.8%	
CS LA CX OLP	% of empty shops	Decrease	District	<b>2015</b> 8.24%	<b>2014</b> 7.3%	<b>2015</b> NW 18.6%	
CS	CBD4 -Total completed floor space (m <sup>2</sup> ) (gross and net) for town centre uses i) within town centre areas and ii) in the local authority area  CBD4 - Town centre uses are: Use class D2 (Assembly and Leisure) uses; cinemas, music and concert halls, bingo and dance halls (but not night	Significant proportion should be town centre	LPA	<b>2015/16</b> Within town centre areas: <u>Total completed floorspace - net loss of 80.9 m<sup>2</sup> (net) for A1 land use class.</u> Two planning permissions, one in Ulverston and one in Kendal.	<b>2014/15</b> Within town centre areas: 135 m <sup>2</sup> for B1 (a), both gross and net (only one planning permission)	No comparator	*See explanation for year 2014 / 2015

What does it monitor?	Indicator (CCC indicator)	Target	Area covered by data	Data for 2015/16 unless otherwise indicated	Comparison with previous years	Comparison with other areas	Progress
	clubs), swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums or area for indoor or outdoor sports and recreations.  CBD4 - Town centre uses also include Use class A2 (financial and professional services). These include banks and building societies, professional services other than health and medical facilities. It includes estate and employment agencies. Betting offices are not included.			Within LPA (outside defined Local Plan Town Centre boundaries): A1 land use class net loss minus 29 m2. A2 use gain (gross) 112 m2, B1 a use gain (gross) 995 m2, D2 use gain (gross) 150 m2. <u>Total completions all town centre uses = net gain of 1,228 m2.</u> Note the D2 use completion is for a use not usually found in a town centre; staff accommodation block for rural riding school.	*Within LPA (outside defined Local Plan Town Centre boundaries): B1 (a), 1065 m2 gross and net (only 1 planning permission – Triton development in Ulverston, B1 (a) is part of the mix of B2 and B1 uses. The B1 (a) is an ancillary use)  Note: Data not collected / monitored for Indicator CBD4 for 2013/14. Data last monitored in 2007 AMR.		
CS LA	Number of new jobs (total employee jobs)	Increase of 1000	District	<b>2015</b> 51,900	<b>2014</b> 48,400 <b>2013</b> 46,100 <b>2012</b> 46,500	<b>2015</b> Cumbria 235,400 (excluding farm-based agriculture)	
CX SA	Gross Value Added (per head of population)	Increase	District	<b>2015</b> £21,588	<b>Cumbria 2013</b> £19,423	<b>2015</b> Cumbria £21,585	



What does it monitor?	Indicator (CCC indicator)	Target	Area covered by data	Data for 2015/16 unless otherwise indicated	Comparison with previous years	Comparison with other areas	Progress
CX CS OLP	Car Ownership (households) % 2 or more cars % 1 car % 0 car	Reducing number of cars per household	District	<b>2011</b> 38.9% 45.8% 15.3%	<b>2001</b> 34.3% 48.6% 17.14%	<b>NW 2011</b> 29.5% 42.5% 28%	
CX CS OLP	% Population aged 16 to 74 who travel to work by • Work at home • Foot or cycle • Car, van, m/cycle or taxi (inc. as passenger)  • Public Transport • Other/not in employment	Increasing % using foot, cycle or public transport and decreasing % using private transport	District	<b>2011</b>  6.5% 14.1% 44.5%  2.3% 32.4%	<b>2001</b>  9.8% 12.5% 40.4%  1.3% 35.2%	<b>NW 2011</b>  2.7% 8.1% 43.7%  7.3% 37.7%	
CS LA SA	% Households within 30 minutes of key services by public transport	95%	LPA	*County Council monitoring of this indicator has ceased – we will investigate practicalities of continuing to monitor this in liaison with other authorities	<b>2012</b> GP (96%), Primary School (95%), Retail Centre (95%) and Employment (95%) Hospitals (68%) or Secondary Schools (93%)	See note*	See note*
	Sources: NOMIS, Census 2011, Office of National Statistics, The Local Data Company, Cumbria County Council ELA Monitoring. SLDC Planning Applications Web Pages and reports of completed development from Building Control.						

What does it monitor?	Indicator (CCC indicator)	Target	Area covered by data	Data for 2015/16 unless otherwise indicated	Comparison with previous years	Comparison with other areas	Progress
<b>Housing</b>							
CX	Population Total (ONS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kendal</li> <li>Ulverston</li> <li>Grange-over-Sands</li> <li>Kirkby Lonsdale (inc. Barbon &amp; Casterton)</li> <li>Milnthorpe</li> </ul>	No target	District	<b>2015</b> 103,454 33,162 13,286 4,056 2,436 2,208	<b>2014</b> 103,271 28,774 11,702 4,096 2,364 2,192	N/A	<b>Mid-2015 England</b> 54,786,300
CX CS	Population estimate (ONS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0-14</li> <li>Older people (over 60 females, over 65 males)</li> </ul>	Improved balance	District	<b>2015</b> 13.78%  31.01%	<b>2014</b> 13.8%  30.65%	<b>NW 2015</b> 17.74%  20.92%	
CX	Ethnicity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>White</li> <li>Black or minority ethnic group</li> </ul>	No target	District	<b>2011</b> 95.6%  4.4%	<b>2001</b> 99%  2.45%	<b>E&amp;W 2011</b> 80.5%  19.5%	N/A
CX CS LA	Number of households	No target	LPA	<b>2011</b> 46,552	<b>2001</b> 44,129	N/A	N/A
CX CS LA	Total housing stock	No target	District	<b>1/04/2016</b> 54,510	<b>1/04/2015</b> 54,140	<b>1/04/2014</b> 53,870	N/A
CX	Average Household Size	No target	District	<b>2011</b> 2.2	<b>2001</b> 2.24	NW & UK 2.3 (2011)	N/A
CX CS LA	Housing Tenure (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Owner Occupier</li> <li>Private Rented</li> <li>Shared ownership</li> <li>Local Authority</li> </ul>	No target		<b>2011*</b> 73 14.2 0.5 0.0*	<b>2011</b> 73 14.2 0.5 6.8	<b>NW 2011</b> 64.5 15.4 0.5 7.7 10.6	N/A

What does it monitor?	Indicator (CCC indicator)	Target	Area covered by data	Data for 2015/16 unless otherwise indicated	Comparison with previous years	Comparison with other areas	Progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registered social landlord</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>			10.4* 1.9 * amended following stock transfer to SL Housing in 2012	3.6 1.9	1.3	
CX CS LA	% Dwellings unoccupied and used as a second home (% of total housing stock)	No target	LPA	<b>31/03/16</b> 4.01%	<b>31/03/15</b> 4.02% <b>31/03/14</b> 3.98%	TBA	
CS LA	Number of net additional dwellings For previous years (CH2a – see appendix B) For reporting year (CH2b – see right) For future years (CH2c – see Appendix B) Target (CH2d – see right)	400 per annum, broken down by settlement hierarchy (CS1 .2)	LPA	<b>2015/16</b> 370 269 PSCs 80 KSCs 2 LSCs 19 Rural	<b>2014/15</b> 256 174 PSCs 46 KSCs 11 LSCs 25 Rural	N/A	
CS LA SA	Gross affordable housing completions (CH5) (and as a % of total housing completions)	35% on schemes of 9 or more dwellings in PSC / KSCs and of 3 or more elsewhere  1,000 affordable homes by 2025	LPA	<b>2015/16</b> 119 (32% of net dwellings completed)	<b>2014/15</b> 79 (31% of net dwellings completed) <b>2013/14</b> 19 in LP area (17% of net dwellings completed)	N/A	

What does it monitor?	Indicator (CCC indicator)	Target	Area covered by data	Data for 2015/16 unless otherwise indicated	Comparison with previous years	Comparison with other areas	Progress
CS LA SA	New and converted dwellings on previously developed land (CH3)	At least 28%	LPA	<b>2015/16</b> 214 (58%) 154 PSCs; 51 KSCs; 1 LSCs; 19 Rural	<b>2014/15</b> 187 (73%) 122 PSCs; 41 KSCs; 5 LSCs; 19 Rural	TBA	
CS LA SA	Average density per hectare for all housing developments	Average of at least 30 dwellings per ha. on sites over 10 dwellings	LPA	<b>2015/16</b> Net completions: 6 (40%) at less than 30 dph; 9 (60%) at more than 30 dph.	<b>2014/15</b> Net completions: 5 (31%) at less than 30 dph; 11 (69%) at more than 30 dph.	N/A	
CX CS LA	Average (median) House Price	Improved ratio to incomes – see also below	District	<b>2015/16</b> £222,442 (ONS)	<b>2014</b> £204,000 (ONS) <b>2013</b> £196,326	N/A	N/A
CX CS LA SA	House Price: Income Ratio (based on average (median) household annual gross income)	Decrease	District	<b>2015</b> 7.3 (CACI) (or 8.95 according to ONS)	<b>2013</b> 7.6	<b>2015</b> Cumbria 5.5	
CS	Net additional Gypsy & Traveller pitches (CH4)	To match identified needs	LPA	0	TBA	TBA	TBA
CS LA	Extra Care Housing Delivery (CH7)	To match identified needs	LPA	60 assisted living flats	16-bed care home with nursing care for extra needs		
CS LA	Other Specialist Housing Delivery (CH8)	To match identified needs	LPA	<b>2015/16</b> 0	<b>2014/15</b> 0 <b>2013/14</b> 7	N/A	
CS LA OLP	Monitoring of meeting parking standards	TBA		TBA			
	Number of entries on self-build register.			<b>At 31 March 2016:</b> 10	<b>At 31 March 2015:</b> 2	N/A	

What does it monitor?	Indicator (CCC indicator)	Target	Area covered by data	Data for 2015/16 unless otherwise indicated	Comparison with previous years	Comparison with other areas	Progress
	Number of entries added to self-build register in monitoring period.			8	2		
	Number of plots permitted for self-build/custom build housing	Sufficient permission for self-build plots to meet demand		20	N/A	N/A	
	Number of self-build/custom build completions.			Not available for 15/16	N/A	N/A	
Sources: NOMIS, Census 2011, Office of National Statistics, Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, SLDC							
<b>Environment</b>							
CX SA OLP	Area designated as SSSI (ha)	No change <u>or</u> an increase	LPA	<b>2014/15</b> 22,708.11 NB Whilst Natural England state that there has been no new SSSI designations in S Lakeland within the last 10 years, the figures they have provided for this indicator in both 2015 and 2016 have varied wildly from each other and from previous years. Extensive attempts to explain this discrepancy, including our own checks and contacting NE have	<b>2014</b> 16,116.82	N/A	

What does it monitor?	Indicator (CCC indicator)	Target	Area covered by data	Data for 2015/16 unless otherwise indicated	Comparison with previous years	Comparison with other areas	Progress
				failed to provide a satisfactory explanation for the differences.			
CX SA OLP	% SSSI in recovering or favourable condition	Increase	LPA	<b>2015</b> 99.0%	<b>2014</b> 94.4%	N/A	
CX CS SA	River Quality % at good ecological status or potential	Increase	District	<b>2015</b> 61%	<b>2013</b> 50%	N/A	
CX CS SA OLP	% Household Waste Recycled or Composted	Increase	District	<b>2015/16</b> 41.90%	<b>2014/15</b> 43.8% <b>2013/14</b> 43.4%	TBA	
CX CS SA OLP	Volume of Household waste collected per person per year (kg per household)	Decrease	District	<b>2015/16</b> 502	<b>2014/15</b> 483.59 <b>2013/14</b> 481.56	TBA	
CX CS SA OLP	Renewable Energy given planning permission (MW)	Increase	LPA	<b>2015/16</b> 6.660MW	<b>2014/15</b> 0.132MW	N/A	
SA CS LA OLP	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	0	LPA	<b>2015/16</b> 0	<b>2014/15</b> 1 (SL/2014/0679) <b>2013/14</b> 0	N/A	
SA CS OLP	% Listed Buildings at risk There are 17 Buildings at Risk of 1208 Listed Buildings outside the National Parks	Decrease	LPA	<b>2015/16</b> 1.41%	<b>2014/15</b> 1.39% <b>2013/14</b> 1%	TBA	
SA CS OLP	Number of Conservation Area Management Plans produced	10	LPA	0	N/A	N/A	
CS LA SA	% air quality monitoring sites recording above 40 ug/m3	0	LPA	<b>2015/16</b> 3% (1 site)	<b>2015</b> 3% (1site) <b>2013</b> 6.5% (2 sites)	N/A	
Sources: Natural England, Environment Agency, Historic England, SLDC monitoring.							

What does it monitor?	Indicator (CCC indicator)	Target	Area covered by data	Data for 2015/16 unless otherwise indicated	Comparison with previous years	Comparison with other areas	Progress
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>							
CX SA	Life expectancy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Male</li> <li>Female</li> </ul>	Favourable compared to wider local averages	District	<b>2015/6</b> 80.6 84.6 NB slight decrease in male life expectancy figure was due to a national phenomenon in 2015, during which over 28,000 more people died than in 2014, at least in part due to a less effective flu vaccine and increasing dementia; enough to actually reduce the life expectancy nationally	<b>2014/15</b> 80.8 83.9	<b>2015/16 Eng</b> 79.5 83.2 <b>Cumbria</b> 79.1 83	
CX	Index of Multiple Deprivation (Rank of Av. Score)	Increase (towards 326)	District	<b>2015</b> 258	<b>2010</b> 231	Highest in Cumbria	
CX SA	Annual crime rate per 1000 population	Decrease	District	<b>2015/16</b> 38.4	<b>2014/15</b> 33.5	<b>2015/16</b> Cumbria 52.2	
SA	% people whose day-to-day activities are limited by a long term health problem or disability	Decrease	District	<b>2011</b> 18.8	<b>2001</b> 18.5	<b>2011</b> Cumbria 20.3 NW 20.2	
Sources: ONS, Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, Census							

## 4.5 Data Assessment

### Economy

- 4.5.1 Gross weekly earnings (median value) by workplace – those that work in the District, have increased – (from £421.4 in 2014 to £449.6 in 2015). Gross weekly earnings by residence (median value) – those that live in the District, are higher, increasing from £493.8 in 2014 to £518.4 for 2015. There has been an increase in the percentage of people of working age in employment in the District (from 77.5% in 2014/15 to 80.1% in 2015/2016). The number of empty shops in the District in 2015 (8.24%) increased by 0.94% on the comparable figure for 2014 (7.3%). Within the District in 2015, there have been no significant changes in the balance between various employment sectors, with the vast majority of those in employment working in the service industry; 18.4% in wholesale retail, 19.8% in accommodation, food services, public administration, education and health (23.3%). In 2015, employment in manufacturing increased; from 9.8% across the District in 2012 to 10.5%.
- 4.5.2 From 2011 to 2013 there was a decrease in the total number of new employee jobs in the District. Comparable data for both 2014 and 2015 shows a positive change. There has been an increase of the number of new jobs (total employee jobs) from 46,100 in 2013 to 48,400 in 2014 and 51,900 in 2015, an increase of 5,800 new jobs. There still remains a need for an increased number of new jobs, but it will also be key to ensure that these are more highly skilled and paid jobs and also that the local skills base matches these to enable local people, especially young people, to take up these jobs. This is a key issue locally and also in the Cumbria wide economy.
- 4.5.3 There are still gaps in data relating to tourism due to a lack of data availability and in relation to the proportion of development of town centre uses developed in the town centre or elsewhere. The completion of town centre use development, (floor space), was last monitored for the 2007 AMR. This indicator measures the total completed floor space (gross and net) for town centre uses, both within the town centres, and in the wider local planning authority area. The definition of what are town centre uses is set out in the data table, Section 4.4 above. For 2015/2016, within town centre boundaries, there was a net loss (minus 80.9 m2) of completed floorspace for town centre uses. The loss related to a loss of retail (A1 use) floorspace to residential (C3 use) in Kendal. Outwith the town centres, there was a gain of town centre uses, with completions totalling 1,228 m2 (gross). The 2015/2016 completions related to five planning applications. Locations included; Cartmel, Cark, and rural areas, such as nr. Kirkby Lonsdale (B1 a office use at Lane House Barns off the A65) and at Holmescales nr. Old Hutton. At Holmescales, the completion related to a D2 (Leisure) land use class – a riding school accommodation block. It is monitored as a D2 land use class, although it's not a use that is found in a town centre. As with the previous monitoring period (2014/2015), because completions are greater outwith the town centres for town centre uses (even if the riding school accommodation block was not included), it has resulted in progress being shown as 'red' in the data table. Monitoring this indicator in future AMR'S will allow progress to be monitored.
- 4.5.4 At the time of compiling the 2016 AMR, Employment Land Availability Monitoring (ELA) schedules relating to the monitoring year end for 2014/2015 are awaited from Cumbria County Council. The monitoring schedules for 2015/2016 are also required. This section, providing



commentary on the data for Table 4.4; indicators CBD1 to CBD4 and loss of employment land, will be updated in due course.

## Housing

- 4.5.5 There have been 370 net additional dwellings built in the monitoring period which falls short of the annual target of 400 dwellings in the Core Strategy. 32% of these completions were affordable homes, 58% were built on brownfield land (a significant reduction in last year's figure of 73%) and 60% of sites (over 10 units) were built above 30 dwellings per hectare.
- 4.5.6 The number of households grew between the 2001 and 2011 censuses and the average household size reduced slightly. Greater proportions of households are renting their home. There has been a significant increase in the proportion of dwellings that are unoccupied or being used as a second home in this monitoring period, rising from 4.02% in 2015 to 6.96% in 2016. The ratio of house prices to incomes has decreased very slightly from previous years, however, at 7.3 it still remains significantly above the Cumbrian average of 5.5.
- 4.5.7 A significant increase in build rates is required if the target number of new homes is to be met, however, the Council is on target to deliver 1000 new affordable homes for rent between 2014 and 2025. There is a need to consider the implications of decreasing household size on housing needs – for example smaller homes are needed but greater numbers of homes are required in order to house the same number of people than before. There is also a need to consider the impact of second homes on communities and on housing affordability for local people and how this could be addressed.
- 4.5.8 Following legislative and policy changes at a national level the Council now has duties to promote self-build and custom build housing and to support the provision of Starter Homes. The exact details of how local authorities will be required to meet the duties are still awaited through Regulations, however it is acknowledged that the Council needs to begin monitoring the provision of these types of homes. Because self-build homes are exempt from paying the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), the Council can use its CIL software to monitor self-build activity. As CIL only came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2015 the Council's self-build monitoring has therefore commenced from that date. In the period 1<sup>st</sup> June 2015-31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 there were 20 self-build units permitted that were granted CIL exemptions. There were 8 entries added to the self-build register in the period, with the total number at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 being 10. There have been no applications containing proposals for Starter Homes in the period.

## Environment

- 4.5.9 Difficulties have arisen in recent years in terms of monitoring the total hectareage of SSSI designation in the District and the percentage of SSSIs in good condition. Whilst Natural England has clearly stated that there have been no new SSSI designations in South Lakeland within the last 10 years, the figures they provided for this indicator in 2015 and 2016 have varied wildly from both each other and from previous years. Extensive attempts to explain these differences, including conducting our own checks and repeatedly seeking advice from NE have failed. Whilst development would only be allowed on sites designated for nature conservation in exceptional circumstances, increased development can have indirect impacts on species populations and habitat quality and these should be monitored.

- 4.5.10 Positive messages relating to the environment include the fact that river quality remains good and no planning applications were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency during the monitoring period. Furthermore, the number of air quality monitoring sites breaching the air quality standards has remained low and static at 1 site and there has been a marked increase in permitted renewable energy (MW) resulting from an increase in solar energy schemes both private and commercial. However, the percentage of waste recycled or composted has decreased and there has been a slight increase in the amount of waste generated per person. Whilst planning policy has arguably only limited scope to impact on waste generation and recycling/composting rates, the design and layout of homes and influencing lifestyles can contribute.
- 4.5.11 There is a need to make progress on preparing management plans for our conservation areas as well as to consider how planning policies can better support buildings at risk in order to help ensure that the District's high quality built and natural environment is maintained and enhanced.
- 4.5.12 It would be beneficial to consider additional indicators to monitor environmental impacts of new development. This will be addressed alongside the preparation of the Development Management Policies document, which will include policies on aspects such as design that could be monitored.

#### Transport, services and facilities

- 4.5.13 Car ownership remains higher than figures for the North West. A fluctuating number of people are working from home and the number travelling to work on foot or by bicycle increased since the 2001 census; however, there is also a marked increase in the proportion of people using private transport to get to work but a decrease in those using public transport. The vast majority of new homes built were built in Principle or Key Services centres where most services and facilities are located.
- 4.5.14 There is a need to find ways of enabling and encouraging more people to travel by sustainable and active means of transport through good design and policy as well as wider Council initiatives. There is an over-reliance on Census data for monitoring this topic area, which means updates are only available every 10 years. Similarly, key data on the percentage of households within set travel times or distances of key services and facilities is no longer available. New ways of monitoring this area would be beneficial.

#### Health and Wellbeing

- 4.5.15 Life expectancy remains higher than the national and Cumbrian figures, although local figures have been affected in line with the national picture during 2015, which saw over 28,000 more people dying than in 2014, the biggest year on year rise since 1967-8. This was enough to slightly reduce national life expectancies and was thought to be at least in part due to a flu vaccine that proved less effective than usual coupled with greater prevalence of dementia.
- 4.5.16 The District has moved up the table 27 places in terms of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (with the most positive situation being 326 and the most negative being 1). Crime rates remain low compared to the Cumbrian averages though have moved in a negative turn since 2014/2015. Of Cumbria's districts, the largest percentage increase in overall crime levels was seen in South Lakeland +14.9% (+516 incidences).

- 4.5.17 There has been a slight increase in the number of people with a limiting illness or disability between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. It will be important to ensure that new development, through aspects such as design and layout, reinforces and enhances the area's high level of safety and good quality of life and that negative changes do not become trends.
- 4.5.18 There are several areas that it might be beneficial to monitor to help build a broader picture of health and wellbeing issues, such as green infrastructure provision but there are currently no mechanisms in place to monitor these. It may be that this can be established alongside the preparation of the Development Management Policies document and/or a Green Infrastructure SPD.

## **5.0 MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY PLAN AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY**

### **5.1 Monitoring Infrastructure Delivery**

- 5.1.1 In order to measure progress of the effective delivery of the Land Allocations DPD, it is essential that the Council has a mechanism in place to monitor and review the delivery of the infrastructure required to enable the DPD's implementation.
- 5.1.2 The South Lakeland Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) updated in August 2014 identifies the essential infrastructure required to enable the implementation of the plan. It includes an Infrastructure Schedule identifying different types of infrastructure at a district and settlement level. The IDP is a 'live' document which will continue to evolve. The document will be updated regularly to take account of changing circumstances and new requirements. These updates will be informed by the outcomes of close cooperation and engagement with infrastructure/ service providers. The IDP provides an account of sources of funding received for the identified infrastructure. It indicates progress on infrastructure delivery.
- 5.1.3 Work to update the IDP is currently underway. Based on the current version (August 2014), funding has been allocated for the following types of infrastructure:
- Kendal Highways Improvements Package of Measures - £2.3 million Local Growth Deal
  - A590 junction improvements in Ulverston including access to Lightburn Road Employment Site allocation - £4.6 million Local Growth Deal

This infrastructure will support the delivery of site allocations in Kendal, Burneside, Natland, Oxenholme and Ulverston.

- 5.1.4 The Council and other partners continue to bid for funding from various sources to assist with the delivery of other infrastructure to support development needs arising from the Local Plan. Latest proposals include bids to develop a roundabout on the A590 at Cross-a-Moor to ensure delivery of over 1000 dwellings on sites allocated in Swarthmoor and south Ulverston. The Council has allocated £300,000 towards a future scheme. The Council continues to dialogue with the Homes and Community Agency, Cumbria County Council and the Highways Agency, exploring options to secure the necessary funding.
- 5.1.5 The Council records and monitors Section 106 contributions. The IDP provides an account of S106 monies received to support delivery of infrastructure arising from the Local Plan site allocations.

### **5.2 Community Infrastructure Levy**

- 5.2.1 The Council introduced a Community Infrastructure Levy with effect from 1 June 2015 to help deliver the infrastructure required (as set out in the IDP) to facilitate development. In accordance with Regulation 62 of the CIL Regulations (as amended) SLDC as Charging Authority is required to report the following information in the financial year to 31 March 2016. The requirement to this information public on the Council website will be met when his AMR is published on the Council's website.

	<b>CIL Reporting Requirement in year 2015/16 – to 31.3.16</b>	<b>Amount</b>
a	CIL receipts	£289.49
b	CIL expenditure	£0.0
c	Summary of CIL expenditure (including items which CIL has been applied and amount of CIL expenditure on each item)	None (£43.42 Neighbourhood CIL paid to Kendal Town Council in April 2016)
d	Total amount of CIL receipts for this reported year retained at the end of the reported year	£289.49
e	Total amount of CIL receipts from previous years retained at the end of the reported year.	None (CIL introduced in 1 June 2015)

## 6.0 SUPPORTING DELIVERY AND MOVING FORWARD

### 6.1 Evidence base

- 6.1.1 A substantial evidence base has been developed in support of the Core Strategy and the Land Allocations DPDs. The evidence base for each has been tested at Examination and found to be appropriate and proportionate and crucially, the policies and approaches set out in the Local Plan were found to be sound in light of the evidence.
- 6.1.2 However, evidence base documents can become out of date as local circumstances change, reflecting social and economic changes. In addition, new evidence is needed to support other Local Plan documents such as the Arnsdale-Silverdale AONB DPD and Development Management Policies DPD. As such, the Council is continuously reviewing the evidence base and updating it where needed.
- 6.1.3 The table below sets out key elements of the current evidence base that the Council plans to review soon and identifies when each was prepared or last reviewed and when we plan to update it. A fuller list of the evidence base supporting the Local Plan can be found on the Council's Local Plan webpages.

Key evidence base documents that are currently being prepared or updated or for which there are plans to update		
Evidence	Date prepared or last reviewed	Date proposed to review
Strategic Housing Market Assessment and review of Objectively Assessed Need	2014 (SHMA update)	2016/17
Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment	2009	2017
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)	2007	2016/17
District Viability Study	2014 (CIL Study and Update) 2013 (Land Allocations Study)	2017

### 6.2 Duty to Cooperate

- 6.2.1 The South Lakeland Local Plan area is bordered by parts of South Lakeland that fall within National Parks and are covered by Local Plans for the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks; South Lakeland as a whole borders Barrow and Copeland Boroughs to the west, Lancaster District to the south, Allerdale Borough and Eden District to the north and Richmondshire and Craven Districts to the east.
- 6.2.2 The Localism Act sets out the legislative basis for local authorities and other public bodies to have a 'duty to co-operate' in the preparation of planning documents. The duty is to 'engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis' over matters that would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas, or in connection with infrastructure that is strategic.
- 6.2.3 This section provides a means for the Council to report on progress of such co-operation in terms of the preparation of various planning documents including updates to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. The Council will consult annually with key service/infrastructure delivery

partners and meet on other occasions where necessary. The programmed review of the Council's Statement of Community Involvement will enable the Council to identify a formal framework/methodology for on-going cooperation with the relevant bodies. Appendix D provides an up-to-date position on the status of key Local plan documents adopted or in production by neighbouring Local Authorities.

#### 6.2.4 Key areas of co-operation include:

**Housing Market Areas:** the South Lakeland Local Plan area contains the whole of the Kendal Housing Market Area, a small segment of the Dales Housing Market Area, and parts of Rural Kendal, Grange/Cartmel and Furness Housing Market Areas.

**Economy:** the Local Plan area lies within the area of the Cumbria Local Economic Partnership (LEP). There are significant travel to work movements in both directions between South Lakeland, Lancaster and Barrow.

**Retail:** the South Lakeland Retail Study identifies Kendal as the main comparison shopping centre for most of the Local Plan area. Ulverston and Furness have a close relationship with Barrow. Lancaster and Carnforth exert some influence on the Burton and Holme areas.

**Infrastructure:** South Lakeland is on a major infrastructure corridor which includes the West Coast Main Line, the M6 and national electricity, gas and water infrastructure including the Thirlmere and Haweswater aqueducts.

**Health:** Westmorland General Hospital in Kendal is part of the University Hospitals of Morecambe Bay NHS Trust which operates larger hospitals in Lancaster and Barrow as well as community health resource centres at Morecambe and Ulverston. Lancaster and Barrow Hospitals provide a number of services not currently provided within the District including emergency services.

**Environment:** Two National Parks and one Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty as well as several national and international biodiversity designations create linkages as they fall on or adjacent the District's boundaries. A National Park Extension Order has been confirmed and took effect on 1 August 2016, taking areas of land at Brigsteer/The Lyth valley and near Selside into the Lake District National Park and much of the Lune Valley area, including the villages of Casterton and Barbon into the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

**Strategic Policies:** Lancaster, Eden and the Lake District National Park all have up to date Local Plan Core Strategies which make provision for development needs within these areas up until at least 2021. Eden's new single Local Plan is currently at examination stage. The Lake District National Park also has an adopted Land Allocations document and has commenced work on a new single Local Plan. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority has an adopted Housing Policy document (June 2012), which allocates land to meet housing needs within their part of South Lakeland District. Its new single Local Plan is currently at examination stage. Copeland's Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document was adopted in December 2013 and a Site Allocations document is being progressed. Barrow consulted on a Publication Draft Plan of a single Local Plan and have an adopted Area Action Plan for Barrow Port area.

Some key formal arrangements for co-operation include;

**Arnside and Silverdale AONB Partnership:** covers parts of both South Lakeland and Lancaster Districts. South Lakeland, along with Lancaster City, the two County Councils and

the Parish Councils is a member of the Partnership and is represented at member level on the Executive Committee and at the officer group. SLDC is working with Lancaster City Council to prepare an Arncliffe and Silverdale AONB DPD.

**Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership:** South Lakeland and Barrow share a seat on the board of the LEP, which currently has an expert group examining planning and housing issues. SLDC's Leader alternates with the Leader of Barrow on an annual basis. On the same basis Carlisle and Eden and Copeland and Allerdale also alternate. LDNP and CCC have individual, permanent representation.

**Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership Technical Officers Group:** A group on which all districts, including LDNP and CCC but excepting YDNP, are represented and which advises the Local Enterprise Partnership executive.

**Cumbria Housing Group:** a forum with representation at member level from all local authorities and national park authorities. It has two sub-groups: Housing Supply and Housing & Well Being which includes housing providers. A key function is the preparation, co-ordination and review of the Cumbria Housing Statement which forms a co-ordinated strategic basis for District housing strategies. The six districts and most housing associations in Cumbria co-operate in the implementation of Cumbria Choice – a county-wide choice based letting system.

**North West Coast Connections:** South Lakeland is co-operating with a number of local authorities in Cumbria and Lancashire on National Grid's proposed upgrading of the grid connections with West Cumbria, primarily to facilitate the delivery and implementation of a new Nuclear Plant at Moorside at Sellafield. The authorities are co-operating under a Planning Performance Agreement for the consideration of this major infrastructure proposal.

- 6.2.5 The Council continues to meet and liaise regularly with infrastructure providers to update the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (most recently as part of proposals to introduce CIL) and also on the infrastructure required for the sites subject to Development Briefs. In addition, meetings have been held or are planned with neighbouring authorities as required and the Duty to Co-operate bodies, including neighbouring authorities, have been consulted on CIL, Development Briefs and the AONB and Development Management Policies DPDs.

### **6.3 Future Monitoring Requirements**

- 6.3.1 The Council will continue to monitor progress on the implementation of the Local Plan Core Strategy, Land Allocations and Community Infrastructure Levy. There will also be a need in the future to monitor progress in preparing new Local Plan documents once the LDS is revised and later, the implementation of these new documents, including Development Management Policies DPD, the AONB DPD and various Neighbourhood Plans.
- 6.3.2 The Council will continue to work to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of monitoring systems and to further develop the evidence base for the Local Plan. The District works with Cumbria County Council and the other Cumbrian Districts on a number of monitoring topics to improve monitoring practices as well as developing its own practices in-house. There remain gaps in data and a lack of an established trend and comparator data for some topics. Some data is simply not available, and others are not available for the Local Plan area rather than the whole District.
- 6.3.3 The monitoring framework presents current data for as many indicators as possible; but there remain areas where a lack of accessible, up-to-date data limits the comprehensive monitoring of all policy areas.



- 6.3.4 Additionally as a result of recent national government policy changes the Council also needs to develop monitoring systems with regards self-build and custom build homes and Starter Homes, in terms of the number of these types of homes being permitted and completed.

## **6.4 Resources**

- 6.4.1 At 31 March 2016 the Development Plans Team consisted of the following roles (full-time unless otherwise stated):

- Development Plans Manager
- Principal Development Plans Officer
- Development Strategy Delivery Officer
- Senior Development Plans Officer
- Part-time Development Plans Officer
- Conservation Officer
- Development Strategy Technician
- Part-time Support Assistant.

- 6.4.2 The team reports to a Development Strategy and Housing Manager who also manages the Housing and Homelessness Teams.

## APPENDIX A: FIVE YEAR LAND SUPPLY AND HOUSING TRAJECTORY

The Council's five year housing land supply assessment is set out in the [Housing Land Position Report](#), published August 2016.

South Lakeland Projected Dwellings 2015/16 to 2020/21							
Sites	Dwellings outstanding at 31.3.15	5-year supply					
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2010/21	5 Year Total
A - Planning Permissions							
1) Sites of 10+ dwellings							
West of Oxenholme Road, Kendal	148	30	30	30	30	28	148
South of Lumley Road, Kendal	119	0	30	30	30	29	119
Natland Mill Beck Farm, Kendal	22	20	2				22
Thornfield Road, Grange over Sands	64	10	30	24			64
Wheatsheaf Inn, 42 Kirkland, Kendal	12	12					12
North East Sandylands, Kendal	34	20	14				34
Auction Mart, Kendal	30	20	10				30
K Village, Kendal	26	20	6				26
East of Hutton Close, Burton in Kendal	29	0	9	20			29
Carter Road, Grange over Sands	28	20	8				28
Land at Kendal Parks Farm (SL/2015/0733)	50	10	20	20			50
Land at Kendal Parks Farm (SL/2015/0736)	21	0	10	11			21
Land at Kendal Parks Farm (SL/2014/1168)	34	0	0	0	20	4	34
Land east of Greengate Crescent, Levens	50	0	20	20	10		50
Land next to Westmorland General Hospital, Kendal	24	24					24
Greenside Farm, Hincaster	18	0	18				18
Land adjacent to Vicarage Drive, Kendal	12	10	2				12
Royal Hotel, Burton in Kendal	15	0	15				15
Land at Brigsteer Road, Kendal	34	0	20	14			34
Eskdale House, Shap Road, Kendal	25	0	25				25
Land at Burland Grove, Kendal	14	0	14				14
Hallgarth Cottage, Windermere Road, Kendal	13	13					13
Green Lane, Flookburgh	11	11					11
Fair View, Daltongate, Ulverston	15	0	15				15
Waterside Estate, Dowker's Lane, Kendal	14	0	14				14
Martindale's Yard, Entry Lane, Kendal	13	0	3	10			13
Pitt Farm, Haggs Lane, Cartmel	11	11					11
Baycliff Farm, Aldingham	7	7					7
Oaklands, Ulverston	4	4					4
The Cock & Dolphin, Kendal	1	1					1

<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>674</b>
<b>2) Small Sites of less than 10 dwellings</b>							
433 small sites, 634 units							
Under construction	217	43	43	43	44	44	217
Not started (80% of 417) 334	417	67	67	67	67	66	334
Total for small sites	634	110	110	110	111	110	551
<b>Total Permissions</b>	<b>1532</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1449</b>
<b>B – Land Allocations DPD</b>							
5 year supply sites	2140	428	428	428	428	468	2140
<b>C – Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment</b>							
Small Sites / SHLAA (as at 31/3/16)	283	57	57	57	56	56	283
<b>D – Additional Windfall</b>							
Windfall (PSC, KSC & LSC) (968 over 5 years, discounted by 4% to take account of garden sites; 20% for non-completions and taking off SHLAA sites to avoid double counting)	502	100	100	100	101	101	502
Windfall - small villages, hamlets and open countryside	123	25	25	25	24	24	123
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4580</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>4497</b>

**Variance between the cumulative Core Strategy housing requirement 2003 to 2025, and actual and expected housing completions**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Cumulative Requirement</b>	<b>Completions</b>	<b>Cumulative Completions</b>	<b>Variance</b>
<b>2003/4</b>	400	221	221	179
<b>2004/5</b>	800	232	453	347
<b>2005/6</b>	1200	303	756	444
<b>2006/7</b>	1600	238	994	606
<b>2007/8</b>	2000	156	1150	850
<b>2008/9</b>	2400	155	1305	1095
<b>2009/10</b>	2800	282	1587	1213
<b>2010/11</b>	3200	103	1690	1510
<b>2011/12</b>	3600	148	1838	1762
<b>2012/13</b>	4000	206	2044	1956
<b>2013/14</b>	4400	112	2156	2244
<b>2014/15</b>	4800	256	2412	2388
<b>2015/16</b>	5200	370	2782	2418

<b>2016/17</b>	5600	973	3755	1845
<b>2017/18</b>	6000	1000	4755	1245
<b>2018/19</b>	6400	919	5673	727
<b>2019/20</b>	6800	820	6493	307
<b>2020/21</b>	7200	786	7279	-79
<b>2021/22</b>	7600	380	7659	-59
<b>2022/23</b>	8000	380	8040	-40
<b>2023/24</b>	8400	380	8420	-20
<b>2024/25</b>	8800	380	8800	0

## APPENDIX B: STATUS OF SAVED AND EXTENDED LOCAL PLAN (2006) POLICIES

**Amendments to South Lakeland Local Plan and Proposals Map, following the adoption of the South Lakeland Core Strategy on 20 October 2010 and Local Plan Land Allocations adopted on 17 December 2013.**

This update note accompanies the South Lakeland Local Plan from 17 December 2013.

The adoption of the South Lakeland Core Strategy with effect from 20 October 2010 and Local Plan Land Allocations with effect from 17 December 2013 has resulted in the following changes to the South Lakeland Local Plan and Policies Map:

### **Local Plan Policies:**

Annex 1 lists those saved Local Plan policies which from 17 December 2013:

- are replaced by the Core Strategy and Local Plan Land Allocations, and therefore no longer form part of the Development Plan; or
- are not replaced by the Core Strategy and Local Plan Land Allocations and therefore continue to form part of the Development Plan.

Annex 2 details changes to the Proposals Map resulting from the Core Strategy and Local Plan Land Allocations.

### **Annex1**

The following tables set out those saved and extended Local Plan and Alteration policies that are replaced by Local Plan – Core Strategy and Local Plan – Land Allocations policies.

<b>Saved and extended Local Plan Policy (<i>Altered policies in italics</i>)</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>Housing</b>		
<b>H1 Provision of Housing Land</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy policies CS 1.1 and CS1.2	CS 1.2 and supporting text explains how Service Centres are identified in the Core Strategy. CS1.1 sets out the sustainable development principles to govern future development
<b>H2 Sites allocated for new residential development</b>	Superseded by LA1.3	Unimplemented and de-allocated sites reviewed through Local Plan – Land Allocations
H3 Phasing of Development on sites allocated for residential use (North Sandylands and Lund Farm) replaced in 2006 by	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy policies CS 1.1, CS1.2 and CS6.1	CS1.1 sets out sustainable development principles, CS1.2 sets out the Development Strategy for the District and CS6.1 sets out the approach to meeting housing

<b>Saved and extended Local Plan Policy</b> <i>(Altered policies in italics)</i>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
H3 Priorities for site location		requirements. Together these provide an updated basis for allocating housing sites and the consideration of proposals on unallocated sites.  The phasing of development on major sites is addressed in the Local Plan - Land Allocations document.
<b>H4 Small scale Housing Development in Kendal and Ulverston</b>	Superseded by Local Plan - Land Allocations	Superseded by Local Plan - Land Allocations
<b>H5 Settlements suitable for growth</b>	Superseded by CS1.2 and LA1.1 except for the definition of Development Boundaries for Arnside and Storth/Sandside	CS1.2 sets out a settlement hierarchy and related levels of development.  CS1.2 sets out a settlement hierarchy and related levels of development. LA1.1 defines development boundaries outside the Arnside and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;  Development Boundaries for Arnside and Storth to be reviewed through Arnside and Silverdale Local Plan.
<b>H6 Development outside settlements suitable for growth</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS1.2	CS1.2 sets out the approach to development in areas outside identified Service Centres
<b>H7 Housing for local need</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS6.4	CS6.4 sets out criteria for the consideration of affordable housing on exceptions sites.
<b>H8 Affordable housing</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS6.3	CS6.3 sets out general policy requirements for affordable housing
<b>H8a Construction and adaptation of dwellings for people with special needs</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS6.2	CS6.2 sets out policy in regard to providing dwellings suitable for the elderly, infirmed and disabled
<b>H9 Agricultural and Forestry Dwellings in the Countryside</b>	To be superseded by Local Plan Part 3 - Development Management Policies	
<b>H10 Removal of Occupancy Conditions</b>		
<b>H11 Conversion of buildings within Development Boundaries</b>		

<b>Saved and extended Local Plan Policy</b> <i>(Altered policies in italics)</i>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>H12 Conversion of buildings outside Development Boundaries</b>		
<b>H13 Conversion of Village Shops</b>		
<b>H14 Dwellings Constructed from Temporary Materials</b>		
<b>Employment</b>		
<b>E1 Land Allocated for Business Parks</b>	Superseded by Land Allocations Policy LA1.7	
<b>E2 Land Allocated for Strategic Employment Uses (south-east of Milnthorpe station)</b>	Superseded by Land Allocations Policy LA1.8	Employment allocations reviewed through Local Plan Land Allocations document process. Future status of Quarry Lane, Storth site to be reviewed through Arnside Silverdale AONB Local Plan
<b>E4 New Development and Extensions to Property</b>	To be superseded by Local Plan Part 3 - Development Management Policies	
<b>E5 Redevelopment</b>		
<b>E6 Loss of Employment Sites and Premises</b>		
<b>E7 New employment development in rural areas</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS7.4	CS7.4 sets the approach to employment development in rural areas
<b>E8 Conversion and re-use of buildings</b> <i>(for employment purposes)</i>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS7.4	CS7.4 sets the approach to building conversions for employment use in rural areas
<b>E9 Homeworking</b>	To be superseded by future Local Plan Part	

<b>Saved and extended Local Plan Policy</b> <i>(Altered policies in italics)</i>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
	3 -Development Management Policies	
<b>E10 Farm Diversification</b>	To be superseded by future Local Plan Part 3 -Development Management Policies	
<b>Retail</b>		
<b>R1 Retail Development, Kendal Town Centre</b>	Partially superseded by Local Plan - Land Allocations LA1.2 Policy criteria to be superseded by Local Plan Part 3 - Development Management Policies	Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area boundary reviewed through Local Plan – Land Allocations  Policy criteria to be superseded by future Local Plan Part 3 - Development Management Policies
<b>R1A Retail Allocation, Kendal Town Centre</b>	Superseded by Local Plan – LA1.2	
<b>R2 Retail Development outside Kendal Town Centre</b>	To be superseded by future Local Plan Part 3 -Development Management Policies	
<b>R3 New Retail Development, Ulverston Town Centre</b>	<b>NOT SAVED BY SECRETARY OF STATE</b>	
<b>R4 Conversion and Extension of Retail Premises, Ulverston Town Centre</b>	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area boundary superseded  Policy criteria to be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management
<b>R5 Retail Development outside Ulverston Town Centre</b>	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
<b>R6 Retail Development in minor shopping centres</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS7.5: Town Centre and Retail Strategy	CS7.5 sets out criteria to assess retail proposals in minor shopping centres
<b>R7 Retail Development outside shopping centres</b>	Partially superseded by LA1.2 Policy criteria to be superseded by Local Plan Part 3 - Development Management Policies	Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area boundary reviewed through Local Plan - Land Allocations  Policy criteria to be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management
<b>R8 Protection of Retail Frontages in the Primary Shopping Areas of Kendal And Ulverston Town Centres</b>		



Saved and extended Local Plan Policy ( <i>Altered policies in italics</i> )	Status	Explanation
R9 Non-Retail Uses In Minor Shopping Areas		
R10 Hot Food Takeaways In Primary Shopping Areas		
R11 Hot Food Takeaways In Secondary Shopping Areas		
R12 Hot Food Takeaways In Residential Areas		
R13 Amusement Centres		
Tourism		
T1 Hotel development within development boundaries	Superseded by Core Strategy Policy CS7.6	CS7.6 sets out approach to tourism development
T2 Conversion of Buildings to Hotels And Serviced Accommodation	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
T2a Retention of Holiday Accommodation In Grange-over-Sands		
T3 Self-catering accommodation within development boundaries	Superseded by Core Strategy Policy CS7.6	CS7.6 sets out approach to tourism development
T4 Self-catering accommodation outside development boundaries	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
T5 Caravan Site Development within the Arnside- Silverdale AONB		
T6 Caravan Site Development outside the Arnside-Silverdale AONB		
T7 Extensions to Caravan Park Developments’ Open Season		
T8 Tented Camping Sites		
T9 Camping Barns		
T10 Visitor facilities and attractions	Superseded by Core Strategy Policies CS1.2, and CS7.6	Policy CS1.2 sets the strategic framework for new visitor facilities and attractions. Policy CS7.6 sets out

<b>Saved and extended Local Plan Policy</b> <i>(Altered policies in italics)</i>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
		detailed approach to tourism development
<b>Environment and Conservation</b>		
<b>C1 Arnside and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</b>	Superseded by Core Strategy Policies CS5, and CS8.2	Policy CS8.2 sets out the approach to protecting and enhancing landscape and settlement character, including provisions for the AONB. Policy CS5 sets out the vision and objectives for the rural south of the District.
<b>C2 “Green gaps”</b>	Superseded by Core Strategy policy CS8.2 and LA1.9	Policy CS8.2 sets out the approach to protecting and enhancing landscape and settlement character.  Policy LA1.9 defines extent of Green Gaps
<b>C3 Agricultural Land</b>	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
<b>C4 Farm Holdings</b>	<b>NOT SAVED BY SECRETARY OF STATE</b>	
<b>C5 External Lighting</b>	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
<b>C6 Sites of International Nature Conservation Importance</b>		
<b>C7 National Sites</b>		
<b>C8 Sites of regional or local nature conservation importance</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS8.4	CS8.4 sets out policy for biodiversity and geodiversity and effect on regional or local sites
<b>C9 Landscape features of major nature conservation importance</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS8.2	CS8.2 sets out policy for protecting and enhancing of landscape and settlement character
<b>C10 Protected species</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS8.4	CS8.4 sets out policy for biodiversity and geodiversity and effect on regional or local sites
<b>C11 Tree Preservation Orders</b>	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policy	
<b>C12 Coastal development</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS8.5	CS8.5 establishes the approach towards coastal areas
<b>C13 Buildings of historic interest</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS8.6	CS8.6 sets out the approach towards the historic environment

Saved and extended Local Plan Policy <i>(Altered policies in italics)</i>	Status	Explanation
C14 “Heritage” properties viewed by the public		
C15 Listed Buildings and their Settings	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
C16 Control of Development affecting Conservation Areas		
C17 Article 4 Directions	NOT SAVED BY SECRETARY OF STATE	
C18 Satellite Dishes	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
C19 Sites of Archaeological Interest		
C20 Historic Landscapes		
C21 Derelict Land		
C22 Flood risk	Superseded by Core Strategy Policy CS8.8	CS8.8 sets out a policy framework for flood risk
C23 Tidal and River Defences	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
C24 Watercourses and Coastal Margins		
C25 Renewable energy	Superseded by Core Strategy Policy CS8.7	CS8.7 sets out a policy framework for renewable energy
C26 Wind Energy * C27 missed due to numbering error	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policy	
C28 Hydro Electricity		
C29 Slurry		
C30 Solar Power		
C31 Cumulative Impact of Renewable Energy projects		
Leisure and Recreation		
L1 Playing fields and recreational facilities	Superseded by Policy Framework set out in Core Strategy Policies CS8.3a, CS8.3b	CS8.3a and CS8.3b sets out a policy framework for open space, sport and recreation facilities
L2 Allotments		
L3 Provision of new facilities		Sites to be identified in Local Plan – Land Allocations

Saved and extended Local Plan Policy ( <i>Altered policies in italics</i> )	Status	Explanation
L4 New Leisure Schemes		Leisure allocations reviewed through Local Plan - Land Allocations
L5 Village Halls	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
L6 Golf Courses and Driving Ranges within the AONB		
L7 Golf Courses and Driving Ranges elsewhere.		
L8 Provision of Club Houses and Car Parking		
L9 Equestrian Development		
L10 Rights of Way		
L11 Disused Railway Lines		
L12 Lancaster Canal		
Transport		
Tr1 Development likely to impact on trunk roads	Superseded by Core Strategy Policies CS10.1, and CS10.2	CS10.1 and CS10.2 set out a strategic framework for improving accessibility and managing the transport impact of new development
Tr2 Safeguarding Land for Transport Infrastructure Improvements	Review need for transport reservations through Local Plan – Development Management Policies	No reservations at present time
Tr3 Traffic management	Superseded by Core Strategy Policies CS10.1, and CS10.2	CS10.1 and CS10.2 set out a strategic framework for improving accessibility and managing the transport impact of new development
Tr4 Traffic calming		
Tr5 Town Centre Car Parking	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
Tr6 Car Park, Kirkby Lonsdale	NOT SAVED BY SECRETARY OF STATE	
Tr6a Disabled Access and Parking Arrangements	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management DPD	
Tr7 Opportunities for pedestrians		CS10.1 and CS10.2 set out a strategic framework for improving

<b>Saved and extended Local Plan Policy</b> <i>(Altered policies in italics)</i>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>Tr8 Opportunities for cyclists</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policies CS10.1, and CS10.2	accessibility and managing the transport impact of new development
<b>Tr9 Better ways to School</b>	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
<b>Tr10 Travel plans</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policies CS10.1, and CS10.2	CS10.1 and CS10.2 set out a strategic framework for improving accessibility and managing the transport impact of new development
<b>Standards for New Development</b>		
<b>S1 Planning obligations and planning briefs</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS9.2	CS9.2 covers developer contributions
<b>S2 South Lakeland Design Code</b>	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
<b>S3 Landscaping</b>		
<b>S4 Important Open Space</b>	Superseded by Local Plan – Land Allocations outside AONB. Open Spaces to be identified in Arnside Silverdale Local Plan.	Partly Superseded by Local Plan - Land Allocations Policies LA1.10
<b>S5 Open space</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policies CS8.3a, CS8.3b	CS8.3a and CS8.3b sets out a policy framework for open space, sport and recreation facilities
<b>S6 Children’s play space</b>		
<b>S7 Road provision and design</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS10.1, CS10.2	CS10.1 and CS10.2 set out a strategic framework for improving accessibility and managing the transport impact of new development
<b>S8 Footpath provision and design</b>		
<b>S9 Cycleways</b>		
<b>S10 Parking Provision in new Development</b>	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
<b>S11 Provision for disabled people</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS10.1, CS10.2	CS10.1 and CS10.2 set out a strategic framework for improving

<b>Saved and extended Local Plan Policy</b> <i>(Altered policies in italics)</i>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
		accessibility and managing the transport impact of new development
<b>S12 Crime and Design</b>	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
<b>S13 Security Measures in Town Centres</b>		
<b>S14 Shop Fronts</b>		
<b>S15 External Blinds</b>		
<b>S16 External Cashpoint Machines</b>		
<b>S17 Energy conservation</b>	<b>Superseded</b> by Core Strategy Policy CS8.7	CS8.7 sets out a policy framework for renewable energy
<b>S18 Trees Close to Buildings</b>	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
<b>S19 Percent for Art</b>		
<b>S20 Control over Advertisements</b>		
<b>S21 Areas of Special Control of Advertisements</b>		
<b>S22 Advance Directional Signs</b>		
<b>S23 Agricultural Buildings</b>		
<b>S24 Temporary Buildings</b>		
<b>S25 Kirkbie Kendal Lower School</b>	Implemented	
<b>S26 Sewage Treatment and Disposal</b>	To be superseded by future Local Plan - Development Management Policies	
<b>S27 Overhead Lines</b>		
<b>S28 Telecommunication Masts and Equipment</b>		
<b>S29 Waste Recycling Facilities</b>		

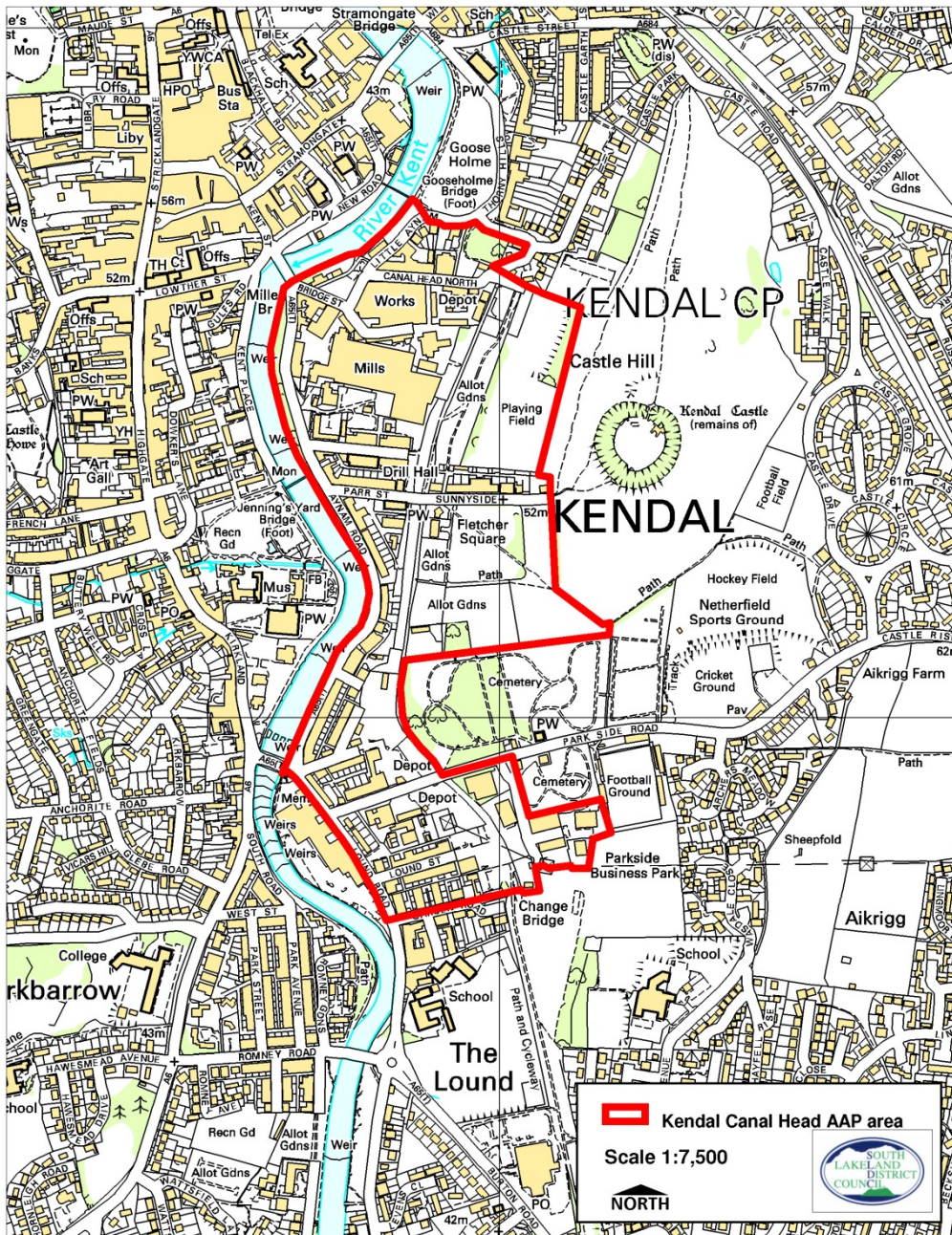


## Annex 2

1. The Kendal Canal Head Area was identified in the Core Strategy policy CS2. This map identifies changes to the Policies Map.

### Amendment to South Lakeland Local Plan Proposals Map Kendal Inset (no. 49)

The South Lakeland Proposals Map (Kendal Inset) has been amended following the adoption of the South Lakeland Core Strategy on 20th October 2010, to indicate the area covered by the Kendal Canal Head Area Action Plan, as referred to in Core Strategy policy CS2.



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2. The resulting changes to the Policies Map from the Local Plan Land Allocations can be found on the [Interactive Policies Map](#). These include site allocations for development, protected open space and other designations.

## APPENDIX C: PLAN STATUS OF NEIGHBOURING LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Authority	Plan	Status
Lake District National Park Authority	Local Plan Part One - Core Strategy	Adopted - Oct 2010
	Local Plan Part Two - Allocations of Land	Adopted - November 2013
	Local Plan Part Three - Minerals Safeguarding Areas	Adopted - November 2013
	Local Plan 1998 - Saved Policies	Adopted - May 2008; consolidated document produced Nov 2013 (Many policies superseded)
The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	Yorkshire Dales Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1998 (saved policies)	Adopted - October 1998 (Saved policies document 2007)
	Yorkshire Dales Local Plan 2006 (saved policies)	Adopted - April 2006 (Saved policies June 2012) (Many policies superseded)
	Yorkshire Dales Housing Development Plan 2012	Adopted - June 2012
	Local Plan (to replace Local Plan 2006, M&W Local Plan 1998 and parts of Housing Development Plan 2012)	Adopted – December 20 2016
Eden District Council	Eden Local Plan 1996 – Saved Policies	Adopted - December 1996 (many policies superseded 2007)
	Eden Core Strategy	Adopted - March 2010
	Eden Local Plan 2014-2032	Examination in progress (Sept 2016)
	Upper Eden Neighbourhood Plan	Adopted - April 2013
Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council	Barrow in Furness Borough Local Plan Review 1996-2006 (saved policies) and Housing Chapter Alteration	Adopted - August 2001; alteration adopted June 2006 (most policies saved)
	Barrow Port Area Action Plan	Adopted - July 2010
	Barrow Borough Local Plan	Publication of Draft document – July 2016 Further draft expected early 2017
Lancaster City Council	Lancaster District Local Plan 2004	Adopted - April 2004 ('Strike through' version showing saved policies published 2008)
	Lancaster District Core Strategy	Adopted - July 2008
	Lancaster Development Management DPD	Adopted - December 2014



Authority	Plan	Status
	Morecambe Area Action Plan	Adopted - December 2014
	Land Allocations DPD	Strategic Options consultation – June-July 2014; proposed consultation of Draft document (Early 2017)
	Arnsdale & Silverdale AONB DPD	Consultation on Draft document – October 2016
Copeland Borough Council	Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 – Saved Policies	Adopted - June 2006; saved policies document published June 2009 (most policies saved)
	Copeland Core Strategy and Development Management Policies	Adopted - December 2013
	Copeland Site Allocations and Policies Plan	Preferred options consultation – January 2015; responses published January 2016
Cumbria County Council	Cumbria Minerals and Waste Core Strategy	Adopted – April 2009
	Cumbria Minerals and Waste Generic Development Control Policies	Adopted - April 2009
	Cumbria Minerals and Waste Site Allocations Policies	Withdrawn - June 2012
	Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030	Submitted to Secretary of State for examination – September 2016
Lancashire County Council	Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy	Adopted - February 2009
	Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies	Adopted - Sept 2013
	Local Plan Review	Scoping Consultation – November-December 2014

## APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

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

**Affordable Housing:** Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

**Annual Monitoring Report:** Annual publication that is part of the South Lakeland Local Plan and which assesses progress in implementing the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in Local Plan development plan documents (DPD's) are being implemented successfully.

**AONB DPD:** 'Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Development Plan Document' - will identify sites on which new housing and employment development can take place and provide policies for managing development in a way that properly reflects the purposes of AONB designation.

**Area Action Plan:** A document that forms part of the Local Plan and is specific to areas of significant change or conservation.

**Article 4 Direction:** A direction which withdraws automatic planning permission granted by the General Permitted Development Order.

**Biodiversity:** The variety of life on Earth. It is the variety within and between all species of plants, animals and micro-organisms and the ecosystems within which they live and interact.

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

**Community Infrastructure Levy:** CIL is a charge placed on development. Its purpose is to help fund the infrastructure to support development proposed in the Local Plan.

**Conservation (for heritage policy):** The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

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

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

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

**Density (Housing):** The definition and method for calculating the average number of houses built per hectare on a site-by-site basis.

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

**Development Management Policies DPD:** Will set out the policy criteria against which planning applications will be considered including design and environmental standards.

**Development Plan:** This includes adopted 'Development Plan Documents (DPDs)' including Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. It forms the basis for development and land use decisions in the District and is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

**Development Plan Documents (DPDs):** Form part of a Local Plan. Planning documents that have 'development plan' status in the determination of planning applications and carry considerable weight within the 'plan-led' system. DPDs are subject to independent examination.

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

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

**Geodiversity:** The range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms.

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

**Green Infrastructure:** A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

**Heritage Asset:** A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

**Historic Environment:** All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

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

**Housing Trajectory:** A means of showing past and future housing performance by identifying the predicted requirement and provision of housing over the lifespan of the Local Plan.

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

**Infrastructure:** The range of physical structures, facilities and services required to support communities, including roads, public transport water supply, sewage disposal, schools, health services and green infrastructure such as parks, sports facilities and open spaces.

**International, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity:** All international sites (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and Ramsar sites), national sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) and locally designated sites including Local Wildlife Sites.

**Listed Buildings:** Buildings and structures that have been identified as being of special architectural or historic interest and whose protection and maintenance, including that of their curtilage and setting,

is the subject of special legislation. Listed Building Consent is required before any works can be carried out on a listed building.

**Local Development Documents (LDDs):** A generic term for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement. Where the more general phrase 'Local Plan Documents' is used, it means LDDs.

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

**Local Enterprise Partnership:** A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area.

**Local planning authority:** The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area.

**Local Plan:** In this document, the term 'Local Plan' refers to the existing adopted 2006 South Lakeland Local Plan. Also, however, the new National Planning Policy Framework uses this term to refer to the plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community (in this document, the adopted Local Plan – Core Strategy and the Local Plan submitted Land Allocations Development Plan Documents) . In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Current Core Strategies or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the Local Plan. The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.

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

**Neighbourhood plans:** A plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

**Open space:** All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

**Planning obligation:** A legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.

**Playing field:** The whole of a site which encompasses at least one playing pitch as defined in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010.

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

**Previously developed land:** Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.

**Primary shopping area:** Defined area where retail development is concentrated (generally comprising the primary and those secondary frontages which are adjoining and closely related to the primary shopping frontage).

**Primary and secondary frontages:** Primary frontages are likely to include a high proportion of retail uses which may include food, drinks, clothing and household goods. Secondary frontages provide greater opportunities for a diversity of uses such as restaurants, cinemas and businesses.

**Policies Map:** The adopted policies map illustrates on a base map all the relevant policies set out in DPDs, together with any saved policies. It must be revised as each new DPD is adopted.

**Regulations:** Secondary legislation passed by the UK Government setting out how Acts (primary legislation) should be implemented. Regulations relevant to plan making include the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, the Town and Country Planning (Transitional Arrangements) Regulations 2004, the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Amendments 2008 and The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

**Renewable and Low Carbon Energy:** Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels).

**Saved Policies or Plans:** Existing adopted development plans are saved for three years from the commencement of the Act. Policies in old style development plans adopted after commencement of the Act will become saved policies for three years from their adoption and approval.

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

**Self-Build and Custom Build Housing:** Homes built or commissioned by individuals or associations of individuals for their own use.

**Setting of a Heritage Asset:** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

**Significance (for heritage policy):** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

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

**Social Rented Housing:** is owned by local authorities and private registered providers (as defined in section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008), for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Homes and Communities Agency.

**Starter Homes:** Introduced through the Housing and Planning Act 2016. A starter home is a new dwelling that is available to qualifying first time buyers only, is to be sold at 20% discount of the market value, is to be sold for less than a price cap and is subject to any restrictions on sale or letting as specified in Regulations. Regulations on the Starter Homes initiative are awaited.

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

**Supplementary Planning Documents:** Documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan (formerly known as the LDF). They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.

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

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

**Town Centre:** Area defined on the local authority’s proposal map, including the primary shopping area and areas predominantly occupied by main town centre uses within or adjacent to the primary shopping area. References to town centres or centres apply to city centres, town centres, District centres and local centres but exclude small parades of shops of purely neighbourhood significance. Unless they are identified as centres in existing adopted Local Plans and emerging Local Plan Development Plan Documents (formerly known as LDF documents), existing out-of-centre developments, comprising or including main town centre uses, do not constitute town centres.

**Travel Plan:** A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed.

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

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