

South Lakeland Local Plan Review

Sustainability Appraisal

Draft Scoping Report

February 2020

Shaping our future



SOUTH LAKELAND **LOCAL PLAN** 2040

www.southlakeland.gov.uk



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1 Non-Technical Summary

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This is a non-technical summary of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report for the South Lakeland Local Plan Review.
- 1.1.2 A Local Plan sets out how much new development is needed, where it should be located, and which areas should be protected from development. A Local Plan contains policies to set out requirements for new development to ensure it is appropriate for its location, is high quality and delivers benefits for local communities and the environment. Sustainable development should be at the heart of every Local Plan.
- 1.1.3 We need to regularly review our Local Plan to ensure it remains fit for purpose and will help us meet the challenges facing our area. We are not starting from a blank sheet of paper – we already have a Local Plan which comprises of a number of documents including the Core Strategy, Land Allocations, Development Management Policies and a Local Plan for the Arnsdale and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). More information about our Local Plan can be found on our [website](#)¹.
- 1.1.4 The new single Local Plan will update and replace the current Local Plan documents (except for the AONB Local Plan) and set out the development framework for the district (outside the National Parks) for the period 2016-2040. It will include an overall strategy for how the area should develop, allocate sites for development, and designate areas for protection from development, and will include a range of planning policies that will be used to decide planning applications and set out the requirements for new development.

1.2 What is Sustainability Appraisal?

- 1.2.1 Sustainability Appraisal is a legal requirement² and its role is to assess and improve the economic, social and environmental effects of a plan and to monitor its impacts. The SA helps us assess the relative merits of a range of different options and alternatives and helps us determine the most appropriate option that will deliver the best outcomes for our area. It also helps identify measures that will be required to help mitigate any harmful effects from the plan. The SA ‘tells the story’ of the plan-making processes – it documents how decisions have been made and how they have been informed by environmental and sustainability concerns.

¹ www.southlakeland.gov.uk/LocalPlan

² section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act

- 1.2.2 The results of the appraisal are set out and analysed in an SA Report which will sit alongside and inform each stage of the Local Plan review process. It will be updated as the Local Plan review progresses to record each stage.
- 1.2.3 'Scoping' is the first stage of a sustainability appraisal and the first exercise is to identify the key sustainability issues facing the district that the Local Plan needs to take account of. Scoping also looks at the wide range of international, national and local plans, strategies, policies and laws that will influence the Local Plan, and identifies any targets within them that the Local Plan should help achieve, such as the reduction of carbon emissions. Scoping also sets out the assessment framework that will be used in the SA and presents a range of objectives that the Local Plan's strategy, sites and policies should seek to achieve.

1.3 What are the key issues and challenges facing South Lakeland?

- 1.3.1 The key issues and challenges facing South Lakeland are summarised below and have been identified from a review of local evidence on our characteristics and changing trends, and from looking at a range of plans and strategies that affect the area.

Social Issues

- **Population projections:** There are more deaths than births each year in South Lakeland and without people moving into the area our population would be in decline.
- **Ageing population:** We are 'super-ageing' area which will pose challenges in terms of health and services provision, the social sustainability of communities, and in ensuring suitable housing options for older people.
- **Affordable housing:** Houses here are less affordable than regionally and have become less affordable in recent years.
- **Wealth inequalities:** Whilst as whole South Lakeland is relatively prosperous, there are areas of relative deprivation and large inequalities between the least and most affluent areas.
- **Public health challenges:** South Lakeland is generally healthy compared with national averages, however there are key public health challenges associated with an ageing population and other local issues of concern such as childhood obesity.
- **Vitality of rural communities:** There are various challenges for our rural communities including access to services, facilities and public transport, housing affordability, sustaining social support networks and mixed communities in the context of ageing populations, issues with second/holiday homes in some communities, and securing viable futures for rural services in a wider climate of public funding pressures and changing social habits.

Environmental Issues

- **Greenhouse gas emissions and climate change:** Greenhouse gas emissions per person are falling, but not fast enough, and are still above regional and national levels, likely due to the rural nature of the district.
- **Flood risk:** Large areas of South Lakeland are at risk of flooding and the risk and impacts will worsen with climate change.
- **High quality and sensitive landscapes:** The district has high quality varied landscapes that are generally sensitive to changes such as new development, and there are particular challenges raised by tourism development pressure.
- **Biodiversity and geodiversity value and opportunities:** The district has a wealth of internationally, nationally and locally designated sites that are important for their biodiversity and geodiversity. More needs to be done to protect and enhance habitats and networks.
- **Water quality and resources:** not all waterbodies in the Local Plan area are of a good quality, and some are very sensitive to changes. Water resources also need to be sustainably managed to achieve environmental objectives.
- **Air quality issues:** Air quality still remains an issue in particular hotspots in the district and an Air Quality Management Area remains in force in Kendal.
- **Rural transport challenges:** The rural nature of the district limits public transport opportunities, and reliance on private cars is relatively high compared with regional and national averages, which poses challenges in promoting sustainable travel.
- **Brownfield land opportunities:** Most new housing development has taken place on brownfield land in the current Local Plan period (2003 onwards) however in recent years housing completions on greenfield land have exceeded brownfield completions for the first time in the plan period.
- **Historic environment and local character:** South Lakeland has a wealth of heritage assets that contribute to its special character. Insensitive development poses a risk to the area's heritage and character and in some areas it has been eroded over time with small incremental changes.

Economic Issues

- **High employment rates but lower earnings:** Employment rates are high and unemployment is low, but average weekly earnings for jobs in the district fall below regional and national averages, and are lower than residence based average earnings in the district, resulting in people commuting out of the district for better paid work.
- **Town centre and high street challenges:** National retail trends and difficult trading conditions could impact on the district's high streets.
- **Small and shrinking working age population:** A relatively small proportion of South Lakeland's population is working age and it is shrinking. Young people are leaving the area to undertake higher education, find work or affordable housing and often don't return due to a lack of suitable jobs and housing affordability which exacerbates this issue.
- **Infrastructure constraints:** Constraints and inadequacies in existing road and rail infrastructure, particularly east-west connections increase journey

times and restrict economic growth opportunities. Digital infrastructure constraints such as poor broadband speeds in some rural areas also limit economic growth.

1.4 How will the appraisal be carried out?

- 1.4.1 As ideas and options are developed for the new Local Plan, such as options for the development strategy, site allocations or policies for determining planning applications they will be assessed against the key sustainability objectives that have been developed below.

Social Objectives

- To ensure people have good access to essential services and community facilities.
- To provide everyone with a decent home
- To reduce wealth inequalities and support financial resilience
- To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing
- To support and create vibrant, inclusive and resilient communities

Environmental Objectives

- To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity, and to deliver biodiversity net gains.
- To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations
- To conserve and enhance the historic environment and locally distinctive character
- To protect, maintain and enhance green and blue infrastructure
- To reduce flood risk to local communities
- To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants, and reduce reliance on fossil fuels to mitigate climate change
- To improve and manage water quality and sustainably manage water resources
- To ensure the sustainable use of land, minerals, materials and soil resources, and minimise waste

Economic Objectives

- To enhance the range of high quality employment opportunities in the district and improve access to them
- To ensure the future vitality and viability of town centres
- To diversify and strengthen the local economy

- 1.4.2 A number of questions will be asked throughout the SA process to assess how each option (e.g. a draft policy or site allocation) will help us achieve the above goals and scores will be assigned to help compare options against one another. These scores will be as set out in the table below and will range from significant positive effects through to significant negative effects. Sometimes the effects won't be clear and sometimes policies or sites might not have any impacts on our sustainability objectives.

- 1.4.3 We will need to think about whether the impacts of the proposed policies or sites in the Local Plan review will be short term or long term, what geographical area they could affect and whether the impacts will be temporary or permanent. We will also need to think about the combined impacts of policies or sites, for example the combined impacts of housing sites on air quality.

Impact	Description	Symbol
Significant Positive Effect	The option/policy/site contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Minor Positive Effect	The option/policy/site contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
No Impact / Neutral	The proposed option/policy/site does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.	0
Minor Negative Effect	The option/policy/site detracts from the achievement of the sustainability objective but not significantly.	-
Significant Negative Effect	The option/policy/site detracts significantly from the achievement of the sustainability objective.	--
No relationship	There is no clear relationship between the option/policy/site and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.	X
Uncertain Impact	It is not possible to determine the nature of the impact for example insufficient information may be available, or there may be uncertain impacts from external influences outside the Local Plan's control.	?

- 1.4.4 This approach will help identify the most sustainable options for the plan, and identify areas where measures are needed to improve the positive effects and reduce the harmful effects. The appraisal will be carried out alongside, and will inform each stage of the Local Plan review, to make sure that at every stage sustainable development goals influence the plan.

1.5 What are the next steps?

The SA scoping report will be updated based on any feedback received, and an SA report will be published alongside the 'Issues and Options' Local Plan consultation in autumn 2020. An SA report will be published at each consultation stage of the Local Plan Review.

2 Introduction

2.1 Background to the South Lakeland Local Plan Review

2.1.1 A Local Plan review is being undertaken for South Lakeland District (outside the National Parks) to guide development over the period 2016-2040. The revised Local Plan will contain:

- the Council's vision, objectives and the spatial strategy for the future development of South Lakeland local planning area in the period 2016-2040
- strategic planning policies to provide an overarching high level framework to guide decisions on planning applications
- site allocations policies, including allocating sites for development including housing and employment, and designating areas where development will be restricted
- development management policies that will provide detailed policies against which planning applications will be determined
- a policies map showing the policies and proposals on an ordnance survey base map.

2.1.2 The revised Local Plan will replace most of the Council's current adopted Local Plan, which comprises of a series of Development Plan Documents (DPDs). The new single Local Plan will replace:

- **Local Plan Part 1 – South Lakeland Core Strategy** (adopted in 2010) - sets out the overall quantity, distribution and general principles for development;
- **Local Plan Part 2 – Land Allocations** (adopted in 2013) - allocates sites to meet development needs and designates sites to be protected from development;
- **Local Plan Part 3 – Development Management Policies** (adopted in March 2019) - sets out detailed policies to guide decisions on planning applications;

2.1.3 The revised Local Plan will not replace the recently adopted Local Plan for the Arnsdale and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB):

- **Local Plan Part 4 – Arnsdale & Silverdale AONB** a plan prepared jointly with Lancaster City Council dealing with the special planning issues associated with the Arnsdale and Silverdale AONB. It contains a development strategy for the area, site allocations, designated protected areas and policies to guide decision making.

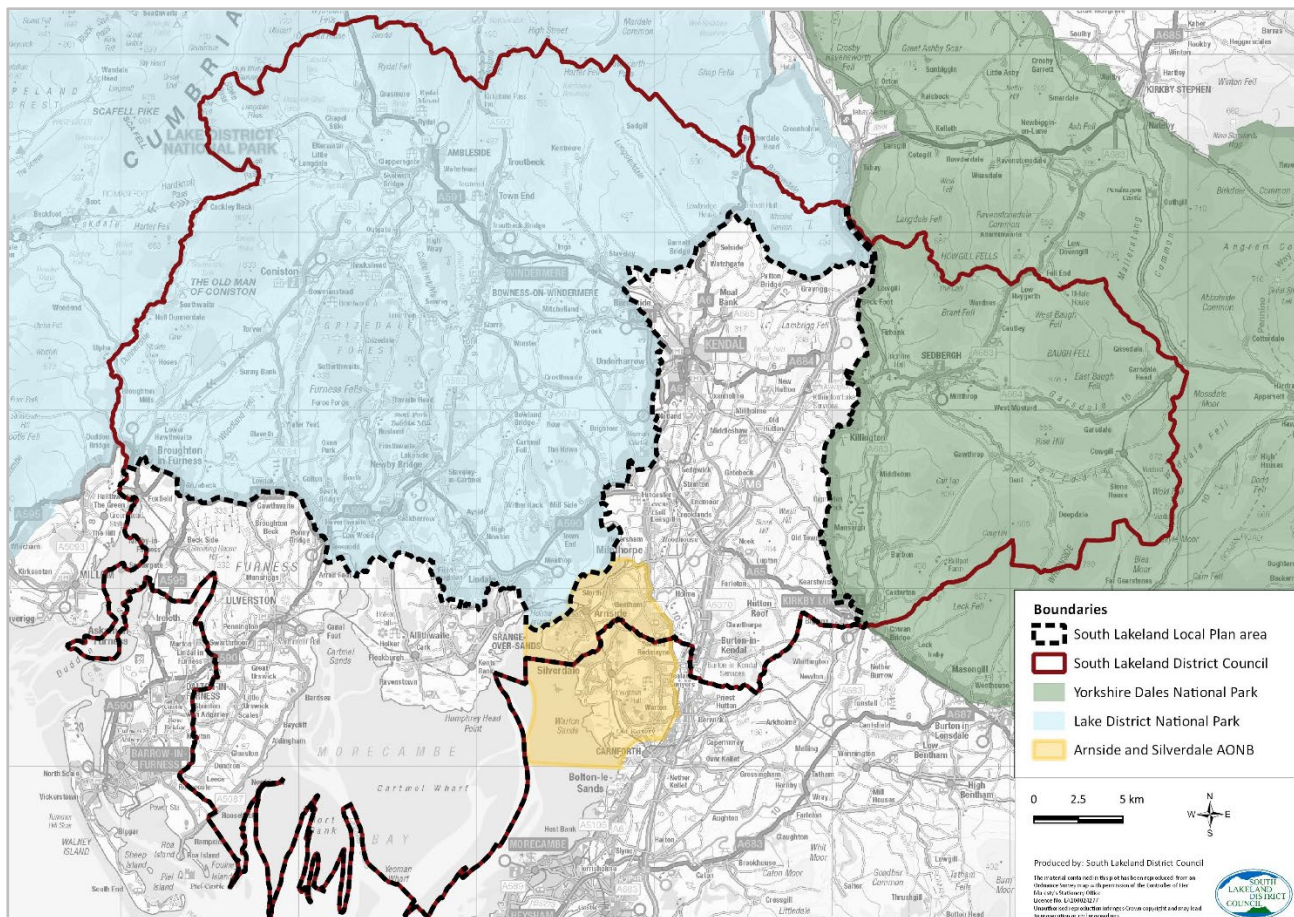


Figure 1: Local Plan area

2.2 Background to Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.2.1 The purpose of this document is to set the scope for the Sustainability Appraisal of the South Lakeland Local Plan review.
- 2.2.2 Sustainability Appraisal is a legal requirement³ and helps to ensure that Local Plans contribute to achieving sustainable development. It is a systematic, iterative process undertaken throughout the preparation of a plan and is consulted on at key plan making stages. Its role is to assess the extent to which plan objectives and emerging policies and proposals will help to achieve social, environmental and economic sustainability objectives. It involves the assessment of a range of options and alternatives to help ensure an appropriate option is chosen.

³ It is required by section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, and should meet all the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

- 2.2.3 SA also provides an opportunity to consider ways in which a plan can improve social, economic or environmental conditions, and can help identify and address any negative effects that draft policies or proposals might have.
- 2.2.4 The government's Planning Practice Guidance provides a flowchart setting out the key stages of Sustainability Appraisal. These can be summarised as:
- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
 - Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects
 - Stage C: Preparing the SA Report
 - Stage D: Consultation on the Proposed Submission DPD and the SA Report
 - Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD
- 2.2.5 The SA process is interwoven with the Local Plan making process and the diagram below shows how the two processes work together.

Sustainability Appraisal Process

Local Plan Making Process

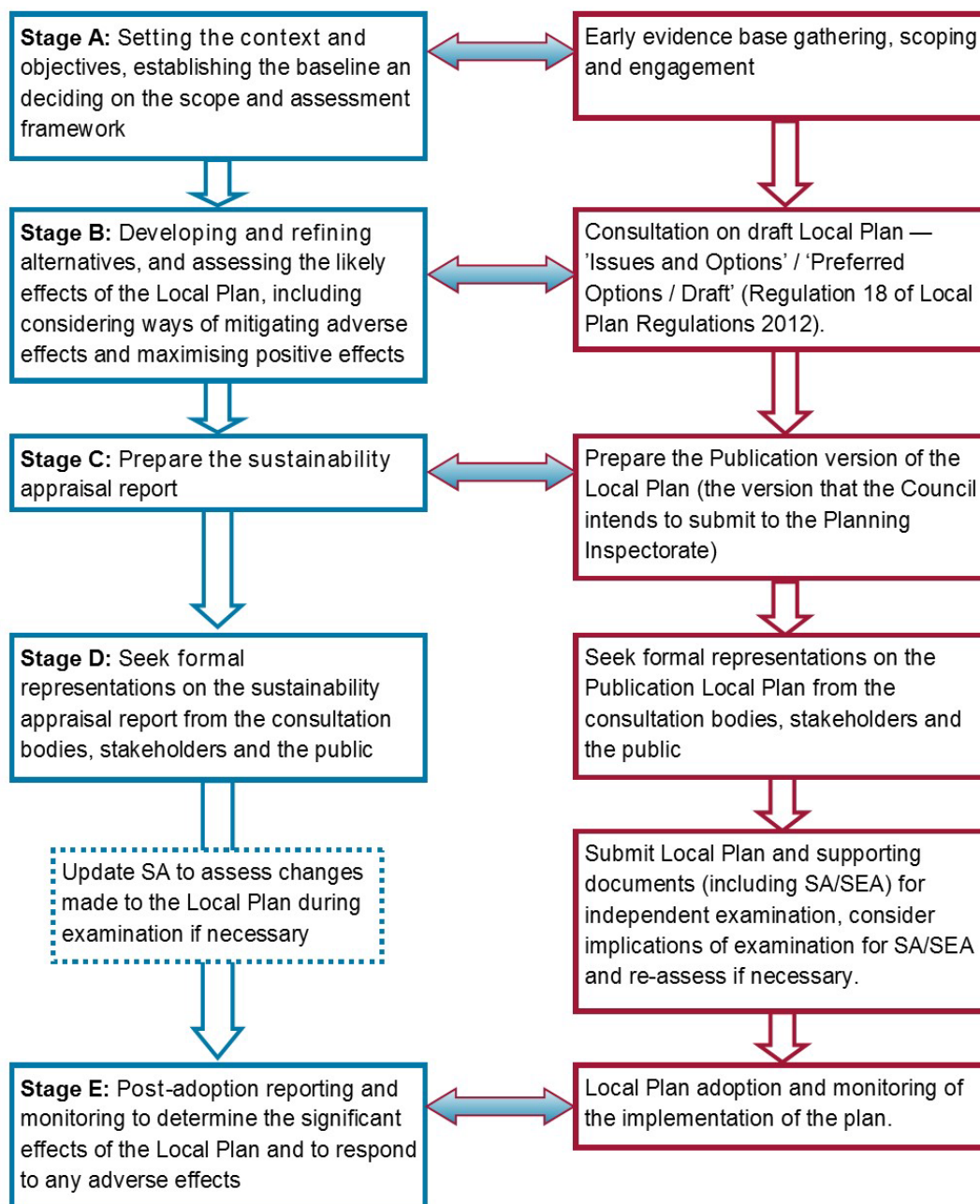


Figure 2: SA and Local Plan Processes

2.2.6 European legislation⁴ requires plans that could have significant effects on the environment to be subject to 'Strategic Environmental Assessment' (SEA). Sustainability Appraisal incorporates all the requirements of SEA and a separate SEA environmental report will not therefore be required.

⁴ European Directive 2001/42/EC, implemented in England by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

2.2.7 The table below sets out how the SA process for the Local Plan will meet the requirements of the SEA process.

SEA Environmental Report requirements	How the SEA requirement will be met in the SA process
An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	SA Scoping Report: Section 2.1, Section 3 and Appendix 1
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution without implementation of the plan.	SA Scoping Report: Section 4 and Section 5 These will also be referred to in the full SA Report.
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	SA Scoping Report: Section 4 These will also be referred to in the full SA Report.
Any existing environmental problems relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.	SA Scoping Report: Section 4 These will also be referred to in the full SA Report.
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	SA Scoping Report: Section 3 and Appendix 1 These will also be referred to in the full SA Report.
The likely significant effects on the environment including effects on issues such as: biodiversity (including flora and fauna), population, human health, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, and landscape and the inter-relationship between these factors.	This will be considered in the full SA Report as the Local Plan is developed and its effects are assessed.
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	This will be considered in the full SA Report as the Local Plan is developed and its effects are assessed.
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description	This will be considered in the full SA Report as the Local Plan is developed

SEA Environmental Report requirements	How the SEA requirement will be met in the SA process
of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	and the effects of various options are assessed.
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring	The SA Scoping Report proposes a range of environmental baseline contextual indicators. Additional measures to monitor the performance of the Local Plan will be developed as the Plan's strategy and policy is prepared and will be included in the SA Report.
A non-technical summary of the information	A non-technical summary of the SA Scoping Report has been included at the front of this report, and a non-technical summary of the future full SA Report will be prepared.

Table 1: SEA Requirements and SA Process

2.3 Purpose and Structure of this SA Scoping Report

- 2.3.1 The first stage in undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal is scoping, and the preparation of a scoping report. The purpose of the scoping report is to set the context and objectives for the SA, establish the baseline and environmental characteristics that could be affected by the plan, and decide on the scope of the SA assessment.
- 2.3.2 The Planning Practice Guidance advises that the following tasks should be undertaken at the scoping stage, and this report is structured in accordance with these tasks:
- Task 1: Identify relevant plans, policies, programmes and initiatives that will inform the SA process and the DMDPD;
 - Task 2: Identify relevant baseline information;
 - Task 3: Identify key existing and likely sustainability issues and problems; and
 - Task 4: Develop the SA framework
 - Task 5: Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the SA report.

2.4 Consultation

- 2.4.1 This scoping report was issued to the following statutory stakeholders for the required five week consultation between 29 October and 3 December 2019:

- Natural England
- Historic England
- Environment Agency

2.4.2 A summary of the responses received, and how the comments have been taken into account in updating the scoping report is included in Appendix 4. The updated scoping report has been issued for public and wider stakeholder consultation alongside the early engagement Local Plan Review discussion paper, and we are seeking views on the following questions:

1. Relevant plans and programmes:

- a) Are there other documents specifically relevant to the Local Plan that we should take into account?
- b) Have we adequately taken account of those listed?

2. District 'baseline' profile and key sustainability Issues:

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

3. Sustainability appraisal framework:

- a) Do you agree with the SA objectives and appraisal questions we have identified?
- b) Do you think the appraisal methodology is clear and workable?

4. Sustainability monitoring indicators:

- a) We welcome your comments on our initial ideas for indicators and data sources as well as suggestions for others.

Figure 3: Consultation Questions

2.5 Next steps

2.5.1 As at October 2019, the Local Development Scheme is being reviewed and the anticipated timetable for the preparation of the Local Plan is as follows:

- To Spring 2020: Early dialogue, scoping and evidence base preparation
- September 2020: Issues and Options Consultation
- September 2021: Preferred Options/ Draft Plan
- February 2022: Formal Publication
- September 2022: Submission to Secretary of State
- September 2023: Adoption by Full Council

- 2.5.2 The Sustainability Appraisal process will be an integral part of developing the Local Plan and will help inform the development of the strategy and policy options. At each key Local Plan stage an SA report will be published as part of the consultation to show how the effects of the emerging plan and alternative options have been assessed, how the preferred options have been chosen and how the effects will be monitored and mitigated if required.

2.6 Other Related Assessments

Habitats Regulations and Appropriate Assessment

- 2.6.1 In addition to SA, plans must be assessed⁵ to establish whether they are likely to have significant effects on internationally protected sites⁶. If the potential for likely significant effects cannot be excluded at the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening stage an Appropriate Assessment (AA) is required to determine the potential impacts on the conservation objectives of protected sites. The AA must look at alternative solutions and potential mitigation where likely significant effects are identified.
- 2.6.2 A HRA screening report will be published alongside the Issues and Options stage of the Local Plan Review in Spring 2020 to consider the potential for likely significant effects arising from the emerging options in the draft plan.

Health, Social, Economic and Environmental Impact


- 2.6.3 South Lakeland District Council requires a Health, Social, Economic and Environmental (HSSE) Impact Assessment to be undertaken for projects and programmes being prepared by the Council. This involves filling in a standard template which is appended to formal Council reports. It covers many of the same issues that are assessed in a Sustainability Appraisal and the SA will be used to complete the Council's HSSE form.

Equality Impact Analysis

- 2.6.4 The Council also requires projects and programmes to be subject to an Equality Impact Analysis for which a standard Council template is provided. This is designed to ensure that the equality impacts of any projects are properly assessed and that the Council meets the requirements of the public sector Equality Duty. In addition to the official protected characteristics of age, disability, ethnicity, religion/belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment and pregnancy and maternity, the Council also includes 'rurality' and 'socio-economic disadvantage' in its assessment of equality impacts, as it recognises that potential disadvantages are faced by people on low incomes and living in rural

⁵ under the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

⁶ Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar sites, known as Natura 2000 sites.



areas. The Sustainability Appraisal will consider equality issues and this will be used to inform the completion of the Equality Impact Analysis.

3 Task A1 – Context Review: Relevant Plans, Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives

- 3.1.1 The first scoping task involves reviewing the range of international, national, regional and local plans and programmes that have a relationship to the Local Plan. This involves reviewing any objectives established in those plans and programmes that should be taken account of in the preparation of the Local Plan. The review has been widened beyond just plans and programmes – as stated in the SEA Directive – to encompass policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives (PPPSIs).
- 3.1.2 The full schedule of PPPSIs that have been reviewed is contained within Appendix 1, and it provides links to the documents, a summary of any key objectives or targets, and how the PPPSI should be taken account of in the Local Plan and its SA.
- 3.1.3 The following section summarises the PPPSIs that have been reviewed that are considered to have the most significant relationship with the Local Plan.

3.2 Social Progress

Population, Communities and Housing

National

- 3.2.1 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (2019) provides a national framework for plan-making and decision taking. With respect to population, communities and housing it states that planning policies should:
- Aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which promote social interaction, are safe and accessible and enable and support health lifestyles.
 - Significantly boost the supply of housing, ensuring a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed that meets local needs.
 - Assess and make provision for housing for all sectors of the population including those in need of affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travelers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes.
 - Support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities to climate change impacts.
 - Make sufficient provision for community facilities such as health, education and cultural infrastructure.

Local

- 3.2.2 The **Core Strategy** and **Land Allocations** Local Plan documents set out the Council's current approach to meeting housing need in the district. The Core Strategy sets out the overall development strategy for the planning area, by apportioning growth targets across settlements, and the Land Allocations document identifies specific sites to meet development needs. The Core Strategy and **Development Management Policies** DPD contain a range of planning policies to ensure new development contributes to healthy, safe and inclusive communities, and that new development helps ensure communities are resilient to climate change impacts such as flooding.
- 3.2.3 The South Lakeland **Council Plan** contains the vision 'working together to make South Lakeland the best place to live, work and explore'. Key priorities on the theme of communities and housing include delivering new affordable homes to rent, new housing to attract and retain young people, new elderly care provision and support for community housing and self-build. The **South Lakeland Housing Strategy** sets out the Council's housing priorities, including developing new housing to meet need (including 1,000 affordable homes for rent 2014-2025) and support economic growth, providing specialist housing for older, young and vulnerable people, improving housing standards, making the best use of existing stock and preventing and reducing homelessness.

Human Health and Wellbeing

National

- 3.2.4 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (2019) requires planning policies to take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all sections of the community. It also requires them to enable and support healthy lifestyles for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.

Local

- 3.2.5 The Cumbria **Health and Wellbeing Strategy** and **Public Health Strategy** set out strategies for improving health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities in the County and both recognise the important role of environmental determinants in impacting health and wellbeing.
- 3.2.6 The **Core Strategy** contains policies to ensure the delivery of health and community facilities to support new development and the **Development Management Policies** DPD contains policies to ensure that the design of new development contributes to the health and wellbeing of our communities, for example through ensuring good provision of green infrastructure, walking and cycling routes and accessible housing design.
- 3.2.7 The South Lakeland **Council Plan** seeks to reduce inequalities and strengthen relationships with public health providers and partners.

Transport Infrastructure and Travel Habits

National

- 3.2.8 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (2019) requires transport issues to be considered from the earliest stages of plan making so that the potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed, opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport are identified and pursued, and that transport considerations contribute to making high quality places. The NPPF requires planning policies to manage patterns of growth to focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes.

Local

- 3.2.9 The **3rd Cumbria Local Transport Plan** (2011-2026) sets out how roads, footways, cycleways, rights of way and public transport services in Cumbria will be improved and managed. Its aims include lowering carbon emissions, reducing the need to travel, improving public health, improving sustainable access to jobs and services in rural areas, supporting a strong local economy and ensuring a high quality natural and built environment.
- 3.2.10 The **Core Strategy** includes a number of policies that seek to direct development to the most sustainable locations in the district, and that set out how the Council will secure improved accessibility to services and facilities through new development. The **Infrastructure Delivery Plan** provides an overview of the transport infrastructure in the district and the improvements that are required and are being delivered to support new development in the current Local Plan. The **Land Allocations and Development Management Policies** Local Plan documents contain policies setting out how the transport impacts of new development will need to be assessed and principles for improving cycling and walking connections.

3.3 Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

National

- 3.3.1 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (2019) requires planning policies to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment including:
- Protecting and enhancing sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan)
 - minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

3.3.2 The NPPF requires plans to distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites and to allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value where consistent with other policies in the NPPF. It requires a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure.

3.3.3 The **25 Year Environment Plan** sets out the government's action plan for improving the state of our environment within a generation. It includes actions to create or restore wildlife-rich habitat outside the protected sites network focusing on priority habitats, to recover threatened, iconic or economically important species and to increase woodland cover. It also embeds the environmental 'net gain' principle into national policy, requiring new development to deliver overall environmental benefits.

Local

3.3.4 The Council adopted a biodiversity policy in December 2019 which recognises the serious challenges for local and global biodiversity and the interrelationship with climate change, and commits the authority to taking action to protect and enhance biodiversity in all that it does.

Cultural Heritage

National

3.3.5 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (2019) requires plans to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. It recognises heritage assets as an irreplaceable resource and requires them to be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

3.3.6 The Government's **Heritage Strategy** sets out a vision and strategy for heritage and the historic environment and recognises the role of heritage in creating great places.

Local

3.3.7 The **Core Strategy** and **Development Management Policies** Local Plan documents contain a number of policies relating to the historic environment to ensure that new development appropriately conserves and enhances the district's heritage assets.

Landscape

National

3.3.8 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (2019) requires planning policies to protect and enhance valued landscapes and to recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. The NPPF requires that great weight is given to

conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty which have the highest status of protection.

- 3.3.9 One of the key aims of the government's **25 Year Environment Plan** is to recover nature and enhance the beauty of landscapes.

Local

- 3.3.10 The **Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit** maps and describes the character of different landscape types across the County and provides guidance to help maintain their distinctiveness in future.
- 3.3.11 The **Arnside and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan** sets out a framework of objectives and actions to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the environment. It includes a number of objectives in relation to development management that should be taken account of in the new Local Plan. The recently adopted **Arnside and Silverdale AONB Local Plan** provides a planning framework for the AONB area including a development strategy, site allocations and policies for determining planning applications.
- 3.3.12 The **Core Strategy, Land Allocations and Development Management Policies** Local Plan documents contain a number of policies that seek to ensure that landscape character is protected through new development.

Built Environment and Design

National

- 3.3.13 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (2019) recognises that the creation of high quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. It states that good design is a key aspect of sustainable development. The NPPF requires plans to set out clear design expectations and to develop design policies with local communities so they reflect local aspirations and are grounded in an understanding of each area's defining characteristics.
- 3.3.14 **Building for Life 12** is the industry standard for the design of new housing developments and sets out how new development can be attractive, functional and sustainable. It is endorsed by the government in the NPPF.

Local

- 3.3.15 The **Cumbria Development Design Guide** provides design guidance for developers in relation to factors such as road design, lighting, landscaping, parking and sustainable drainage to ensure that new residential and commercial development creates high quality places.
- 3.3.16 The **Core Strategy, Land Allocations, Arnside and Silverdale AONB and Development Management Policies** Local Plan documents contain a number of

policies that seek to ensure high quality design in new development. The Council has also adopted a number of **Development Brief** Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) to provide additional guidance on how key allocated sites should be designed.

Air and Climatic Factors

International

- 3.3.17 The **2015 Paris Agreement** was signed by 195 countries that agreed stretching national targets to keep global temperature rise below 2 degrees.

National

- 3.3.18 The **Climate Change Act** (2008) committed the UK to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050 when compared to 1990 levels. On 1 May 2019 the UK parliament declared a climate and ecological emergency, and since then the government has amended the Climate Change Act 2008 through the **Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019** to increase the carbon reduction in the Climate Change Act to 100% by 2050.
- 3.3.19 The national **Clean Growth Strategy** sets out the government's strategy for growing our national income while cutting greenhouse gas emissions. It states that in order to meet the carbon budgets for 2023 to 2027 and 2028 to 2032 the UK will need to drive a significant acceleration in the pace of decarbonisation, and the strategy sets out policies that will keep the UK on track. The strategy has two driving objectives of meeting our carbon reduction targets at the lowest cost, and maximising the social and economic benefits from the transition.
- 3.3.20 The **Clean Air Strategy** is the government's strategy for tackling all sources of air pollution and complements the **Industrial Strategy**, **Clean Growth Strategy** and **25 Year Environment Plan**. It sets out the actions that will be required to meet legally binding targets on five of the most damaging air pollutants.
- 3.3.21 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (2019) states that the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate. It states that the planning system should help to shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gases, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience, encourage the reuse of existing resources and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. The NPPF states that plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures.

Local

- 3.3.22 South Lakeland District Council declared a climate emergency at its full Council meeting on 26th February 2019 and also adopted a **Council Policy on Climate**

Change. This policy acknowledges that climate change is occurring, that man-made greenhouse gas emissions are a primary cause and that climate change will continue to have far reaching effects on people and places, the economy, society and environment in the District, across the UK and across the world. The policy sets out a number of commitments including a commitment to reducing carbon emissions, assessing the risks from climate change to the district's communities, supporting adaptation to climate change and developing plans and projects to progressively address the causes and impacts of climate change. A Council climate change action plan is also currently in preparation which will set out how the Council will play its part in tackling the climate crisis.

- 3.3.23 The **Core Strategy, Land Allocations, Arnside and Silverdale AONB and Development Management Policies** Local Plan documents contain objectives and policies that seek to ensure that new development contributes to reductions in greenhouse gases, for example by reducing the need to travel through focusing development in sustainable locations, generating renewable energy and employing sustainable design and construction principles. The Local Plan also contains policies to ensure that new development does not have unacceptable impacts on air quality
- 3.3.24 The South Lakeland **Air Quality Action Plan** outlines the action that the Council will take to improve air quality, particularly in the Kendal Air Quality Management Area.

Water

National

- 3.3.25 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (2019) states that plans should direct development away from areas at flood risk.
- 3.3.26 The NPPF requires planning policies to contribute to and enhance the natural environment and to prevent new development from contributing to or being at risk of water pollution. It states that development should wherever possible help to improve local environmental conditions such as water quality taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans.
- 3.3.27 In terms of water supply the NPPF requires plans to consider the potential impacts of climate change on issues such as water supply, and requires local authorities to work with infrastructure providers in preparing plans.
- 3.3.28 The **Flood and Water Management Act** (2010) sets out measures to ensure that risk from all sources of flooding, not just rivers and seas, is managed more effectively. This includes: incorporating greater resilience measures into the design of new buildings; utilising the environment in order to reduce flooding; identifying areas suitable for inundation and water storage to reduce the risk of flooding elsewhere; rolling back development in coastal areas to avoid damage

from flooding or coastal erosion; and creating sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).

Local

- 3.3.29 The **Cumbria Flood Action Plan** was prepared after the winter 2015 floods and sets out a range of actions to reduce flood risk in the County, including a number of actions directly related to planning, which will need to be taken account of in the Local Plan. The actions are organised around the themes of strengthening defences, upstream management, maintenance, resilience and water level management boards. The **Cumbria Local Flood Risk Management Strategy** sets out how flood risk will be managed in the County and is accompanied by an action plan which includes a number of actions relating to planning. A **Cumbria Coastal Strategy** is currently being prepared which sets out how risks related to coastal flooding and erosion along the Cumbrian coastline will be managed over the next century.
- 3.3.30 The **Core Strategy, Land Allocations, Arnsdale and Silverdale AONB and Development Management Policies** Local Plan documents contain objectives and policies that seek to ensure that new development is not at risk of flooding and does not make it worse, and does not have unacceptable impacts on water quality.

Land and Soil

National

- 3.3.31 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (2019) states that planning policies should promote an effective use of land and should maximise the use of brownfield land in meeting the development needs of an area. It states that plans and decisions should ensure the remediation or mitigation of degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land where possible.
- 3.3.32 The NPPF requires planning policies to protect the national environment, including protecting soils of an identified quality. It also requires policies to ensure that development does not contribute to, or is put at unacceptable risk of pollution to soils.
- 3.3.33 The **25 Year Environment Plan** includes actions to tackle soil degradation, improve soil health and restore vulnerable peatlands, and proposes a revised land management system.

Local

- 3.3.34 The **Core Strategy, Land Allocations, Arnsdale and Silverdale AONB and Development Management Policies** Local Plan documents contain objectives and policies to ensure the efficient use of land, including setting density targets and targets for the amount of development on previously developed land.

Waste and Recycling

National

- 3.3.35 The **National Planning Policy for Waste** (2014) states that the planning system plays a pivotal role in delivering the country's waste ambitions (as set out in the **Waste Management Plan for England**). It explains that planning should help ensure sustainable development and resource efficiency, ensure that waste planning is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, and ensure that the design and layout of new development complements sustainable waste management including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities.
- 3.3.36 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (2018) states that minimising waste is an important component of environmental sustainability and promotes the efficient use of existing resources in plan making and decision taking.

Local

- 3.3.37 The **Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan** sets out the strategy and planning policies for minerals and waste management in the County and designates Minerals Safeguarding Areas and Minerals Consultation Areas.

3.4 Economic Development

Employment and Income

National

- 3.4.1 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (2018) states that the economic objective of the planning system (which must be pursued in a mutually supportive way with the social and environmental objectives) is to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy. It requires planning policies to set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies. It requires planning policies to recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors, and seek to address potential barriers to investment such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment. The NPPF requires planning policies to enable the sustainable growth and expansion of businesses in rural areas.
- 3.4.2 The UK's **Industrial Strategy** seeks to boost national productivity and economic growth. Some policies relevant to planning include boosting digital infrastructure networks, agreeing local industrial strategies, and increasing the national productivity investment fund supporting investments in transport, housing and digital infrastructure. The **Clean Growth Strategy** sets out how economic growth will be pursued in an environmentally responsible way that reduces emissions.

Local

- 3.4.3 The **Cumbria Draft Local Industrial Strategy** sets out a vision to make Cumbria “*The place to live work, visit and invest sustainably – where exceptional industry and innovation meets a breathtakingly beautiful and productive landscape*”. It includes a number of objectives around developing talent, capitalising on productivity, innovation and enterprise potential, exploiting underdeveloped opportunities, inclusive growth and shared prosperity and improving connectivity across the County. The **South Lakeland Economic Growth Strategy** is the local strategy to support economic growth in the district, and work is commencing on an updated local economic strategy.
- 3.4.4 The **Core Strategy, Land Allocations, Arnside and Silverdale AONB and Development Management Policies** Local Plan documents contain objectives to support sustainable economic growth, and include a range of policies and site allocations to promote new business development in the district and to provide flexibility for existing businesses to expand.

Education

National

- 3.4.5 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (2018) requires planning authorities to take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to ensuring sufficient school places are available to meet the needs of existing and new communities.

Local

- 3.4.6 The **Core Strategy** Local Plan document contains objectives to support education and skills development, and the **Development Management Policies** document includes a policy to safeguard community facilities including education establishments in community use. The **Infrastructure Delivery Plan** sets out the current education infrastructure in the district and the improvements that will be required to support new development.

Town Centres and Regeneration

National

- 3.4.7 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (2018) requires planning policies to support the role of town centres, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation. It requires policies to define a hierarchy of town centres and to promote their long term vitality and viability, by allowing them to grow and diversify in a way that can respond to rapid changes in the retail and leisure sectors.

Local

- 3.4.8 A town centre strategy is currently being prepared for Kendal, which will identify opportunities for redevelopment and improvements within the town centre.
- 3.4.9 The **Core Strategy, Land Allocations, and Development Management Policies** Local Plan documents contain objectives and policies to promote the vitality and viability of town centres, including defining town centre boundaries and primary shopping areas, and policies to protect key retail areas and to focus town centre uses within town centre areas.

4 Task A2 – Establishing the Baseline

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This stage of the scoping process involves establishing the environmental baseline by identifying environmental characteristics of the area that could be affected by the Local Plan, identifying any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the Local Plan and considering how things may evolve and change without the Local Plan being implemented.
- 4.1.2 This section presents a summary of the key social, environmental and economic characteristics of South Lakeland, and signposts to where more detailed evidence is available. It should be noted that some of the data relates to the South Lakeland Local Plan area (excluding the national parks) and some relates to the whole district where data has not been available at the local planning area geography. This is indicated throughout the text.

4.2 Social Progress

Population, Communities and Housing

- 4.2.1 The district has a population of 104,532⁷ living in a variety of market towns, villages and hamlets. Kendal and Ulverston are the main towns and principal service centres with populations of 33,662 and 13,296 respectively. Grange over Sands (population 4,155), Kirkby Lonsdale (including Barbon and Casterton) (2,380) and Milnthorpe (2,220) are key service centres⁸. Smaller settlements are scattered across the District, with some acting as local service centres. Figure 4 below shows the main settlements in South Lakeland and their position in the settlement hierarchy as defined in the Core Strategy Local Plan document. It should be noted that following the recent extensions of the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks the rural settlements of Brigsteer, Barbon and Casterton now fall outside the South Lakeland local planning area and are therefore outside the scope of the new Local Plan.
- 4.2.2 Population density in South Lakeland stands at 0.7 people per hectare⁹, which is the same as the average density across Cumbria, but significantly less than the average density across the North West which stands at 5 people per hectare. South Lakeland's low population density and rural character pose sustainability challenges in relation to issues such as the viability of public transport and service and facility provision but also provide benefits in terms of ready access to open countryside and tranquil areas. Population density varies significantly

⁷ Source: ONS 2018 Mid-year population estimates

⁸ These population figures are based on 2017 mid-year estimates and a 'best fit' of Lower Super Output Areas to settlements.

⁹ Source: Census 2011 Table P04UK

across the planning area, as may be expected, with highest densities exceeding 100 people per hectare being found in some small areas of Ulverston and Kendal, with population densities of 0.1 and 0.2 people per hectare not being uncommon in the rural areas.

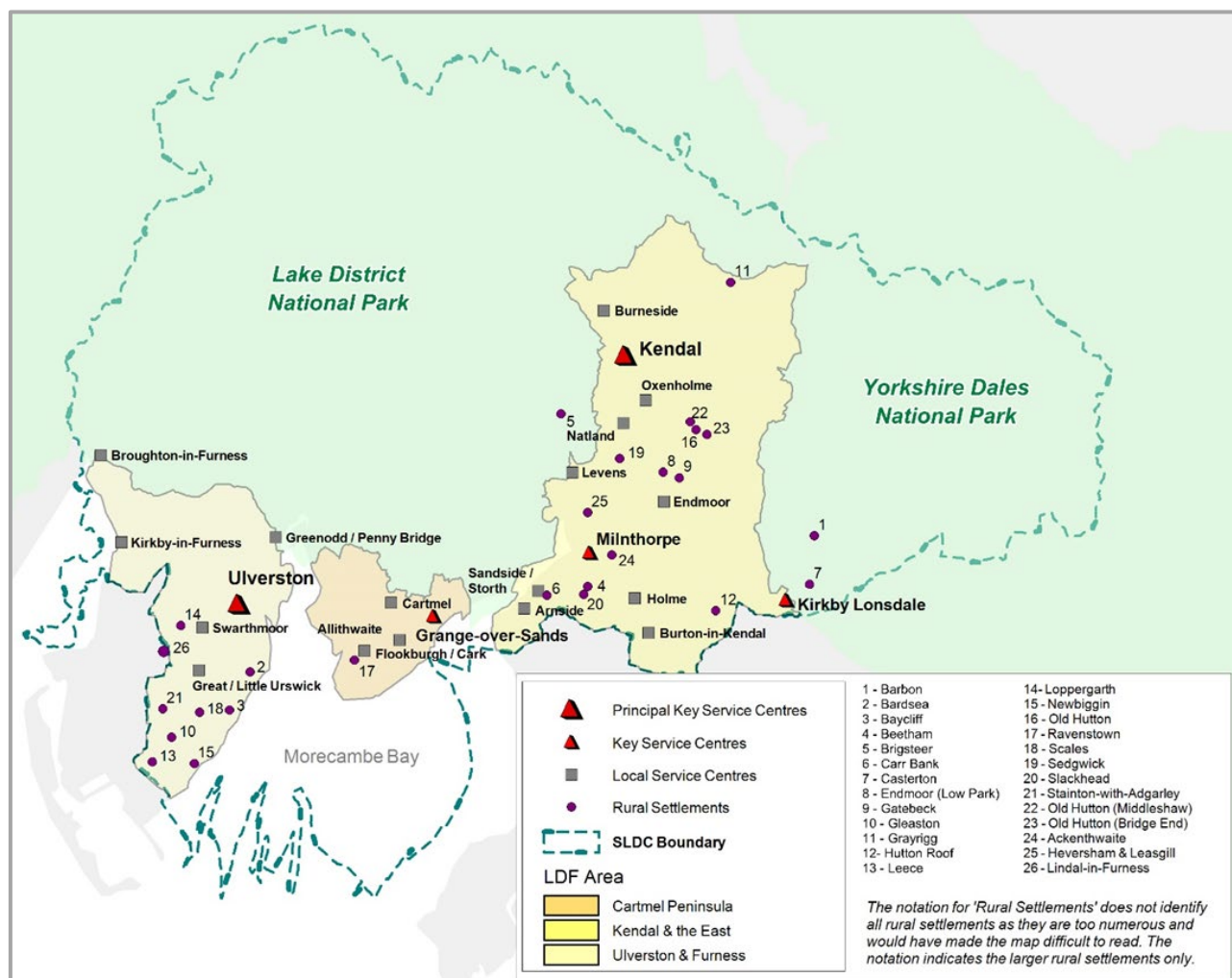
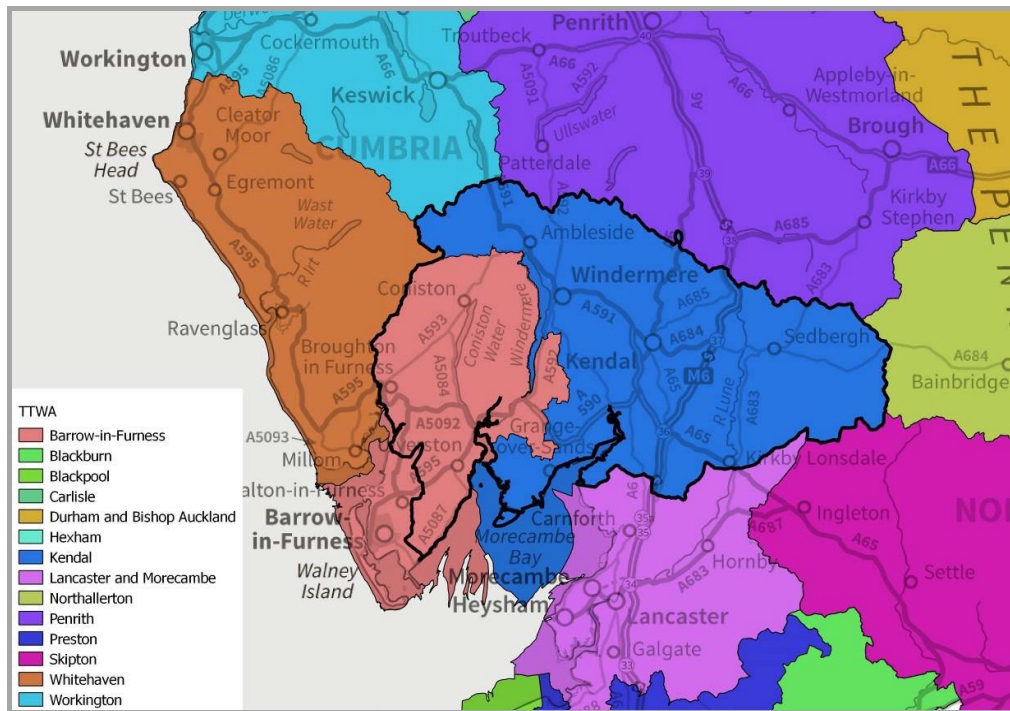


Figure 4: Settlements in South Lakeland

- 4.2.3 As would be expected South Lakeland has relationships with its neighbouring districts, most notably in terms of travel to work areas and housing markets. Residents of the district also travel outside of the area to access higher level services such as education, specialist health services or higher order shopping.
- 4.2.4 The 2017 South Lakeland Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) analysed commuting patterns and housing markets to look at how closely related South Lakeland is with neighbouring areas. The SHMA mapped the official travel to work areas (TTWAs) based on census data as shown in the map below, and these are based on areas where at least 75% of the area's resident workforce works in the area and at least 75% of people who work in the area also live in the area. The map shows that South Lakeland covers two travel to work areas – Barrow-in-Furness which incorporates settlements in the west of the district, and

Kendal which covers the rest of the district. Self-containment in both of these areas exceeded 80% in the Census showing that they are very self-contained. Looking at the district as a whole around 17% of South Lakeland's workforce comes from areas outside the district and around 18% of the area's working population travels outside the area for work.



Source: South Lakeland SHMA (2017)

Figure 5: Travel to Work Areas

4.2.5 South Lakeland also has close links with Lancaster in terms of travel to work patterns. Just over 3,000 people from Lancaster district commute into South Lakeland and just over 2,000 people from South Lakeland commute into Lancaster. Approximately 2,700 people commute into South Lakeland from Barrow-in-Furness and approximately 3,300 people commute from South Lakeland to Barrow-in-Furness, making this the area with the biggest flows. The chart below shows the main commuting flows in and out of South Lakeland.

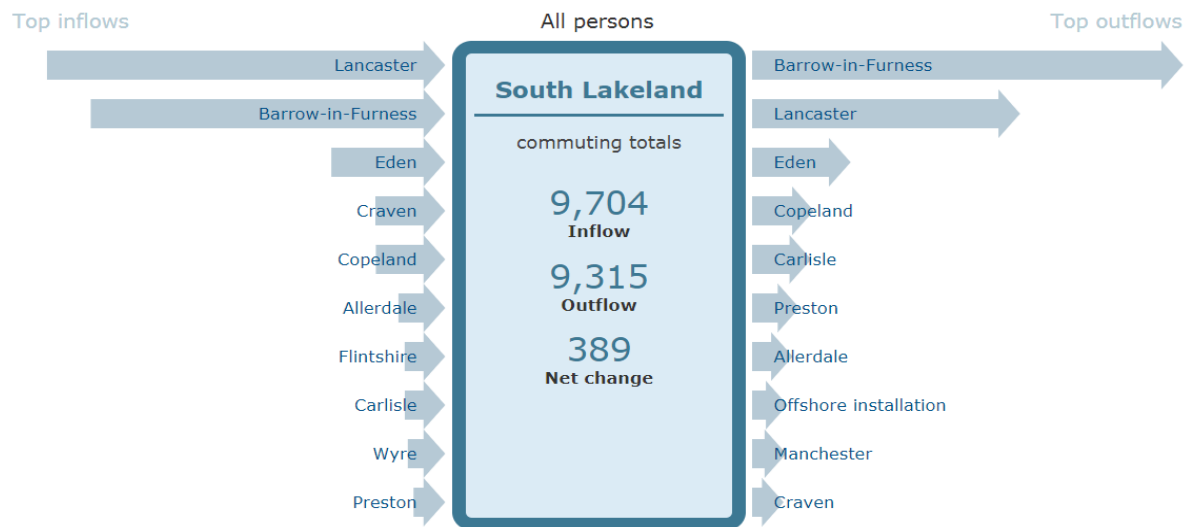
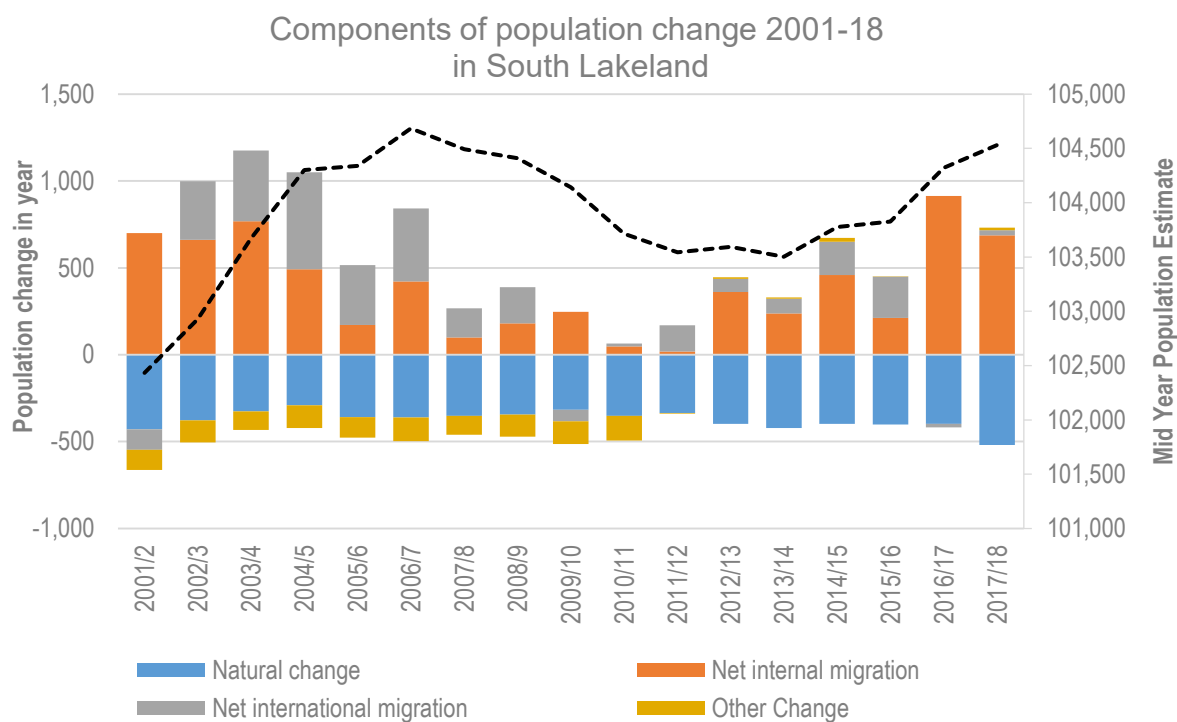


Figure 6: Commuting flows in and out of South Lakeland

- 4.2.6 In terms of house moves the 2017 SHMA looked at Census data and concluded that self-containment in terms of house moves in South Lakeland is around 77-80% when long distance moves (over 50km) are excluded, meaning that most house moves are within the district. The biggest flows in terms of house moves are with Barrow-in-Furness and Lancaster, with the 2011 Census showing 742 moves between Barrow-in-Furness and 900 moves between Lancaster in the previous year.
- 4.2.7 The above analysis shows that whilst South Lakeland can be considered a relatively self-contained area, there are notable links with Barrow-in-Furness and Lancaster in terms of house moves and travel to work patterns. The relationships with Barrow-in-Furness and Lancaster have been recognised through the recent formal agreement between the three Councils to work in partnership to develop the economy of the Lancaster and South Cumbria Economic region. The new South Lakeland Local Plan should recognise the strategic cross boundary relationships in this newly defined economic region.
- 4.2.8 Analysis in the district's 2017 Strategic Housing Market Assessment showed that over the longer term (1981-2015) population growth in South Lakeland has been stronger than seen in either the North West or Cumbria. However, since about 2007 when its population peaked at 104,700 the population of the district has been falling, a trend that is consistent with Cumbria, whilst for the North West and England population growth since 2007 has been strong. Overall from 1981 to 2015 South Lakeland's population grew by 9%, compared with 3% in Cumbria and the North West and 17% nationally.
- 4.2.9 Population change is mainly driven by natural change (births and deaths) and migration, either internal (within the UK) or international. The chart below shows that for the whole 2001-2018 period the number of deaths in the district has exceeded the number of births, on average by about 375 per year. In terms of migration there has been an average annual net internal migration of about 393

people per year and an average net international migration of 178 people per year. Levels of international migration into the district have fallen sharply since the recession in 2008, having averaged 291 people per year in 2001-09, falling to an average of 77 people per year in the 2009-18 period. Internal migration does not appear to have been as affected with the 2001-09 annual average being 437, and the 2009-18 annual average being 354.

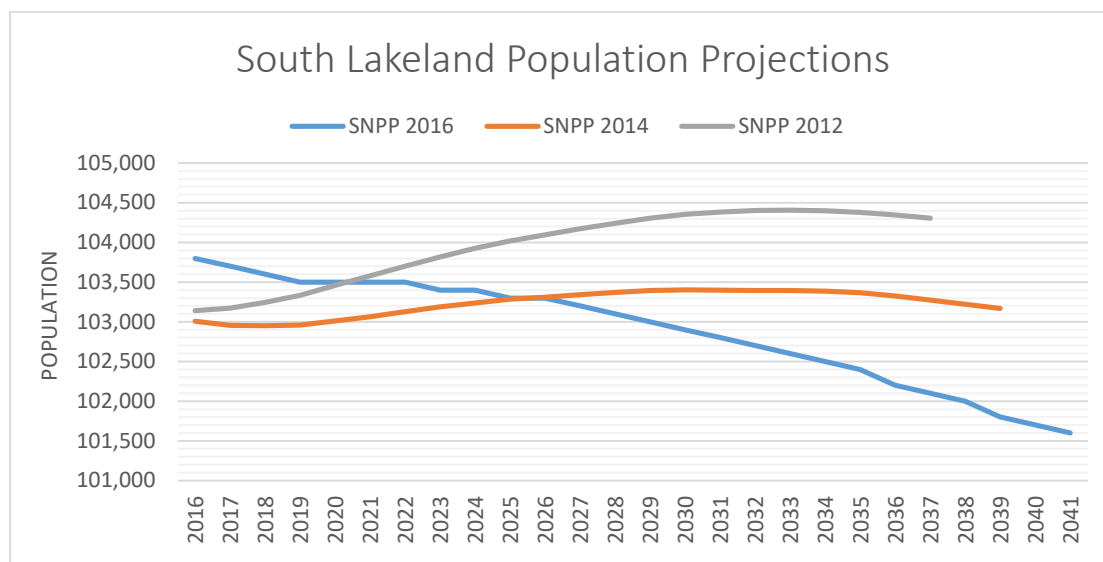


Source: South Lakeland SHMA 2017, using ONS data

Figure 7: Components of Population Change in South Lakeland 2001-2018

- 4.2.10 The above trends raise important sustainability issues and challenges for the Local Plan. Without people migrating into the district its population would be in decline due to annual deaths exceeding births and over the longer term this could raise significant challenges in terms of ensuring the future vitality and viability of the area's communities, for example in sustaining services such as schools and community facilities etc. It would also have implications for the workforce given our ageing population, and there is a risk that there would be a deficit in the working age population to fill local jobs and to drive economic growth.
- 4.2.11 In terms of the projected future changes to the district's population, the graph below shows three recent government population projections for the district (2012-based, 2014-based and 2016-based). The government has recently confirmed that the 2014-based household projections which were derived from the 2014-based population projections and published in 2016 should be used as the starting point for assessing future housing need in an area.
- 4.2.12 The 2014-based population projections show that the population of South Lakeland district is projected to grow by 300 people (a 0.3% increase) over the

time period 2016-36, which exceeds the population decline of -1.6% projected for Cumbria but is below the projected growth for the North West (7%) and England (13%). It should be noted at this point that whilst population growth is projected to be extremely modest, the 2014-based household projections project an additional 2,595 households in the district between 2016-2036 and this is covered in the housing section of this report.



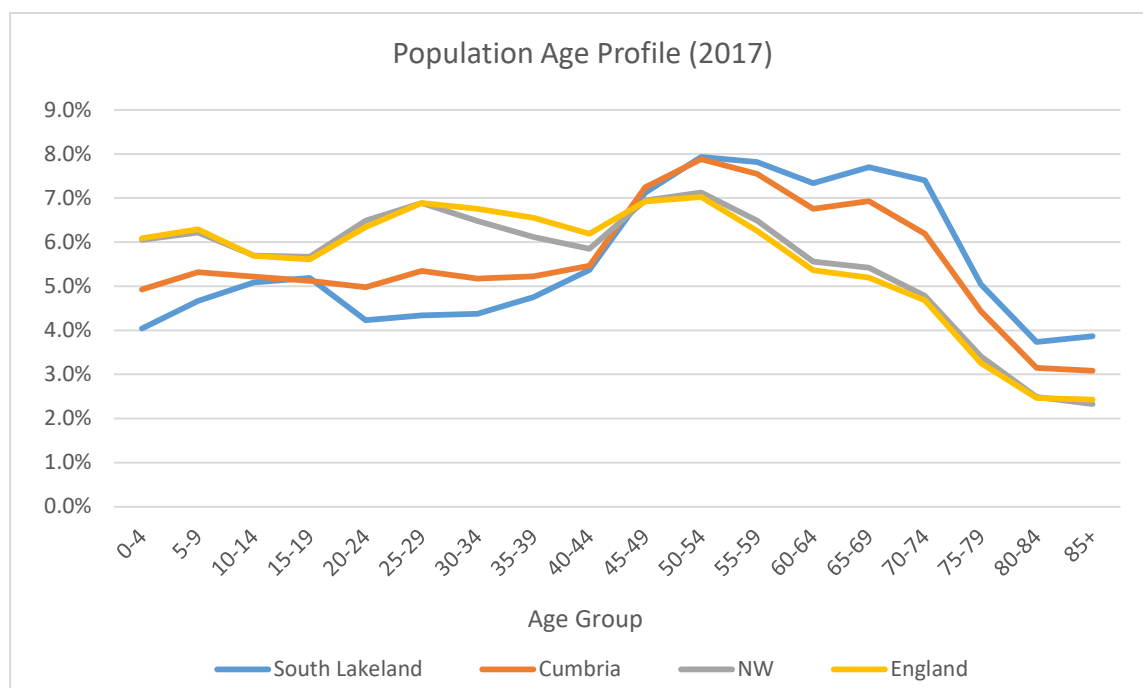
Source: Office for National Statistics Sub-National Population Projections

Figure 8: Population Projections for South Lakeland

- 4.2.13 Whilst population growth over the new Local Plan is projected to be extremely modest it should be noted that these projections effectively carry forward trends and do not take into account factors such as economic growth ambitions. The 2017 South Lakeland SHMA undertook an objective assessment of housing need (OAN) factoring in issues such as longer term migration trends, housing affordability, market signals and jobs forecasts, and based on this analysis suggested an annual housing need of up to 290 dwellings per year in the South Lakeland planning area.
- 4.2.14 A key sustainability issue for the Local Plan will be to determine an appropriate housing target that strikes the right balance between social, economic and environmental sustainability objectives – i.e. a target that:
- delivers an appropriate number and type of new homes to meet the population's future housing needs,
 - supports economic objectives to grow and diversify the local economy and retain more younger people in the area's workforce,
 - supports environmental objectives to develop the area in a way that does not compromise its environmental quality.
- 4.2.15 South Lakeland has a significantly older population than regionally and nationally, with 2018 population estimates showing that 28% of the district's population is

aged over 65, compared with 18% nationally. The median age of South Lakeland residents is 50.9, compared with 40.3 for the North West and 39.9 for England.

4.2.16 The graph below shows the age profile of South Lakeland compared with Cumbria, the North West and England. Of particular note is the relatively small proportion of 20-40 year olds compared with regional and national averages, and the relatively large proportion of over 50s. The lack of 20-40 year olds supports the notion that the district suffers from the issue of young people moving out of the area for university or to find employment opportunities and not returning until later in life if at all.



Source: Office for National Statistics Mid-Year Estimates (2017)

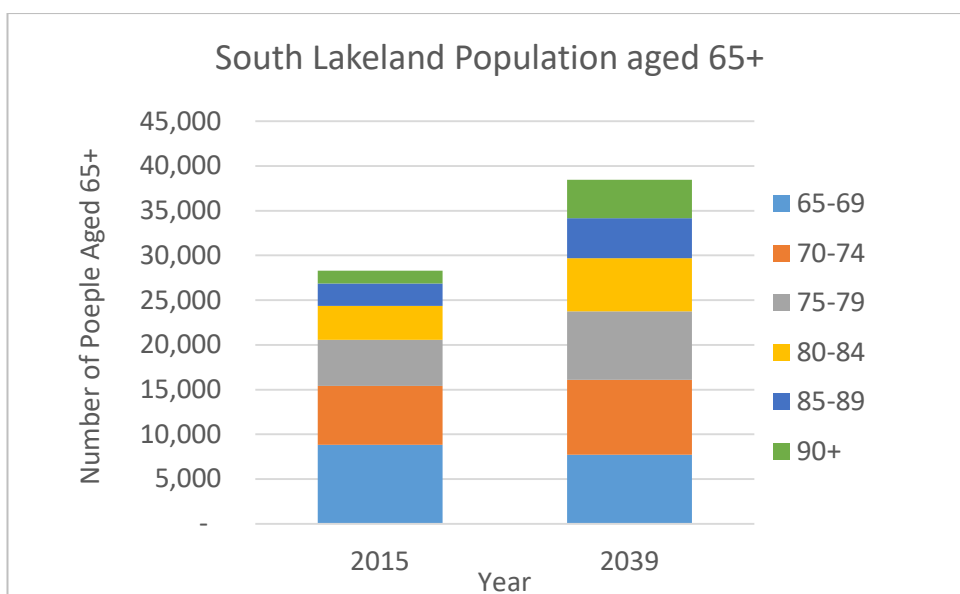
Figure 9: Population Age Profile

	South Lakeland	Cumbria	NW	England
Age Group	% of Population	% of Population	% of Population	% of Population
0-4	4.0%	4.9%	6.1%	6.1%
5-9	4.7%	5.3%	6.2%	6.3%
10-14	5.1%	5.2%	5.7%	5.7%
15-19	5.2%	5.1%	5.7%	5.6%
20-24	4.2%	5.0%	6.5%	6.3%
25-29	4.3%	5.4%	6.9%	6.9%
30-34	4.4%	5.2%	6.5%	6.8%
35-39	4.7%	5.2%	6.1%	6.5%
40-44	5.4%	5.5%	5.9%	6.2%

	South Lakeland	Cumbria	NW	England
45-49	7.1%	7.2%	6.9%	6.9%
50-54	7.9%	7.9%	7.1%	7.0%
55-59	7.8%	7.5%	6.5%	6.3%
60-64	7.3%	6.8%	5.6%	5.4%
65-69	7.7%	6.9%	5.4%	5.2%
70-74	7.4%	6.2%	4.8%	4.7%
75-79	5.0%	4.4%	3.4%	3.3%
80-84	3.7%	3.1%	2.5%	2.5%
85+	3.9%	3.1%	2.3%	2.4%

Table 2: Population Age Profile (2017 Mid Year Estimates, ONS)

4.2.17 Looking to the future, South Lakeland's population will continue to age significantly and 2014 based population projections show that there will be a significant increase in both the numbers and proportion of the population aged 65 and over. By 2039 there will be over 10,000 more people aged over 65 in South Lakeland than at present, and the percentage of people aged over 65 will have increased from around 27% to 37% of the total population. Conversely the working age population is projected to significantly decrease (by 9,200 in the period 2016-2036).



Source: 2014 based sub-national population projections

Figure 10: Population 65+

4.2.18 The new Local Plan cannot by itself be expected to significantly impact on the strong ageing population trends in force in the district but it must be acutely aware of them and respond accordingly. It will need to ensure that it enables new housing development that meets the needs of a significantly ageing population for example through new specialist housing (e.g. care homes, extra care housing) and suitable general needs housing. It should also seek

opportunities to promote development that will encourage young people to remain in the area through for example diversifying the employment offer and ensuring affordable housing options for first time buyers and renters.

Housing

- 4.2.19 This section provides a summary of key housing issues in the district. A comprehensive assessment of the district's housing market, population characteristics and future housing need can be found in the 2017 Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
- 4.2.20 There are around 55,140 residential properties in the district¹⁰ (including National Parks) of which just under 7% are used as second homes. A total of 3,586 new homes have been completed in the planning authority area since 2003, averaging 224 per year. Housing completions and planning permissions from 2003 can be seen in the graph below.

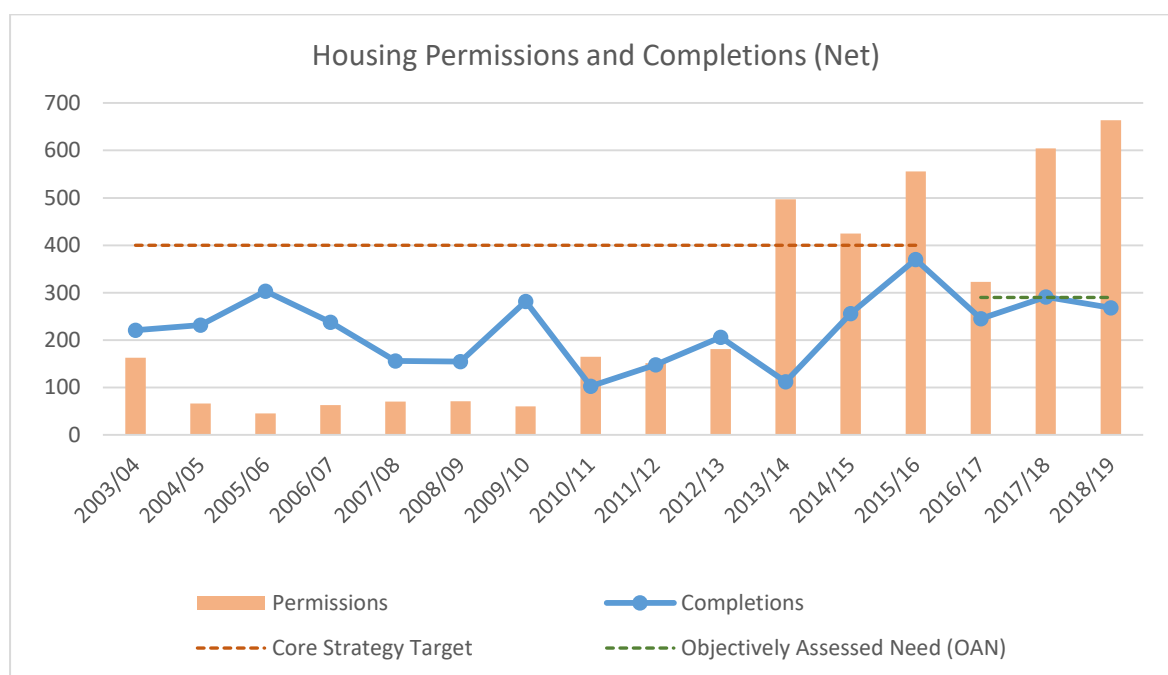
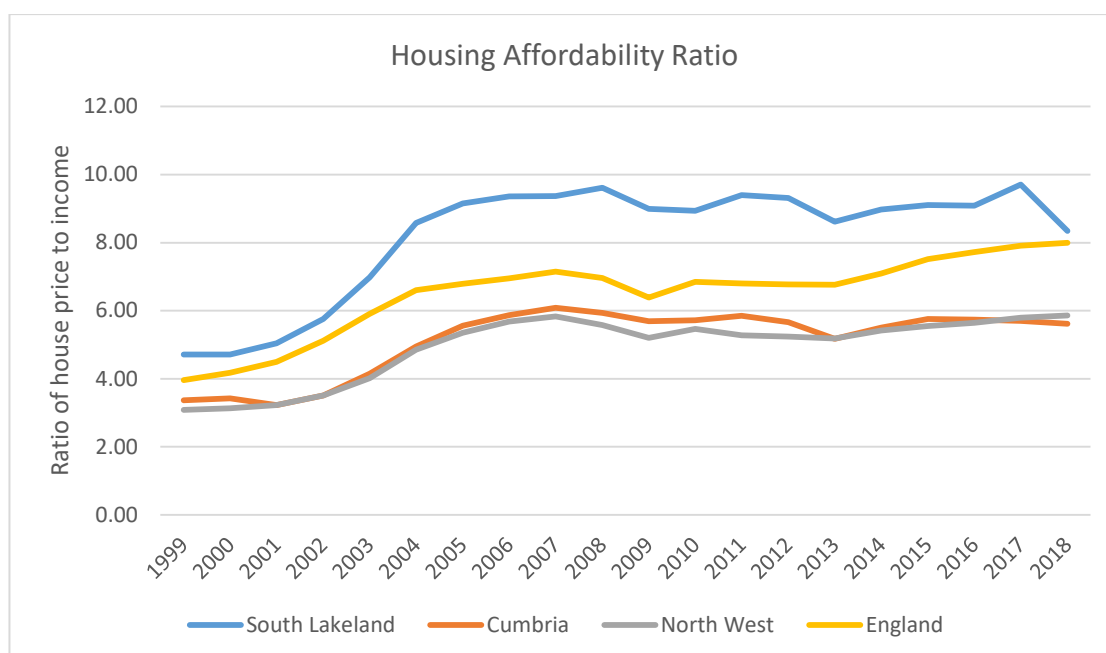


Figure 11: Housing Completions and Permissions

- 4.2.21 Housing affordability remains a key issue in the district, with the average house price in the district being 9.71 times the average household income in 2017 and 8.34 in 2018¹¹. This exceeds the Cumbria, North West and national ratio. In 2018 the affordability ratio appears to have significantly decreased in South Lakeland but this measure will need to be observed over the next few years to establish whether it is a trend.

¹⁰ Housing Flow Reconciliation return, 31st March 2018

¹¹ ONS median workplace-based affordability ratio



Source: ONS median workplace-based affordability ratio

Figure 12: Housing Affordability

4.2.22 The table below illustrates affordable housing completions in the local planning authority area in recent years. The Core Strategy sets a requirement for 35% of new homes on sites over certain size thresholds (depending on location) to be affordable for local people and this policy has been successful in delivering new affordable homes.

	Total	Affordable	%
2009/10	282	128	45%
2010/11	103	28	27%
2011/12	148	23	16%
2012/13	206	46	22%
2013/14	112	19	17%
2014/15	256	79	31%
2015/16	370	119	32%
2016/17	245	50	20%
2017/18	291	80	27%
2018/19	268	61	23%

Table 3: Affordable Housing Provision

4.2.23 At January 2017 there were 2,891 households on South Lakeland's housing register, with 764 of these households considered to be in housing need, and whilst recent levels of affordable housing delivery have been strong, affordable housing provision continues to be a key challenge and priority in the district.

4.2.24 The table below shows household types (from 2011) in South Lakeland and compared with other areas. Of note are the relatively high proportions of households with people aged 65 and over and relatively low levels of lone parent households. The analysis also shows a higher than average proportion of childless couples but a lower proportion of single adult households (aged under 65). The average household size in South Lakeland is 2.2 (2011 Census) which is slightly lower than the regional and national average of 2.3 people. In terms of the relevance to the new Local Plan these findings suggest a need for more housing suitable for smaller households and older households.

Area	South Lakeland	South Lakeland	Cumbria	North West	England
Household Type	Households	% of households	% of households	% of households	% of households
One person 65 and over	7,600	16.3%	14.6%	12.8%	12.4%
Couple 65 and over	5,802	12.5%	10.1%	7.8%	8.1%
One person (under 65)	7,491	16.1%	17.7%	19.4%	17.9%
Couple (no children)	10,072	21.6%	19.8%	16.5%	17.6%
Couple (dependent children)	7,829	16.8%	17.9%	18.4%	19.3%
Couple (non-dependent children only)	2,523	5.4%	6.4%	6.5%	6.1%
Lone parent (dependent children)	1,893	4.1%	5.7%	8.1%	7.1%
Lone parent (non-dependent children only)	1,196	2.6%	3.2%	3.9%	3.5%
Other households	2,146	4.6%	4.6%	6.6%	8.0%
TOTAL	46,552	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2011 Census and 2017 South Lakeland SHMA

Table 4: Household Types

4.2.25 The table below shows household tenure compared with a number of other locations. The analysis identifies a relatively high proportion of owner-occupiers and particularly outright owners when compared with regional and national figures, which correlates with the district's older population profile. This highlights the sustainability issue that whilst a large proportion of the population own their homes outright, there is a significant proportion of the population for whom home ownership remains out of reach due to the ratio of average earnings to house prices.

Area	South Lakeland	South Lakeland	Cumbria	North West	England
Tenure	Households	% of households	% of households	% of households	% of households
Owns outright	20,793	44.7%	39.2%	31.0%	30.6%
Owns with mortgage/loan	13,405	28.8%	32.0%	34.0%	33.6%
Social rented	4,853	10.4%	14.3%	18.3%	17.7%
Private rented	6,633	14.2%	12.8%	15.4%	16.8%
Other	868	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%

Area	South Lakeland	South Lakeland	Cumbria	North West	England
Tenure	Households	% of households	% of households	% of households	% of households
TOTAL	46,552	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2011 Census and 2017 South Lakeland SHMA

Table 5: Household Tenure

4.2.26 District wide (including the national parks) second home ownership stands at 6.98% of the total housing stock (based on Council Tax records) and this varies significantly between different communities. The 2011 Census recorded that 4,684 people that were resident elsewhere had second holiday addresses in South Lakeland, placing it in the top three local authorities based on this measure – although it should be noted that this is district wide and therefore includes part of the Lake District National Park. Second home ownership remains a concern for a number of local communities in the district and raises social sustainability issues due to its impacts on local housing affordability and potential implications for the sustainability of communities, for example in terms of supporting community facilities and school rolls if a significant proportion of homes in communities are not continuously occupied.

Human Health and Wellbeing

4.2.27 Public Health England's profile for South Lakeland¹² provides a summary of the key health issues in the district and concludes that the health of people in South Lakeland is generally better than the England average. Life expectancy for men and women in South Lakeland (Male: 81.5, Female: 84.6) is higher than the England average (Male: 79.5, Female: 83.1)¹³. The three health indicators in the summary where South Lakeland scores significantly worse than the England average are alcohol related hospital stays for under 18s, diabetes diagnoses and the number of people killed and seriously injured on the roads. The 2011 Census revealed that 18.8% of the district's population live with a long term health problem or disability that limits their day to day activities.

4.2.28 The English indices of deprivation assess health deprivation across local authorities by measuring the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The map below illustrates the 2019 health deprivation measurements and shows that whilst in general health deprivation is relatively low, some small areas in South Lakeland fall within the 30% and 40% most deprived areas nationally.

¹² <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/9/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/101/are/E07000031>

¹³ Source: PHE Local Authority Health Profile 2018

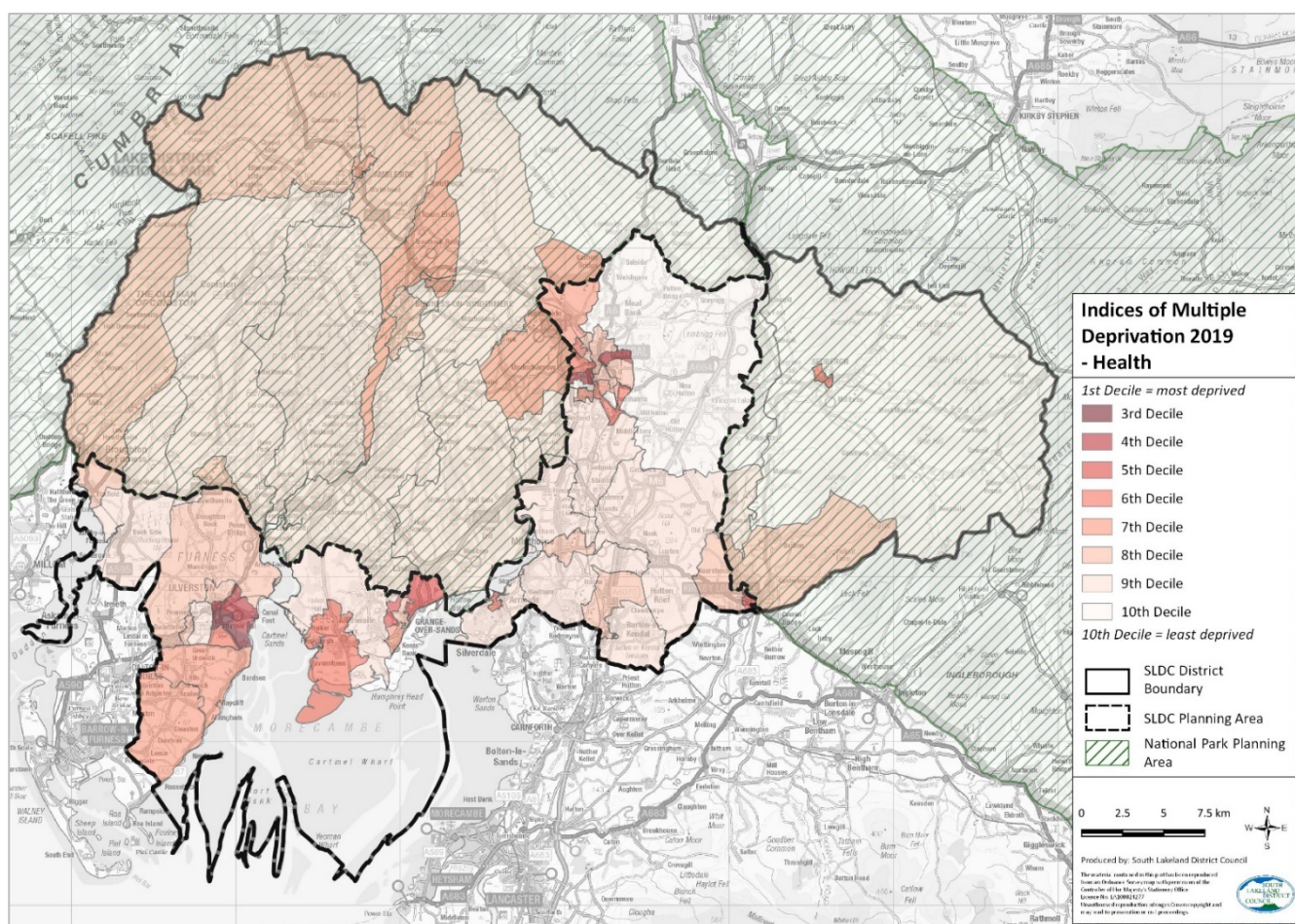


Figure 13: Health Deprivation

- 4.2.29 Whilst South Lakeland is generally a healthy place, its ageing population will pose significant health issues over the coming years, as the prevalence of disability and mobility issues increases with age. Nationally around 6% of children are disabled, compared to 16% of working age adults and 45% of adults over State Pension age¹⁴. Based on these prevalence figures the projected additional population aged over 65 by 2039 could result in an additional 4,500 disabled people aged over 65 in South Lakeland.
- 4.2.30 POPPI¹⁵ projections point to significant rises in the number and proportion of South Lakeland's population that will live with mobility problems and dementia in future. The table below is taken from the South Lakeland 2017 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and shows the POPPI projections applied to two population growth scenarios for the district, and shows that there is likely to be an

¹⁴ Source of information: Family Resources Survey 2010/11, statement taken from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/disability-facts-and-figures/disability-facts-and-figures#fn:3>

¹⁵ Projecting Older People Population Information System, www.poppi.org.uk

increase of between 2,800 and 3,000 additional people with mobility problems, which represents at least 40% of the total forecasted population growth.

Projection	Type of illness/ disability	2016	2036	Change	% increase
2014-based SNPP	Dementia	2,014	3,427	1,413	70.1%
2014-based SNPP	Mobility problems	5,242	8,031	2,789	53.2%
14-year migration projection	Dementia	2,023	3,492	1,469	72.6%
14-year migration projection	Mobility problems	5,261	8,211	2,950	56.1%

Source: South Lakeland Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017) using POPPI data

Table 6: Estimated Population Change for a range of Health Issues 2016-2036

- 4.2.31 In terms of deprivation, the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation ranked South Lakeland as the 250th most deprived local authority area (out of a total of 317), and the 2015 IMD ranked it 258th (out of a total of 326). South Lakeland can therefore be considered a relatively less deprived area at a national level.
- 4.2.32 There are however small areas with concentrations of deprivation and some parts of Kendal and Ulverston fall within the 40% most deprived areas in the country. The relative affluence of South Lakeland overall often masks poverty and deprivation at localised scales and the Council currently has a programme of work around 'building financial resilience' to address poverty and economic disadvantage in the district.
- 4.2.33 The IMD is comprised of a number of individual domains including income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment. The table below shows how South Lakeland ranks against other local authorities across the different domains. The striking figure is the 'Living Environment' domain where the district is the 38th most deprived local authority, significantly different to the other domains. This domain looks at both the indoors living environment and measures the quality of housing (homes without central heating and housing in poor condition with reference to the decent homes standard), and the outdoors environment in terms of air quality and road traffic accidents involving injury. As highlighted in paragraph 4.2.27 South Lakeland does fare significantly worse than average in terms of the number of people killed or seriously injured on the roads so this could potentially explain some of the reasoning for the ranking in the index of deprivation. South Lakeland also has a higher proportion of older housing stock which may have influenced the indoor living environment domain. Census figures do confirm that the district has a higher proportion of houses without central heating than the national average.

Deprivation Domain (Rank of average score)	Rank 2019 (1 is the most deprived local authority, 317 is the least)
Index of Multiple Deprivation	250

Deprivation Domain (Rank of average score)	Rank 2019 (1 is the most deprived local authority, 317 is the least)
Income	286
Employment	250
Education	261
Health	212
Crime	309
Barriers to housing and services	183
Living Environment	38

Table 7: Deprivation (IMD 2019)

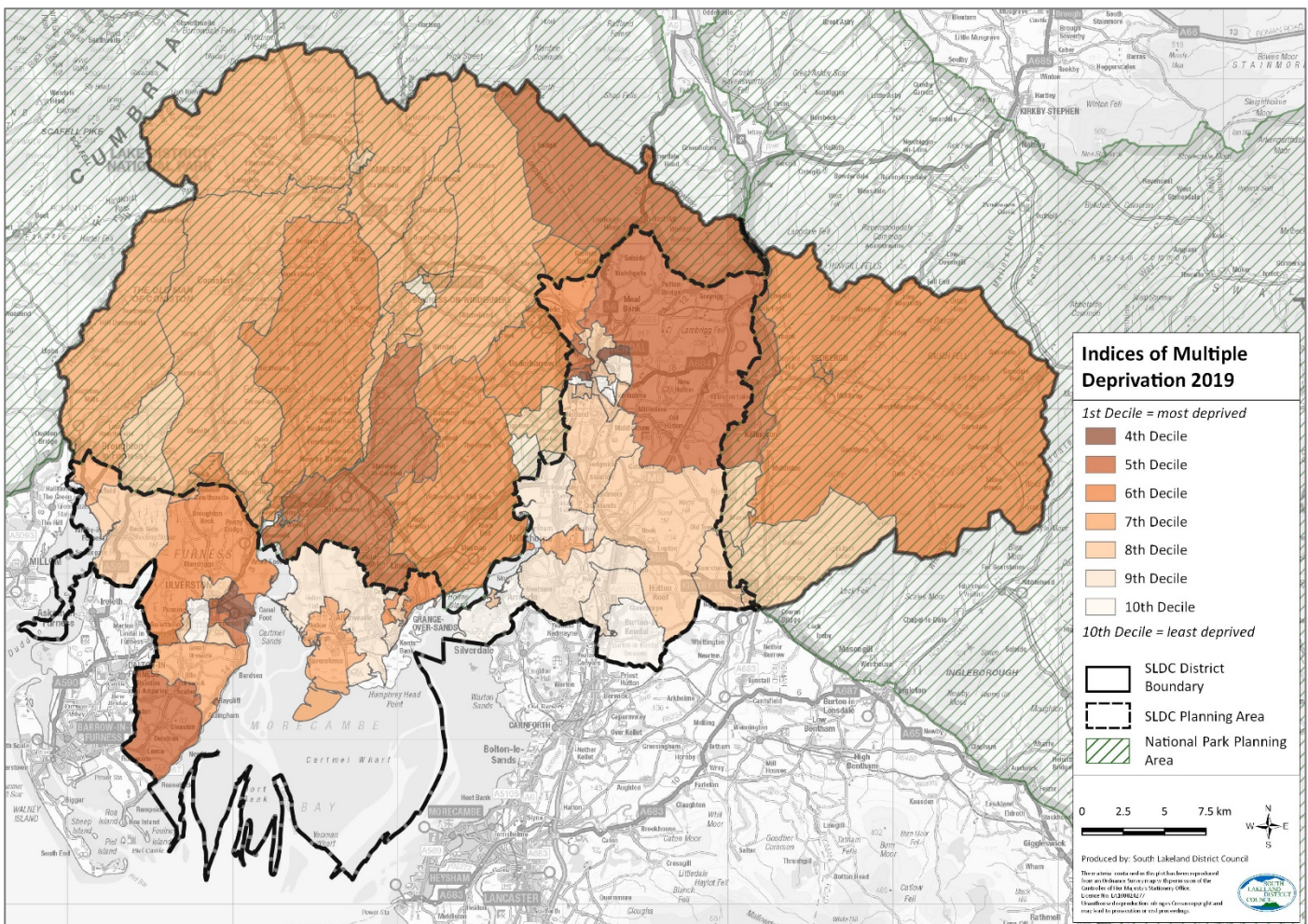


Figure 14: 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation

4.2.34 South Lakeland is generally a safe place to live, with a low annual crime rate of 52 per 1000 population compared to over 75 in Cumbria as a whole¹⁶. The most prevalent crimes are violence and sexual offences and anti-social behaviour.

¹⁶ Source: Jun-18 – May-19 data from data.police.uk via <https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/crime-community-safety/reports/>

Crime rates appear to be increasing but press releases appear to indicate that the increases can be attributed to continued increase in confidence from members of the public to report what has happened, and secondly, changes in the way some offences are now classified and reported¹⁷.

Social Progress: Key Sustainability Issues

- Deaths exceed births in the district and without in migration the area's population would be in decline. The population is now lower than at its peak in 2007, although has begun to slowly increase in recent years.
- The district is a largely self-contained area in terms of travel to work and house move flows, although there are notable commuting flows and house moves between South Lakeland, Barrow-in-Furness and Lancaster.
- South Lakeland has a significantly ageing population, which will pose challenges in terms of health and services provision, the social sustainability of communities, and in ensuring suitable housing options.
- A relatively small proportion of South Lakeland's population is working age.
- Housing affordability ratios are worsening and are significantly above regional averages.
- Whilst as whole the district can be considered relatively affluent, there are disparities across the district with pockets of deprivation and large inequalities between the least and most affluent areas.
- The health of South Lakeland's population is relatively good when compared with national averages, however the ageing population will pose significant health challenges in future in terms of the increase in the number of people living with mobility issues and dementia.

Social Progress: Further Information and Evidence

- [South Lakeland Strategic Housing Market Assessment](#) (October 2017).
- [Cumbria Intelligence Observatory online resource](#) – Sections on Population, Health and Social Care, Housing, Crime and Deprivation.

¹⁷ <https://cumbria-pcc.gov.uk/cumbria-remains-a-safe-county/>

4.3 Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

- 4.3.1 South Lakeland is home to a wealth of internationally, nationally and locally designated habitats and sites and a wide range of protected and important species.
- 4.3.2 The Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay are designated under the European Ramsar Convention as important wetland habitats. These areas are also internationally designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The River Kent and tributaries, Duddon Mosses, Roudsea Wood and Mosses and Morecambe Bay Pavements are also designated as SACs.
- 4.3.3 In terms of nationally designated sites South Lakeland LPA contains 22,323 ha of land designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), with the vast majority of this comprising Morecambe Bay (approx. 18,500 ha). 98.5% of the area designated as SSSI within South Lakeland LPA is in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition, as assessed by Natural England.
- 4.3.4 The SSSIs with units classified as 'unfavourable declining' or 'unfavourable no change' include Barker Scar, Duddon Estuary, Duddon Mosses, Farleton Knott, Hutton Roof Craggs, Iron Pit Spring Quarry, Kirkby Moor, Middlebarrow, River Kent and Tributaries, Roudsea Wood and Mosses, and Wart Barrow.

SSSI Condition	Area (hectares)	% of total area
Favourable	19778.37	88.6%
Unfavourable declining	285.93	1.3%
Unfavourable no change	52.42	0.29%
Unfavourable recovering	2206.82	9.9%
Total	22323.54	100.00%

Table 8: SSSI Condition

- 4.3.5 Thirty four of the SSSIs in South Lakeland (or within 1km of the boundary) exceed the critical load for nutrient nitrogen for at least one habitat. The increased nitrogen levels are largely attributable to livestock and agriculture, but road traffic and the transport sector also contribute to atmospheric nitrogen levels. There are varying degrees to which the Local Plan can influence factors such as nitrogen levels but one potential area is in encouraging tree planting within development schemes near sensitive sites to capture air pollutants including ammonia.
- 4.3.6 There are four National Nature Reserves including Duddon Mosses, Roudsea Wood and Mosses, Hutton Roof and Clawthorpe Fell.

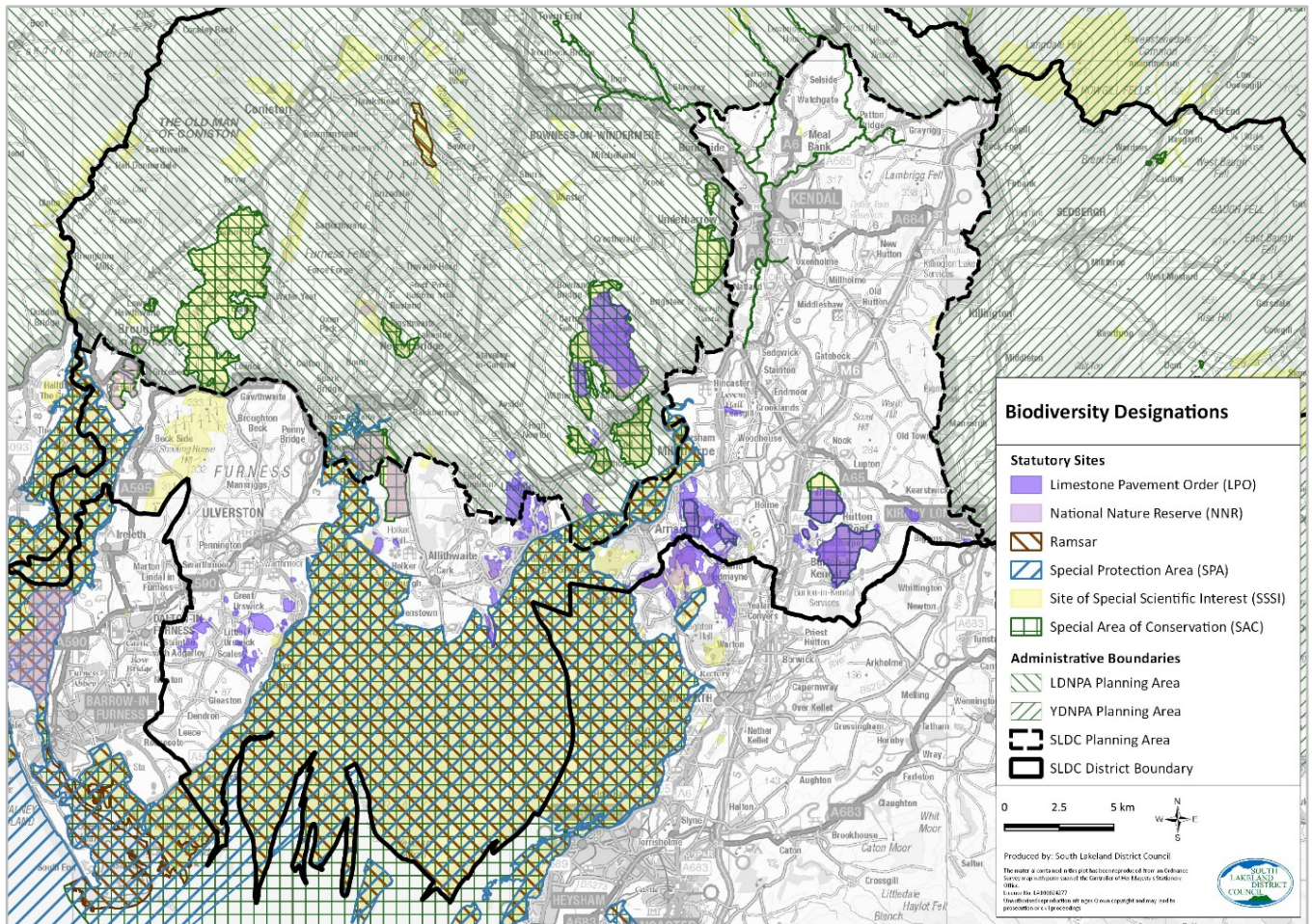


Figure 15: Statutory Biodiversity Designations

- 4.3.7 The planning area contains a varied array of important lowland and upland habitats, including coastal and floodplain grazing marsh and saltmarsh, mudflats, lowland dry acid grassland, calcareous grassland, hay meadows and pastures and good quality improved grassland, heathland, moorland, blanket bogs and raised bogs, fens, marshes and swamps, reedbeds, ancient woodlands, traditional orchards and deciduous woodland, limestone pavements and rock habitats. These habitats support a diverse range of species and the area is home to a wide range of protected species.
- 4.3.8 The map below shows the areas identified as priority habitats, which are habitats of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC)(2006). Local planning authorities must comply with the duty in section 40 of this Act of having regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity in carrying out their functions. This duty is set to be strengthened by the Environment Bill to include 'enhance' in addition to conserve.

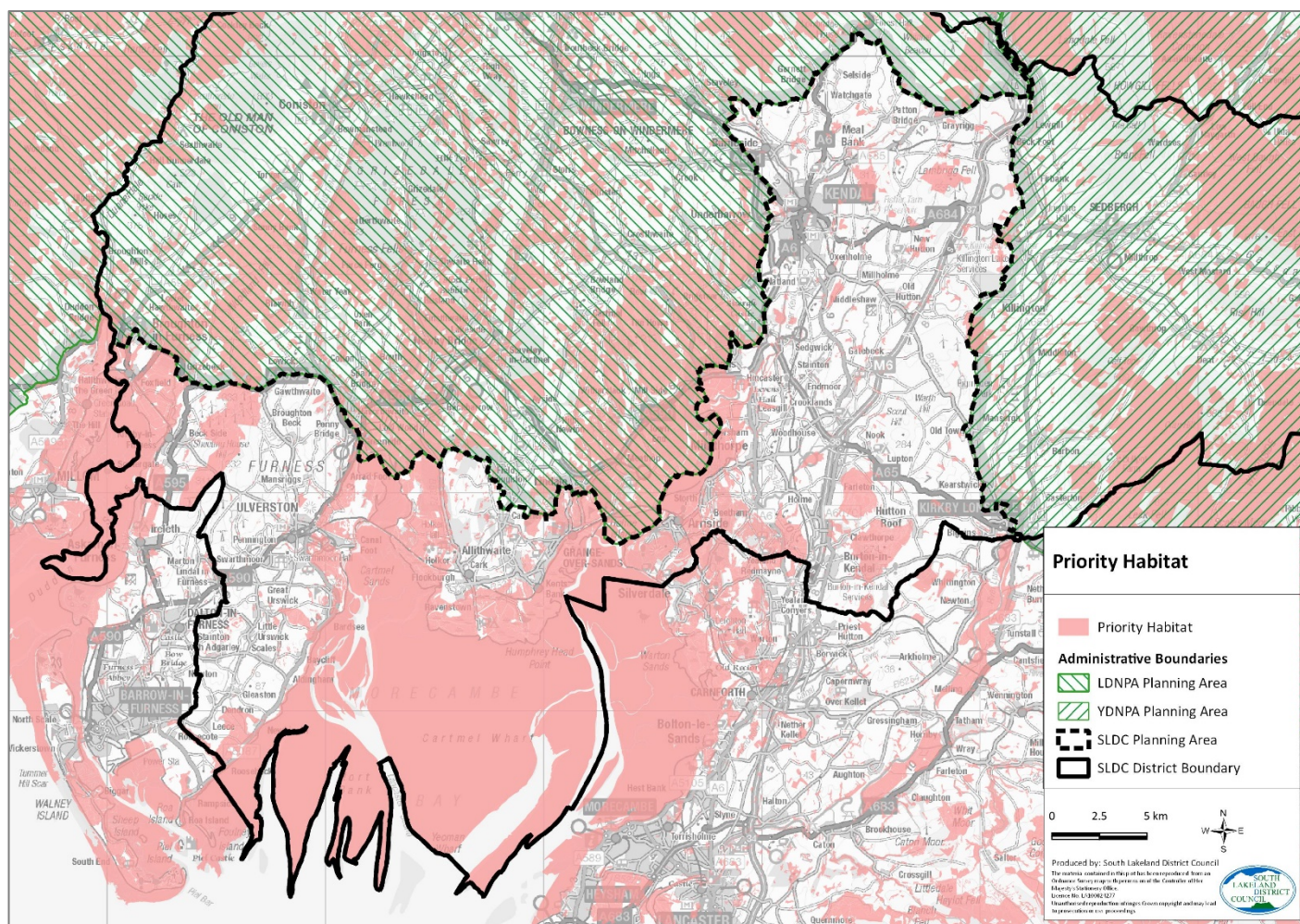


Figure 16: Priority habitats

- 4.3.9 The Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre maintains local records on habitats and species and has published habitat statements on its website¹⁸ to cover UK priority habitats present in Cumbria. These statements provide a description of the habitat and its distribution, set out the key conservation issues and planning considerations for new development proposals, and also provide guidance on potential enhancement opportunities and key species that would benefit from the enhancement of the habitat. They also provide links to further information. The centre also publishes species statements for selected key species that are present in Cumbria providing a range of information to help protect and enhance their habitats. These statements will be a valuable resource in undertaking the SA.
- 4.3.10 The biodiversity data centre also maps interest zones for key species to indicate where they are known to be present or could potentially be present. Some of the key species interest zones in the Local Plan area include areas for great crested newts, natterjack toads, water voles, pearl bordered and high brown fritillary

¹⁸ <https://www.cbdc.org.uk/data-services/cumbria-biodiversity-evidence-base/habitat-statements/>

butterflies, and medicinal leeches. The data centre also maintains records on local sites that are important for wildlife including local nature reserves, road verges and sites of significance for invertebrates. This local data will be used throughout the SA process, particularly in assessing potential impacts of development sites on nearby wildlife sites.

- 4.3.11 In addition to assessing the baseline situation for individual sites, it is important to consider the current and future state of habitat networks. The conservation of networks of habitats and sites is increasingly being recognised as a way to improve the resilience of nature to pressures such as climate change and habitat fragmentation.
- 4.3.12 The Environment Bill, which is making its way through parliament makes provisions for requirements for local nature recovery strategies to be prepared. These will need to state biodiversity priorities for the strategy area and include a local habitat map. The strategies are to describe the opportunities for recovering or enhancing biodiversity and set out proposals and measures. As partnership work is progressed locally on a nature recovery strategy and nature recovery network it will provide additional baseline information for the Local Plan Review and it will be important that the Local Plan policies contribute to the achievement of the measures in the strategy where they can be influenced by new development.
- 4.3.13 Natural England has created National Habitat Network (NHN) maps for England to help identify where there is potential to create or restore habitat at a landscape scale. These are based on the existing priority habitat inventories and are intended to be used alongside other datasets and local knowledge to plan future habitat creation and restoration at a landscape scale. It is acknowledged that the national priority habitat inventory is not 100% accurate and requires refinement and further survey work at a local scale.
- 4.3.14 The map below shows the combined habitats network map for the Local Plan area. Guidance on how the maps were produced by Natural England can be found on its website¹⁹. The map shows existing habitats, categorised as primary and associated habitats, and also areas where work is underway to either create or restore the primary habitat, and areas of semi natural habitat which are likely to be suitable for restoration. It also shows network enhancement zones which are areas where improvements could be made to restore and enhance the overall network. This includes land that could be used to create primary habitat, land where biodiversity value could be improved to help provide connections and buffers, land which connects existing fragmented habitats and locations where habitat creation could help to link up clusters of habitat patches across a landscape.

¹⁹ <https://tinyurl.com/yfyf3tsz>

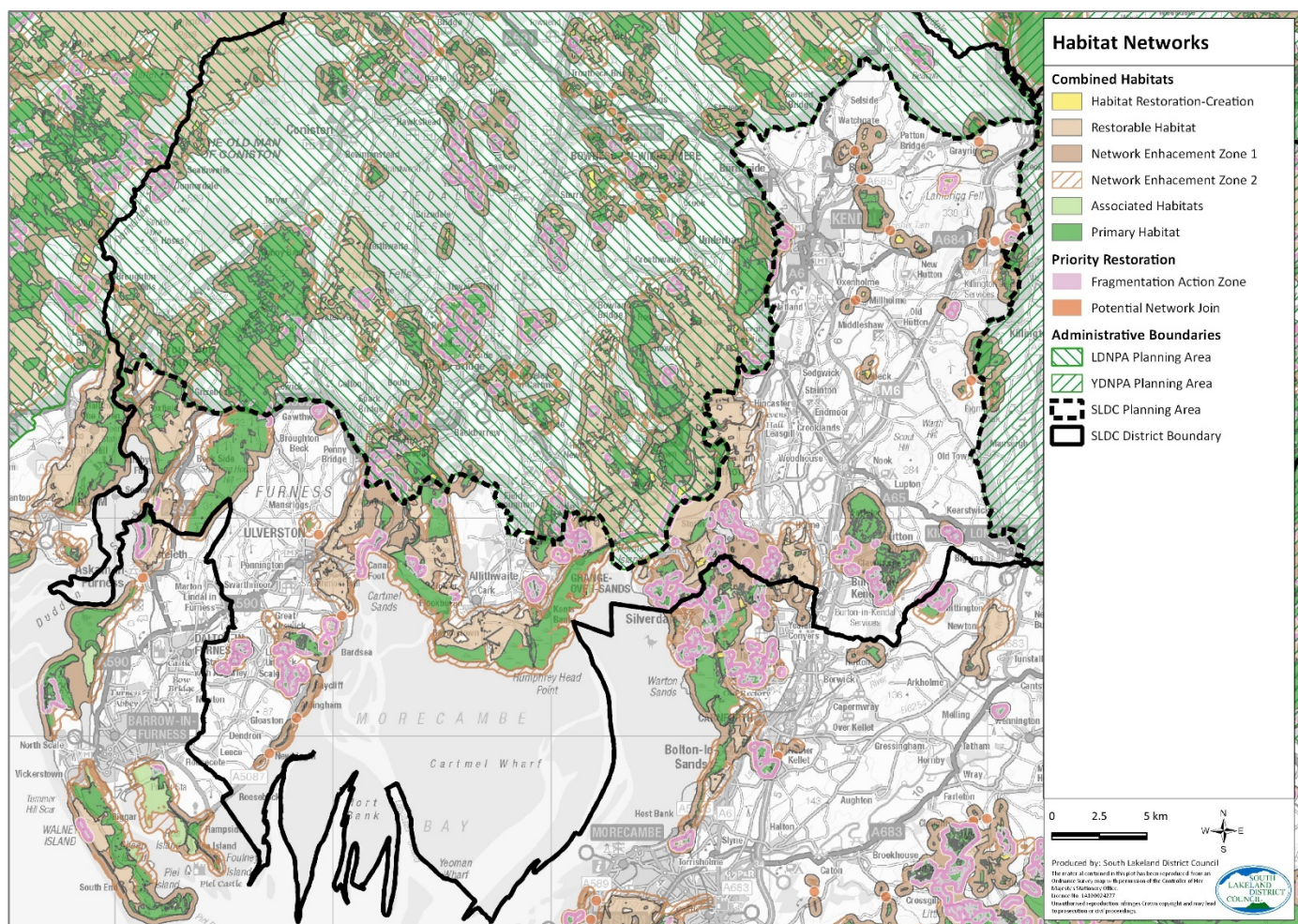


Figure 17: National Habitat Network Map

4.3.15 The above map is useful in providing an initial indication across the Local Plan area of potential areas for biodiversity action. Local partnership working between local authorities, the Cumbria Local Nature Partnership and Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre will however be important in developing more detailed habitat network maps at a local level to inform nature recovery strategies.

4.3.16 The State of Nature 2019 report²⁰ provides an overview of how the nation's wildlife is faring, looking back over 50 years of monitoring and biodiversity indicators. It reveals some concerning trends and highlights the scale of the challenges facing biodiversity. In assessing monitoring data for the abundance of species in England, the report states that since 1970 35% of species have decreased in abundance, 31% have increased and 34% have shown little change. The report also explains that the distribution of species is changing with 31% of species found in fewer places than 1970, 24% found in more places and 45% showing little change. It explains that the greatest drivers of change for nature include:

²⁰ <https://nbn.org.uk/stateofnature2019/reports/>

- Climate change
- Urbanisation
- Pollution
- Woodland management
- Fisheries
- Invasive non-native species
- Freshwater management
- Agricultural management

4.3.17 The report highlights the particular impact of climate change on nature, for example by attributing 48% of moth decline and 60% of aphid increase to the changing climate. It is also having impacts on migratory birds which are arriving and laying eggs earlier. Whilst the state of nature report presents findings at a national level it provides important information and trends that are relevant at a local level, in particular in highlighting the drivers that are affecting nature and the significant impact of climate change.

4.3.18 The current Local Plan already seeks to ensure appropriate protection for the area's biodiversity and geodiversity and the new Local Plan will need to ensure continued protection and enhancement through its policies and site allocations.


4.3.19 Additionally the new Local Plan offers further opportunities to ensure net biodiversity gain through new development, a principle recently introduced nationally through the 25 Year Environment Plan. It also offers opportunities to present an integrated and proactive approach to tackling biodiversity and climate change challenges given the important relationship between them. The recently adopted Development Management Policies DPD introduces biodiversity net gain into the current Local Plan and this could be developed further in the new Local Plan.

Cultural Heritage

4.3.20 There are currently 10 Conservation Areas in South Lakeland LPA and Conservation Area Appraisals are available for each of these on the Council's website. Conservation Area Management Plans are also being prepared for Cartmel and Burton-in-Kendal Conservation Areas.

4.3.21 There are 1,064 listed buildings, 59 Scheduled Monuments and 4 Registered Parks and Gardens in South Lakeland's planning authority area. These make important contributions to the area's culture, character and distinctiveness. In addition to statutory designations the district has a wealth of non-designated heritage assets and the preparation of a 'local list' of non-designated heritage assets has commenced, beginning with the Arnside and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

4.3.22 There are 16 heritage assets identified as being 'at risk' on Historic England's national register in the LPA, including 2 listed buildings, 13 scheduled



monuments and one recently added conservation area (Burton-in-Kendal). The Council is working with Historic England and Burton-in-Kendal Parish Council to fund a 3 year Partnership Scheme in Conservation Areas (PSiCA) which aims to see the Conservation Area removed from the 'at risk' register.

- 4.3.23 On the 9th July 2017 the Lake District, which borders South Lakeland's planning area and is partly within South Lakeland was designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO, recognising its world class cultural landscape.

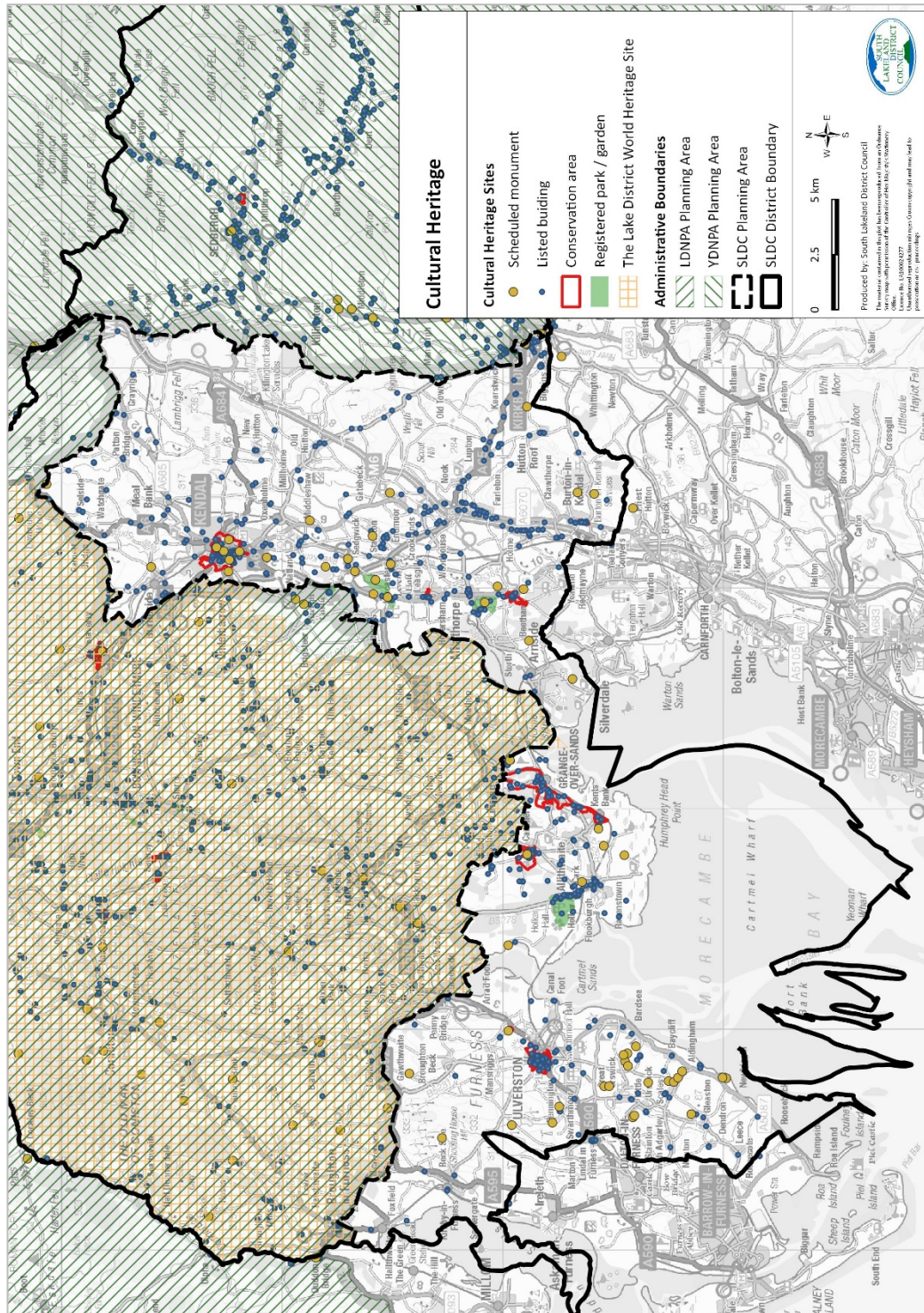


Figure 18: Cultural Heritage

Landscape

Landscape Character

4.3.24 South Lakeland LPA has a high quality and varied predominantly rural landscape ranging from the foothills of the upland fringes through to rolling farmland and

drumlins to coastal plains and marshes. Part of the area is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Arnside and Silverdale AONB) and the area borders both the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks.

4.3.25 Natural England has defined 159 National Character Areas (NCAs) across England, which are areas that share similar landscape characteristics. Natural England has produced profile documents for each NCA that describe the natural and cultural features that have shaped landscapes, how they have changed over time, and what is driving change, and provide a broad analysis of each area's characteristics and ecosystem services. Three NCAs fall within the South Lakeland planning area and are shown on the map below. They include:

- NCA7: West Cumbria Coastal Plain
- NCA19: South Cumbria Low Fells
- NCA20: Morecambe Bay Limestones

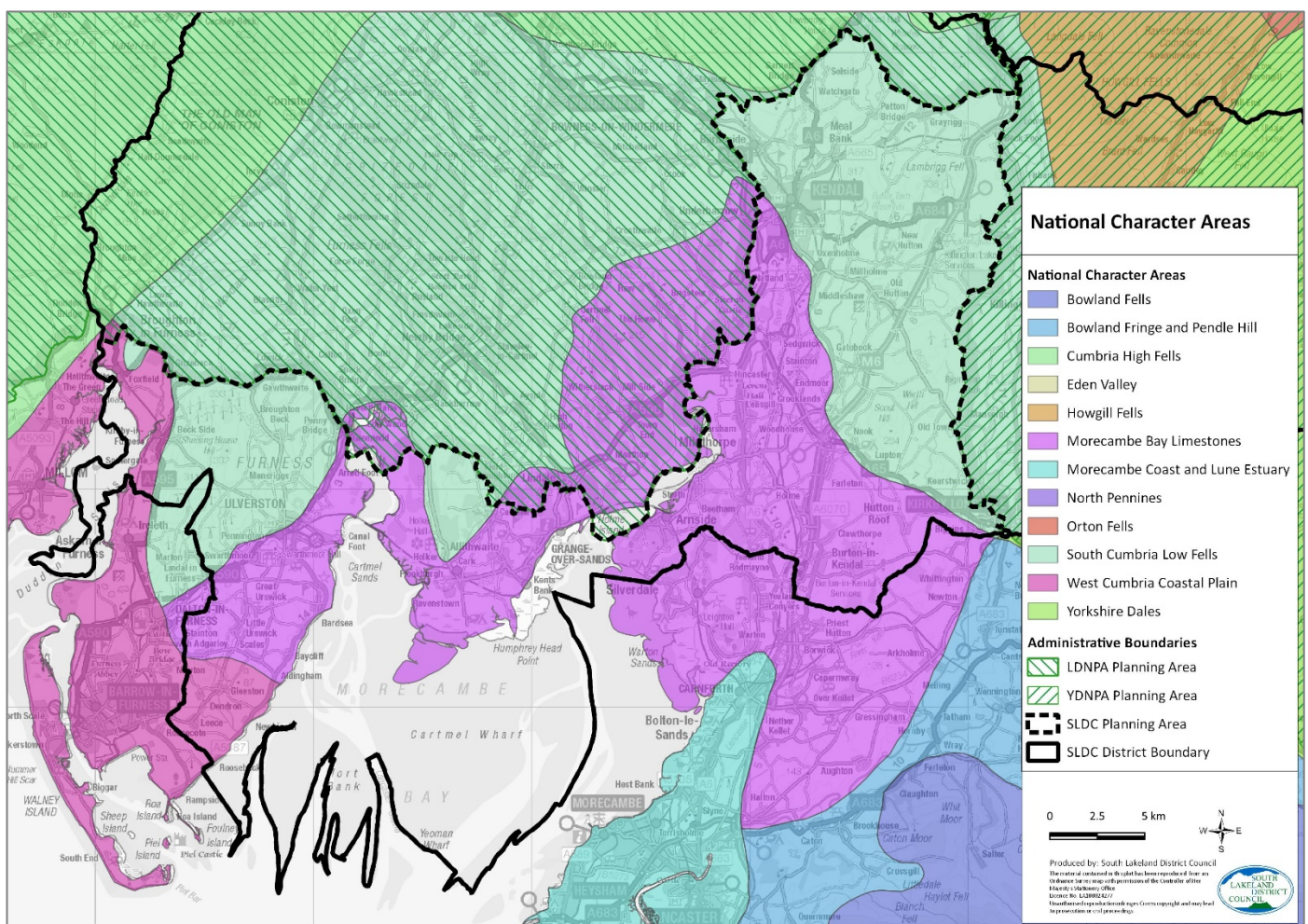


Figure 19: National Character Areas

4.3.26 The Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit further characterises the County's landscapes into a series of landscape types and highlights their key characteristics and sensitivities and provides guidance to help successfully

manage future change. The map below shows the landscape character areas in South Lakeland LPA. Landscape character areas in South Lakeland LPA are varied and include upland fringe foothills and low fells, intermediate moorland and plateau rolling farmland and ridges, drumlin fields, broad valleys, and coastal limestone farmland and pavements, coastal urban fringe, coastal plains and marsh.

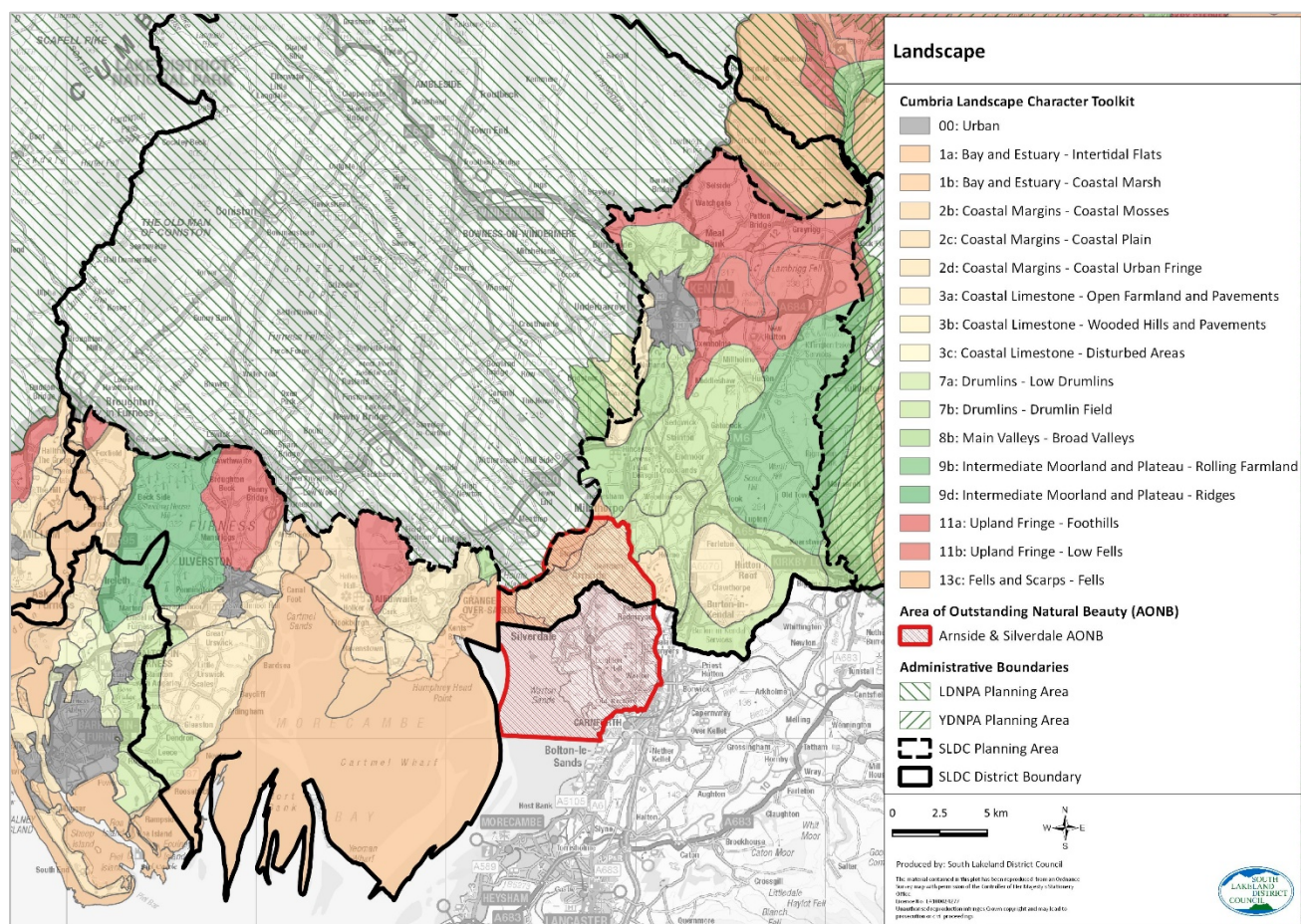


Figure 20: Cumbria Landscape Character Types

Dark Skies

- 4.3.27 The Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) commissioned maps from satellite data to show the relative darkness of our skies, as part of a wider campaign to protect our skies from unnecessary light pollution. CPRE recognises the value of dark skies for tranquillity, landscape quality and people and wildlife and is seeking to protect countryside areas from light intrusion. The map below shows the dark skies mapping for South Lakeland and shows that for the district as a whole, including the national park areas, we are the 8th darkest district in England, owing to our largely rural nature. As would be expected our brightest skies are found above our main towns and villages.
- 4.3.28 Dark skies are relevant to planning and the Local Plan review as it is important to consider the impact of new development on light pollution to help ensure our

intrinsically dark landscapes remain dark and that impacts on local amenity and nature are minimised. This is specifically referred to in the NPPF (paragraph 180c) and within our existing Local Plan in Policy DM2 of the Development Management Policies DPD.

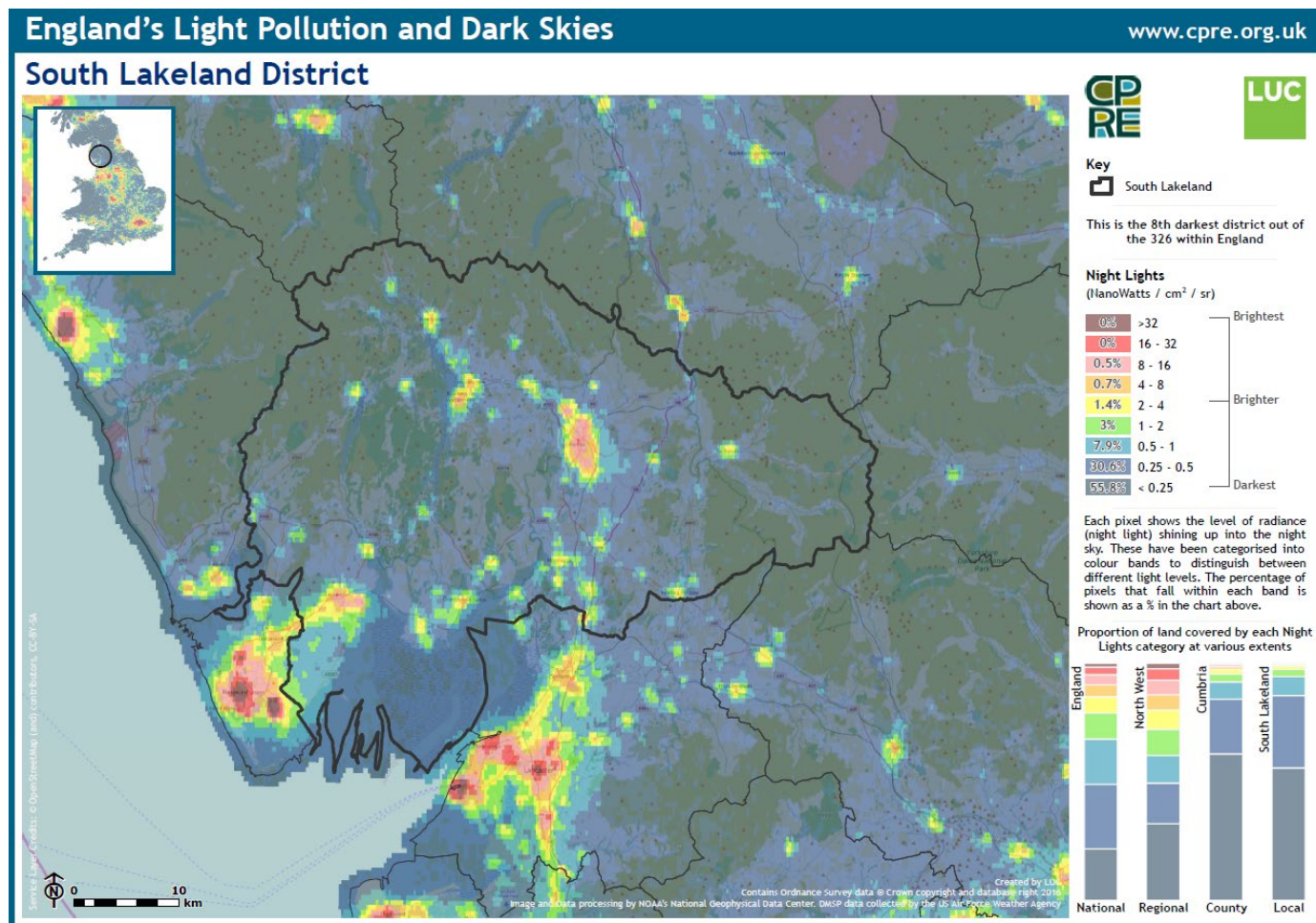


Figure 21: Dark Skies in South Lakeland

Air and Climatic Factors

- 4.3.29 Carbon dioxide emissions in SLDC stood at 7 tonnes per person in 2017²¹, similar to the Cumbrian figure but significantly higher than the national figure. Emissions have however reduced in recent years in line with the trends seen regionally and nationally.
- 4.3.30 The government's report accompanying the most recent data release on emissions concluded that overall in 2017, in England 34% of end user emissions assigned to local authority areas were attributed to the industrial and commercial sector, 33% to the domestic sector and 32% to transport. These compare with

²¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017>

the proportions in South Lakeland of 39% industry, 27% domestic and 34% transport. These figures are from the dataset that excludes emissions sources that are outside the scope of local authorities, such as emissions from transport routes including motorways and diesel railways. If these are included in the South Lakeland figure, the proportion of emissions arising from transport rises to 45%, illustrating the impact of emissions from major transport routes through the area such as the M6 motorway and West Coast mainline railway.

4.3.31 Work is currently underway in Cumbria to prepare an updated detailed baseline assessment of emissions, which will update the 2012 study of greenhouse gas emissions in Cumbria. The 2012 study calculated that in taking visitors and residents together, the most significant sources of emissions were domestic energy use (15% of the total), driving by residents (10%), food bought from shops (9%), visitor accommodation and eating out (9%), other non-food shopping (6%), flights by residents (6%) and visitors flying to get to and from Cumbria (5%). The study also looked at industrial emissions and concluded that manufacturing is responsible for the biggest share (52.4%) of emissions (both in terms of direct emissions and supply chains), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply contribute 12.1% and emissions from agriculture, forestry and fishing account for nearly 7% of the total footprint from industry. It will be important to take into account the updated assessment of emissions when it is published later in 2019/early 2020 as this will provide useful baseline information for the SA and enable us to identify changes from the 2012 position.

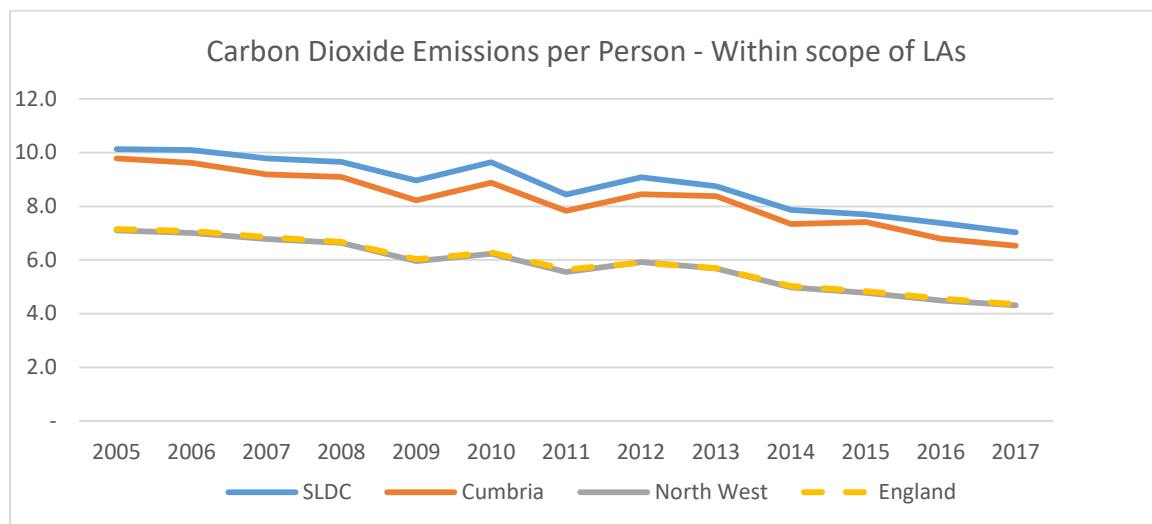


Figure 22: Carbon Dioxide Emissions

4.3.32 Government statistics published in 2018²² state that in South Lakeland (district) the estimated renewable energy generating capacity in the district was 54 megawatts, comprising 12.3MW from photovoltaic panels, 37.8MW from onshore wind, 0.028MW from anaerobic digestion and 4MW from hydro. This compares

²² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics>

with the theoretical accessible renewable energy resource by 2030 of 511.6MWs, as identified in the 2011 Cumbria Renewable Energy Capacity and Deployment Study. This does suggest that only a small fraction of the district's renewable energy capacity has been utilised to date. The government's statistics estimate that in 2017 110,128 megawatt-hours (MWh) of renewable energy was generated in the district, with 78% of this being generated from onshore wind. In July 2019 an appeal decision²³ granted planning permission for the repowering of the Kirkby Moor 4.8MW wind farm to extend its life to 2027.

- 4.3.33 Air quality in the district is relatively good. Nitrogen dioxide levels around the district have been monitored since 1995 and previous assessments have shown that this is the only pollutant of concern in the district and the principal source is road traffic. An Air Quality Management Area was declared in Kendal in 2001 due to the monitoring station in this area exceeding legal limits for nitrogen dioxide emissions. An Air Quality Action Plan was prepared in partnership with other parties who can influence air quality to work towards reducing nitrogen dioxide levels below required thresholds, and this plan is reviewed annually. The Council's 2018 Air Quality Annual Status Report²⁴ explains that nitrogen dioxide levels are showing a downward trend, and of the 33 sites that are monitored, only one (Lowther Street, Kendal) is yet to meet the objective. Even in this location levels have fallen dramatically and the location is predicted to meet the annual mean objective by 2019. The Local Plan will need to ensure that the traffic impacts of new development are carefully assessed and minimised to ensure that air quality improvements can be maintained. Encouraging sustainable travel will be important in ensuring new development does not lead to harmful impacts upon air quality.

²³ Planning Inspectorate Appeal Ref: APP/M0933/W/18/3204360

²⁴ <https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/your-environment/pollution/air-quality/>

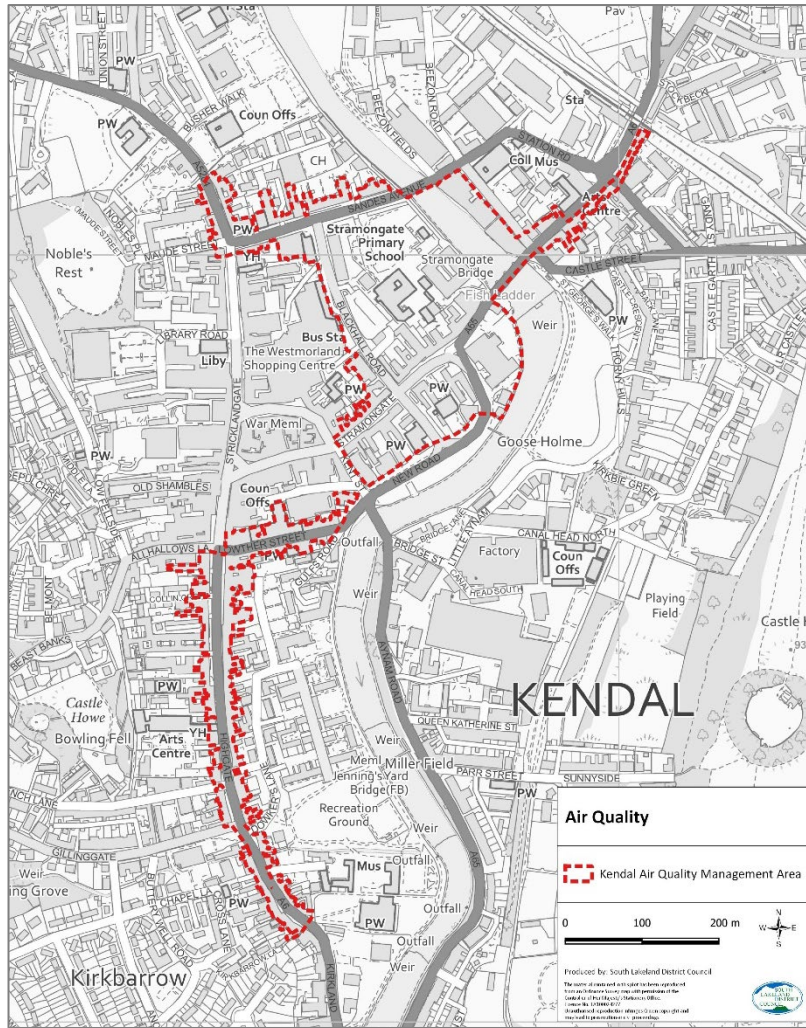


Figure 23: Kendal Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

Transport Infrastructure and Travel Habits

- 4.3.34 South Lakeland is well located in relation to the strategic road network. The M6 motorway runs north to south through the eastern part of the district providing an important national transport link through Cumbria to Scotland, and southwards through the North West of England to the south of the country. The A590 is a major route through the district providing a vital link from the M6 westwards towards the Furness Peninsula. Other key highways links through the district include the A65 eastwards from the M6 towards Kirkby Lonsdale, the A591 which links Kendal with the Lake District to the North West, and the A684 which provides a link eastwards from Kendal to Junction 37 of the M6 and onwards to Sedbergh and the Yorkshire Dales.
- 4.3.35 In addition to the strategic road network, South Lakeland is characterised by a large number of rural roads connecting villages and hamlets with the larger towns. Within towns, numerous routes from surrounding areas converge and there are issues of localised congestion in the town centres particularly at peak times.

4.3.36 Bus services in South Lakeland, as would be expected, focus around the main population centres. Town services operate in and around Kendal and Ulverston and a range of services operate to connect settlements in South Lakeland with each other and with surrounding areas. There is less provision in rural areas, resulting in problems for some households in accessing jobs, services and education, and a reliance on private car travel.

4.3.37 Three railway lines pass through South Lakeland providing a range of local, regional, national and international connections. The West Coast Mainline runs in a north-south direction through the district and stops at Oxenholme station. Direct services to Carlisle, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham and London run from this station. Oxenholme is also an important gateway to the Lake District, providing an interchange with the Lakes Line that provides a service to Kendal, Burneside, Staveley and Windermere. Passenger numbers have significantly increased at Oxenholme in recent years, increasing from 421,422 entries and exits in 2012-13 to 581,308 in 2017-18²⁵. The Furness Line runs from Carnforth in the South and connects towns and villages along the peninsula. At Barrow the line becomes the Cumbria Coastal Line and continues along the West Cumbrian coast to connect up with Carlisle.

Station	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
Oxenholme Lake District	581,308	571,180	521,768	489,158	436,154
Ulverston	307,416	301,818	270,122	267,570	266,922
Kendal	208,698	204,026	215,398	224,580	230,522
Grange-over-Sands	144,766	153,586	151,422	153,576	152,346
Arnside	103,176	110,610	109,736	114,090	115,464
Cark and Cartmel	76,572	75,790	76,448	70,980	64,754
Kents Bank	28,358	28,262	25,348	26,180	23,546
Foxfield	22,680	24,604	23,416	26,698	27,088
Burneside	18,048	14,260	16,066	14,258	15,996
Kirkby-in-Furness	14,398	14,578	12,596	14,340	15,194
Total in South Lakeland	1,505,420	1,498,714	1,422,320	1,401,430	1,347,986

Source: Office for Rail Regulation Station Usage Estimates

Table 9: South Lakeland Railway Station Usage - Passenger Entries and Exits

4.3.38 Most households in the district (including the national parks) own a car, with 38.9% owning 2 or more, whilst 15% of households have no access to a car. The district has higher levels of car ownership than regionally, likely owing to its more rural nature and poorer public transport accessibility.

4.3.39 The majority of people (44.5%) travel to work by a private vehicle in the district, but a greater proportion of people walk or cycle to work in the district than

²⁵ <http://orr.gov.uk/statistics/published-stats/station-usage-estimates>

regionally across the North West (14.1% in South Lakeland compared with 8.1% in the North West)²⁶. As may be expected a much lower proportion of people travel to work by public transport in South Lakeland (2.3%) than across the North West as a whole (7.3%) given its local limitations. A greater proportion of people work from home in the district compared with the North West.

4.3.40 The Department for Transport publishes journey time statistics providing a range of data on travel times to a range of key services by different travel modes, based on accessibility modelling software. The data below shows the percentage of South Lakeland's service users that can access services within 30 minutes by public transport/walking. The published statistics show a wide range of journey times by different transport modes and can be found on the government's website²⁷.

- Primary School (93%)
- Secondary School (79%)
- Further Education (77%)
- Employment Centre Small (100-499 jobs) (64%)
- Employment Centre Medium (500-4999 jobs) (83%)
- GP (91%)
- Hospital (33%)
- Town Centre (66%)
- Food Store (89%)

4.3.41 This data will be useful in informing the Sustainability Appraisal of proposed development locations in the new Local Plan and it is proposed that it will be incorporated into the assessment framework.

Accessibility of recent development

4.3.42 The current Local Plan has sought to direct the majority of new development to the most sustainable locations in the district that have the best accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport. This including making provision for approximately 55% of new housing development to be located in the Principal Service Centres of Kendal and Ulverston, 13% to be in the Key Service Centres of Milnthorpe, Kirkby Lonsdale and Grange-over-Sands, and 21% in the network of Local Service Centres.

4.3.43 The pie charts below show how house building activity over 2003-2019 has compared with the identified distribution in the Local Plan. It shows that 72% of housebuilding has taken place in the principal and key service centres and 43% of development has been within Kendal. This illustrates that the vast majority of housing development has been targeted towards the most sustainable locations

²⁶ Census 2011

²⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/journey-time-statistics-2016>

which can help reduce people's need to travel, and offer more sustainable transport modes.

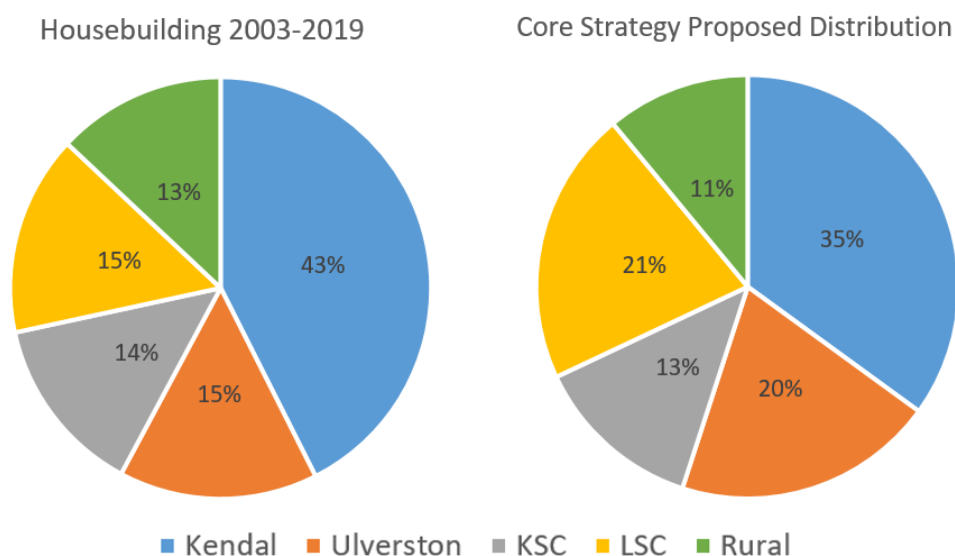


Figure 24: Distribution of housing development 2003-19

Water

Water Quality

- 4.3.44 Water quality in South Lakeland is generally moderate to good. The Environment Agency assesses the quality of water bodies through its River Basin Management Planning framework, which sets a number of environmental objectives for the quality of water bodies. The general objective is for all water bodies to achieve 'good' status by 2021, however in some cases less stringent objectives in terms of status or timescale are set, depending on the specific circumstances around the water body. 29 water courses intersect with the South Lakeland LPA. Of these, in the most recent 2016 assessment 17 have a 'good' overall water status, 1 (Leighton Beck) has a 'bad' status, and 11 have a 'moderate' status²⁸. The watercourses assessed, and their status are shown on the map below.

²⁸ This data is based on the Water Framework Directive Cycle 2 Water Body Classification undertaken by the Environment Agency in 2016. This data can be explored at <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/>

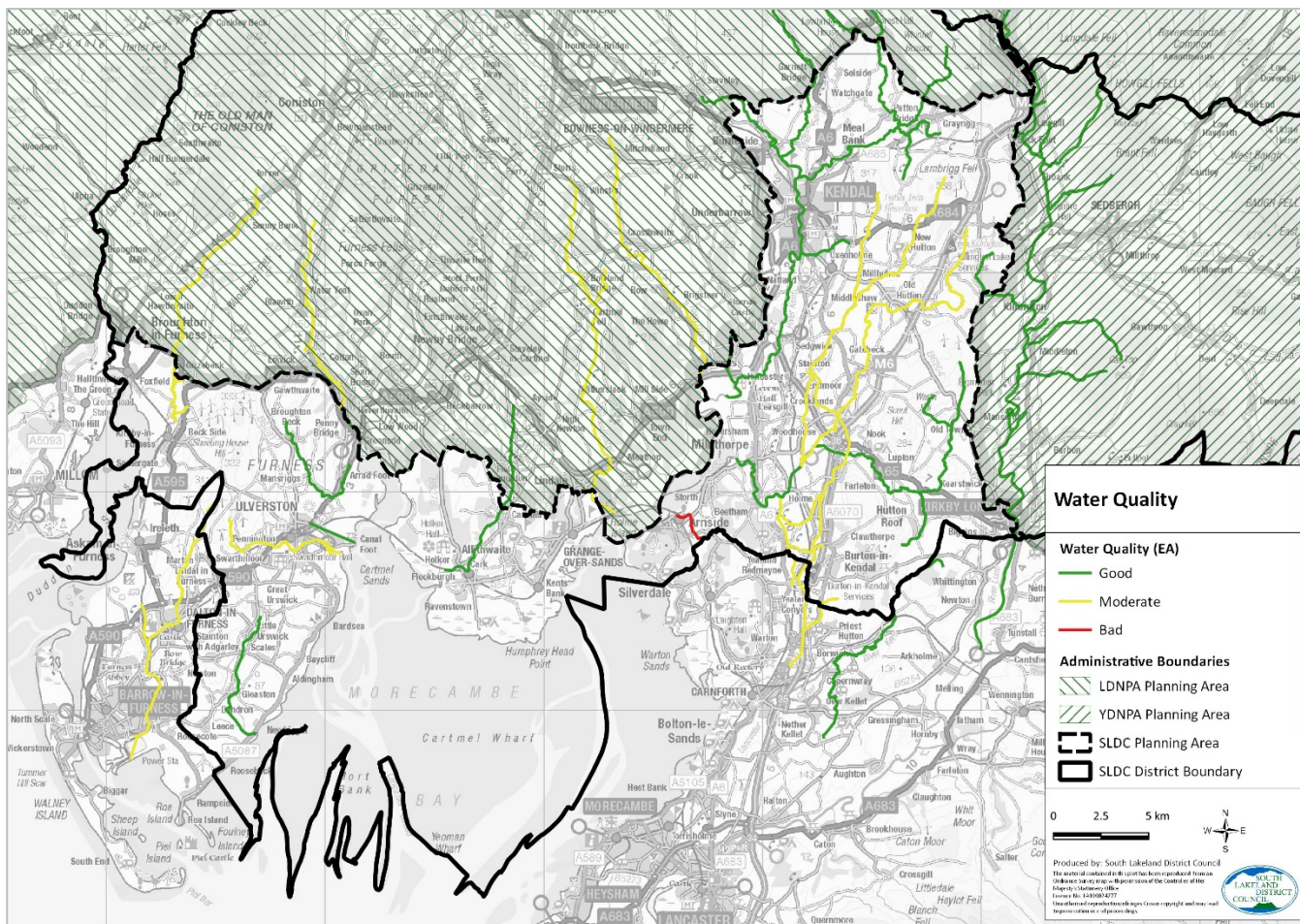


Figure 25: Water Quality

Flood Risk

- 4.3.45 Flood risk is a key sustainability issue and challenge for the district. Coastal, main river, groundwater and surface water flooding all affect the district. River flooding is the main source of flooding in the Kent and Leven catchment. The River Kent poses a risk to the residential and business areas in Kendal and the Rivers Kent and Sprint affect Burneside. Ulverston is at risk from Dragley Beck, and a flood defence scheme has just been completed in Ulverston to reduce the risk of flooding from Town Beck to 350 properties. The rural areas of the district are scattered with small towns and villages and most fluvial flood risk in these areas is from small streams and minor watercourses.
- 4.3.46 Tidal flooding poses a risk around Ulverston, Flookburgh, Grange-over-Sands, Lindale, Arnside, and the Kent Estuary. Surface water flooding poses a risk in Kendal, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands and in a number of localised areas across various smaller communities. Groundwater flooding is thought to be a component of flooding around Grange-over-Sands where there are irregular springs and rapidly changing groundwater levels in the limestone aquifer.

4.3.47 South Lakeland has suffered a number of significant flood events in recent years, for which Cumbria County Council has prepared Flood Investigation Reports and published them on its website²⁹. Investigation Reports are prepared where there is ambiguity around the source of a flood incident, where a property has been flooded on more than one occasion, five or more properties are flooded in an event or there is a risk of life as a result of flooding. The most severe flooding in the district occurred in December 2015 (Storm Desmond) when unprecedented rainfall triggered a major incident being declared across the County and resulted in over 2,000 homes being flooded in South Lakeland. The district's infrastructure was badly affected and South Lakeland had the highest number of damaged bridge structures of all the Cumbrian districts (315 structures). Roads were closed in 26 separate locations and 98 kilometres of the district's highway network was damaged, with significant damage to 44 kilometres³⁰. The flood event had significant impacts across a number of sustainability appraisal topic areas including the economy and businesses, the environment and public health and community welfare, showing that the effects of flooding are cross cutting across sustainability objectives.

²⁹ https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/flooding/Flood_Reports_South_Lakes.asp

³⁰ See the County Council's Impact Assessment for more information at:
<https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/536/671/4674/17217/17225/43312152830.pdf>

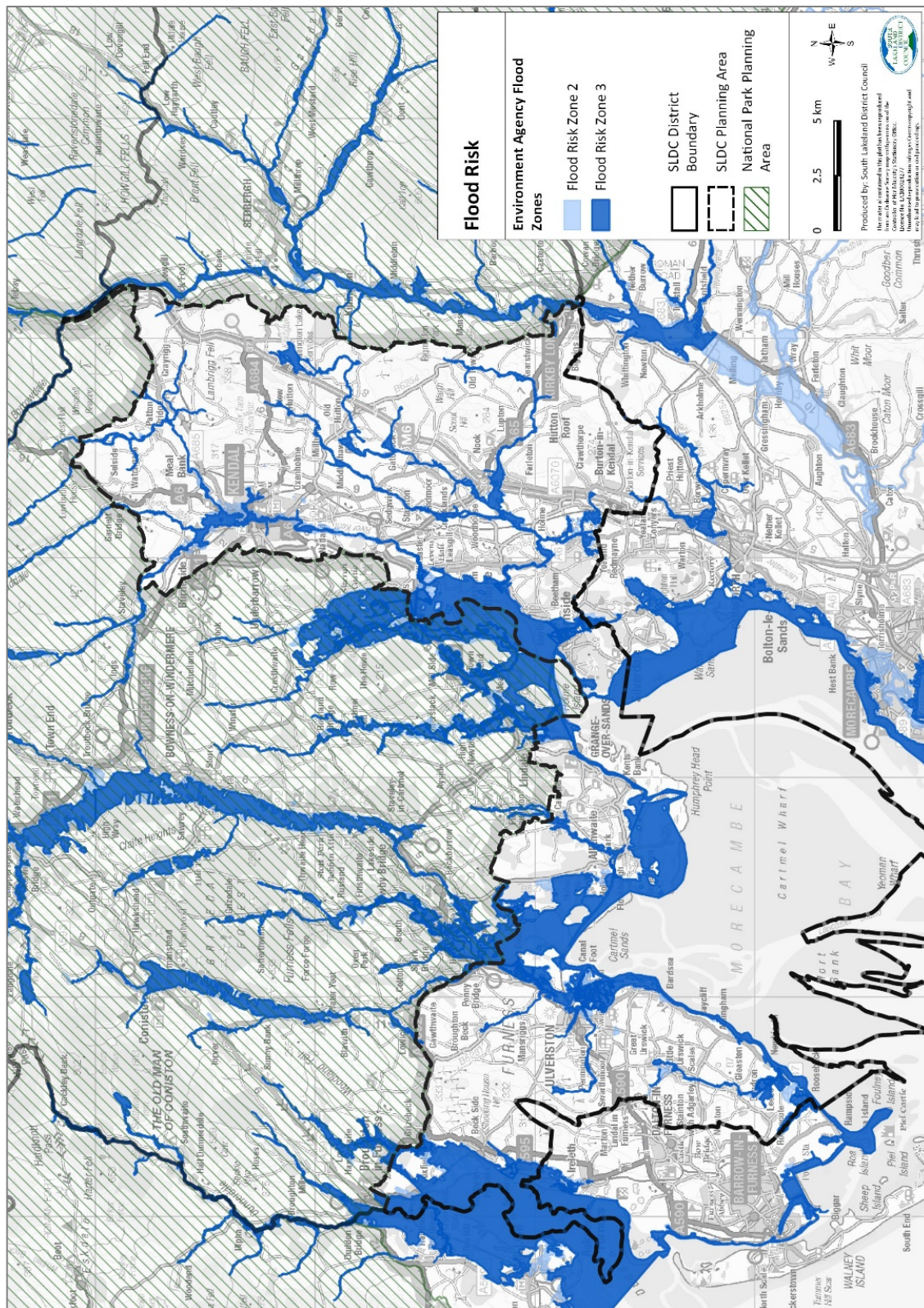


Figure 26: Fluvial and Tidal Flood Risk

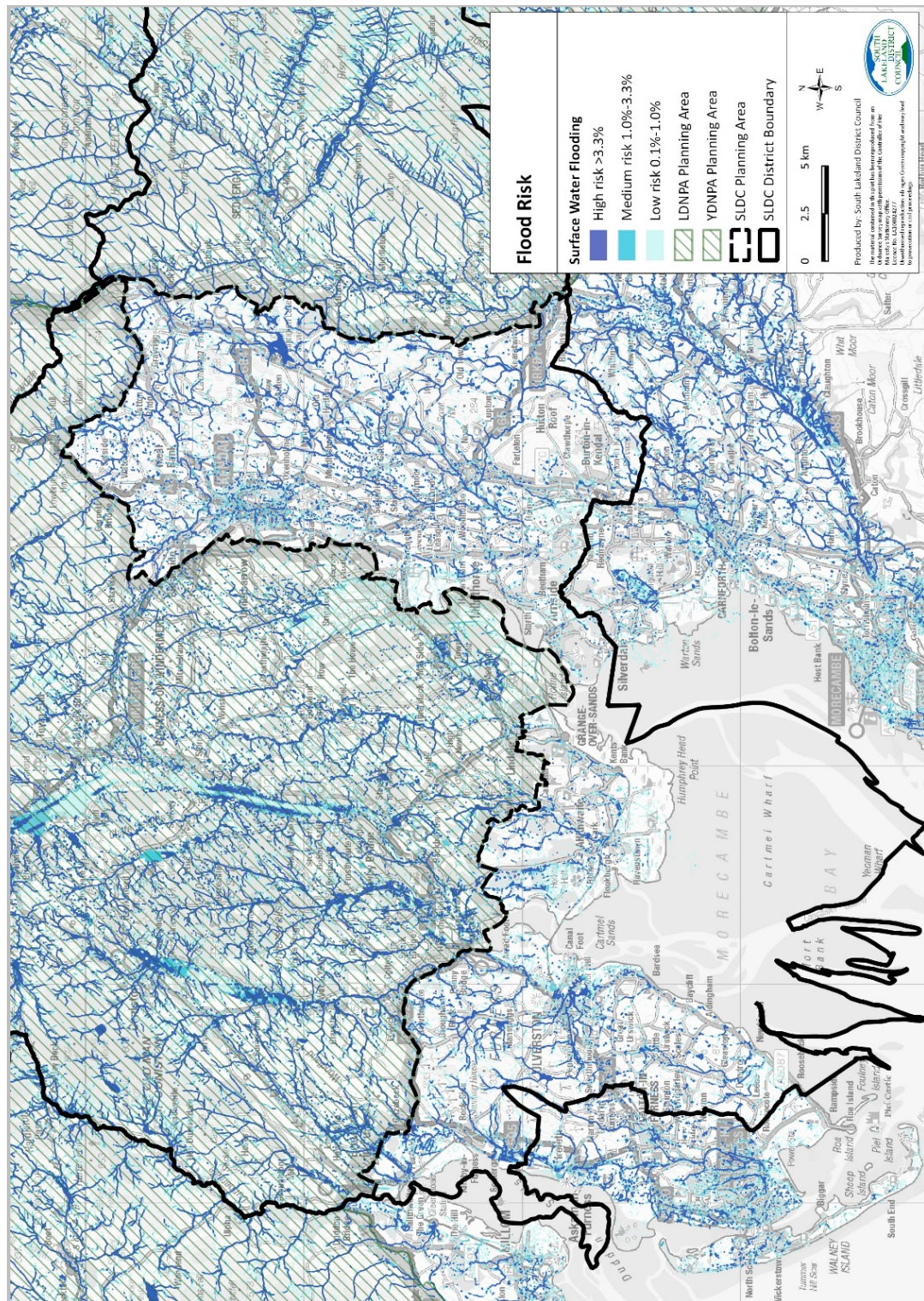


Figure 27: Surface Water Flooding

4.3.48 The table below provides a summary of the flood events for which Flood Investigation Reports have been prepared by the County Council since the requirements of the Flood And Water Management Act 2010 came into force:

FIR number and title	Flood Incident	Number of properties affected	Summary of Causes/Mechanisms
68 Hallgarth, Kendal	28/06/2012	9 residential properties suffered internal flooding and 6 residential properties' gardens.	Combination of excessive rainfall causing surface water flooding, surcharging of surface water and combined public sewers, and ground water creating infiltration issues into drainage systems
69 Highgate and Kirkland, Kendal	28/06/2012	9 commercial properties and flooding of A6.	Extreme rainfall event, The highway and public sewer drainage systems became overwhelmed with the surface water flow to the Highgate and Kirkland areas as it is likely their design criteria was exceeded by the rainfall event.
n/a Kendal	5-6/12/2015	Approximately 2150 with the majority in Mintsfeet and Sandylands	Prolonged, intense rainfall across Northern England (Storm Desmond). Rainfall fell on already saturated catchments. Multiple sources and mechanisms of flooding – river, surface water, groundwater and drainage systems.
n/a Burneside	5-6/12/2015	80 properties	Principal source of flooding was the River Kent, which burst its banks and overwhelmed existing flood defences - some defences were overtopped, while others were outflanked. Fluvial flooding also occurred from other, smaller watercourses, and parts of the village also suffered from surface water flooding.
n/a Beetham	5-6/12/2015	8 residential properties and a factory.	Fluvial flooding from river Bela, and capacity being reduced by the central island, and Beetham Bridge. Also surface water flooding, exacerbated by the topography of the area.
n/a Holme	22/11/2017	19 residential properties and	Subsurface input of groundwater originating from eastern side of canal and

FIR number and title	Flood Incident	Number of properties affected	Summary of Causes/Mechanisms
		external flooding at other properties.	motorway due to hydro-geological conditions. Historic legacy of inadequate drainage infrastructure (notably an old stone culvert), and highway runoff where road drainage is adequate to take overland flows.

Table 10: Flood Investigation Reports

- 4.3.50 Climate change will increase the risk that flooding poses to the district, with the Kent and Leven Catchment Management Plan explaining that the likely future trends are for more intense and frequent storms causing more widespread flooding from drainage systems and some rivers and wetter winters, increasing the likelihood of large-scale flooding.
- 4.3.51 A new Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is being prepared which will provide an up to date assessment of flood risk based on updated modelling from the Environment Agency following the winter 2015 floods. The required updated modelling data is expected to be available in Spring 2020. The SFRA will include an assessment of how climate change may increase flood risk in future. The Cumbria Surface Water Management Plan is due to be reviewed in 2019.

Coastal Change

- 4.3.52 The South Lakeland Local Plan area has 398 kilometres of coastline, stretching from just north of Silverdale, and around Morecambe Bay encompassing the Kent, Leven and Duddon estuaries. Coastal change and flood risk are therefore key issues than need to be considered in future development proposals in the area.
- 4.3.53 A Cumbria Coastal Strategy is currently in preparation which sets out how the risks related to coastal flooding and erosion along the Cumbrian coastline will be managed over the next century. It is being prepared by Cumbria County Council working with the district Councils and Environment Agency and builds upon the ideas and policies in the North West Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2).
- 4.3.54 The draft strategy splits the coastline into a number of policy areas and for each of these provides a detailed appraisal of coastal risks and recommended future actions. Having a detailed strategy will allow infrastructure providers and the coastal protection authorities to comprehensively quantify the risks and associated damages of coastal flooding and erosion and plan long term future investment.
- 4.3.55 The map below shows the policy areas in the Coastal Strategy, and the following policy areas are within the Local Plan area.

- 11c8: Heald Brow to Humphrey Head
- 11c9: Kent Estuary
- 11c10: Humphrey Head to Cark
- 11c11: Outer Leven Estuary
- 11c12: Leven Estuary
- 11c13: Bardsea to Piel Island
- 11c16: Duddon Estuary

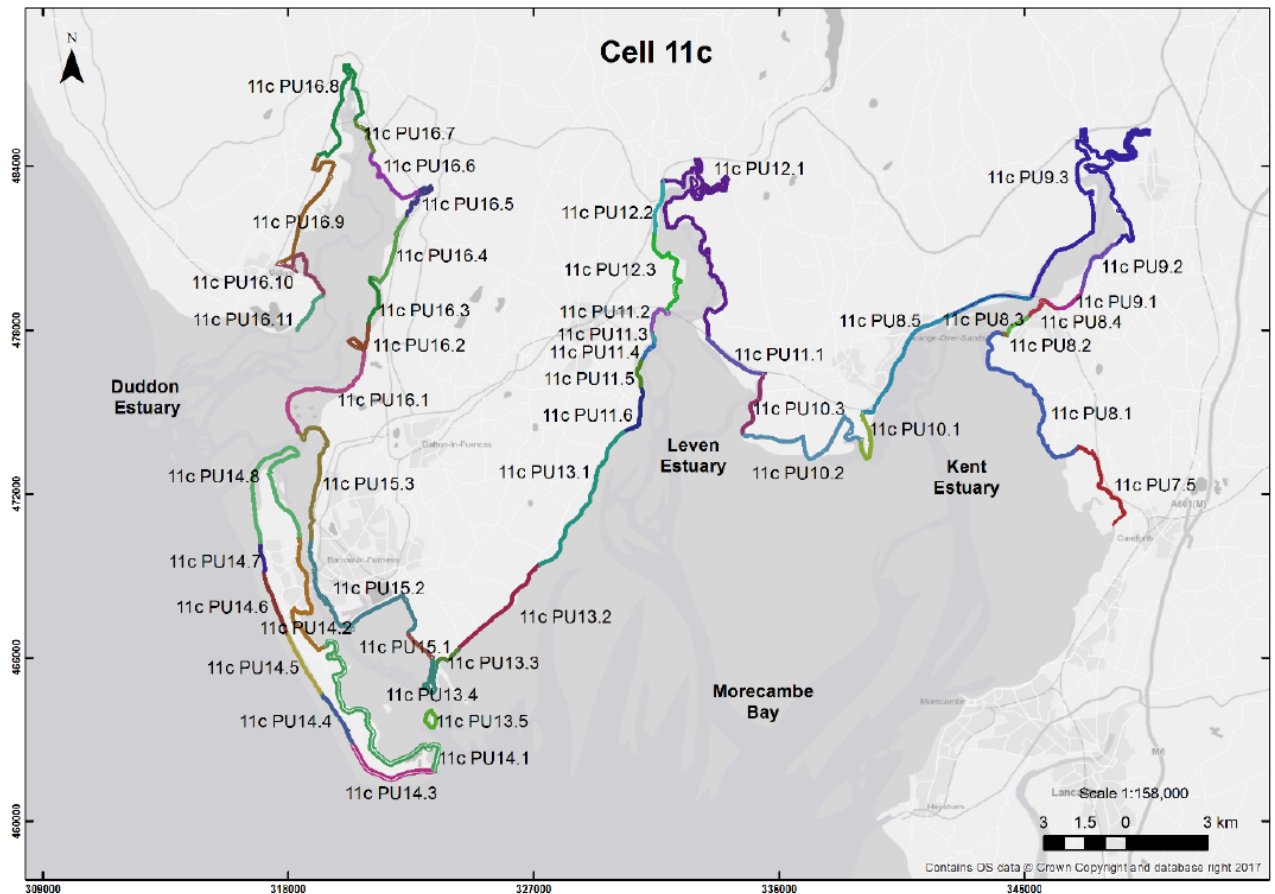


Figure 28: Coastal Strategy Policy Areas

4.3.56 The overall preferred approach for these policy areas is summarised in the table below and the full detailed documents and evidence can be found on Cumbria County Council's website.

Policy Unit	Proposed approach
11c8: Heald Brow to Humphrey Head	Environmental enhancement – allow the area to function as naturally as possible and look for environmental opportunities within the estuary, whilst maintaining protection to core communities and infrastructure.
11c9: Kent Estuary	Maintain existing defences in short term – continue to manage risks to hinterland assets and communities, whilst seeking an alternative long term estuary-wide solution that can both

Policy Unit	Proposed approach
	continue to minimise risks (although not necessary along existing defence alignments) and deliver environmental benefits.
11c10: Humphrey Head to Cark	Environmental enhancement – allow the area to function as naturally as possible and look for environmental opportunities within the estuary, whilst maintaining protection to core communities and infrastructure.
11c11: Outer Leven Estuary	Limited intervention – manage risks to the railway, industrial sites, infrastructure and properties where economically justifiable and affordable, whilst generally allowing the majority of the shoreline to continue to behave naturally and respond to coastal change.
11c12: Leven Estuary	The long term vision is to move towards a more naturally functioning estuary. In the short term this would involve reactive maintenance of defences, whilst taking opportunities to realign or remove defences to enable small to medium scale habitats creation through managed realignment while managing risks to properties and infrastructure and the designated sites.
11c13: Bardsea to Piel Island	Environmental enhancement – allow the northern part of the frontage to function as naturally as possible along, with local measures to reduce erosion risk to roads and property, but maintain existing defences to the A5087 along the southern frontage, recognising this as a more cost effective approach to managing this critical infrastructure.
11c16: Duddon Estuary	Manage flood and erosion risks to the railway, other infrastructure and properties where economically and environmentally viable while allowing for realignment or withdrawal from defences along other frontages.

Table 11: Draft Coastal Strategy - proposed approaches for policy units

Land, Geology and Soil

Land Resources

4.3.57 The Agricultural Land Classification mapping published by Natural England illustrates the quality of land for agriculture, with Grade 1 being the very best prime quality agricultural land and Grade 5 being the poorest quality. The map below shows that the majority of the agricultural land in South Lakeland is classed as grades 3, 4 and 5.

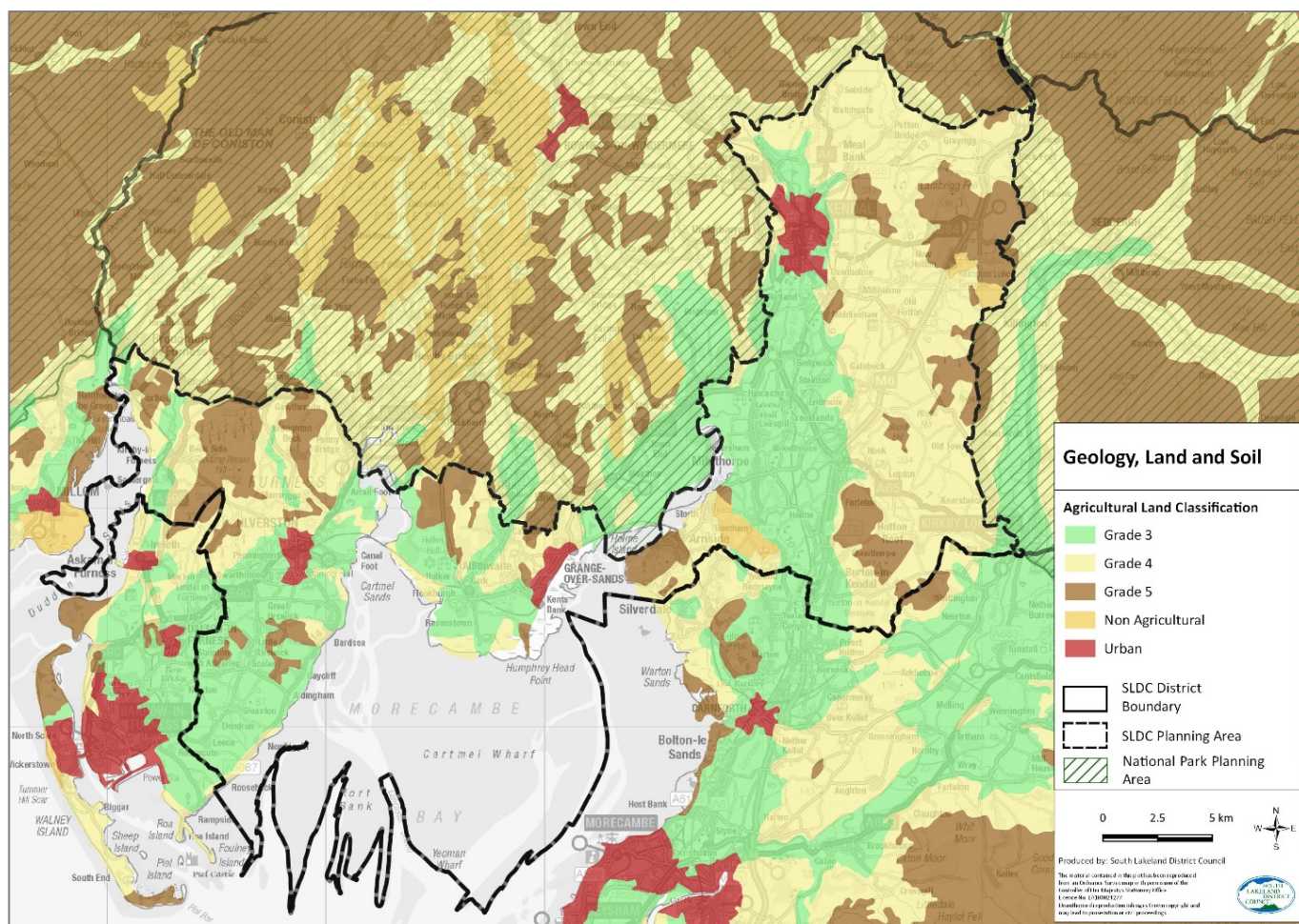
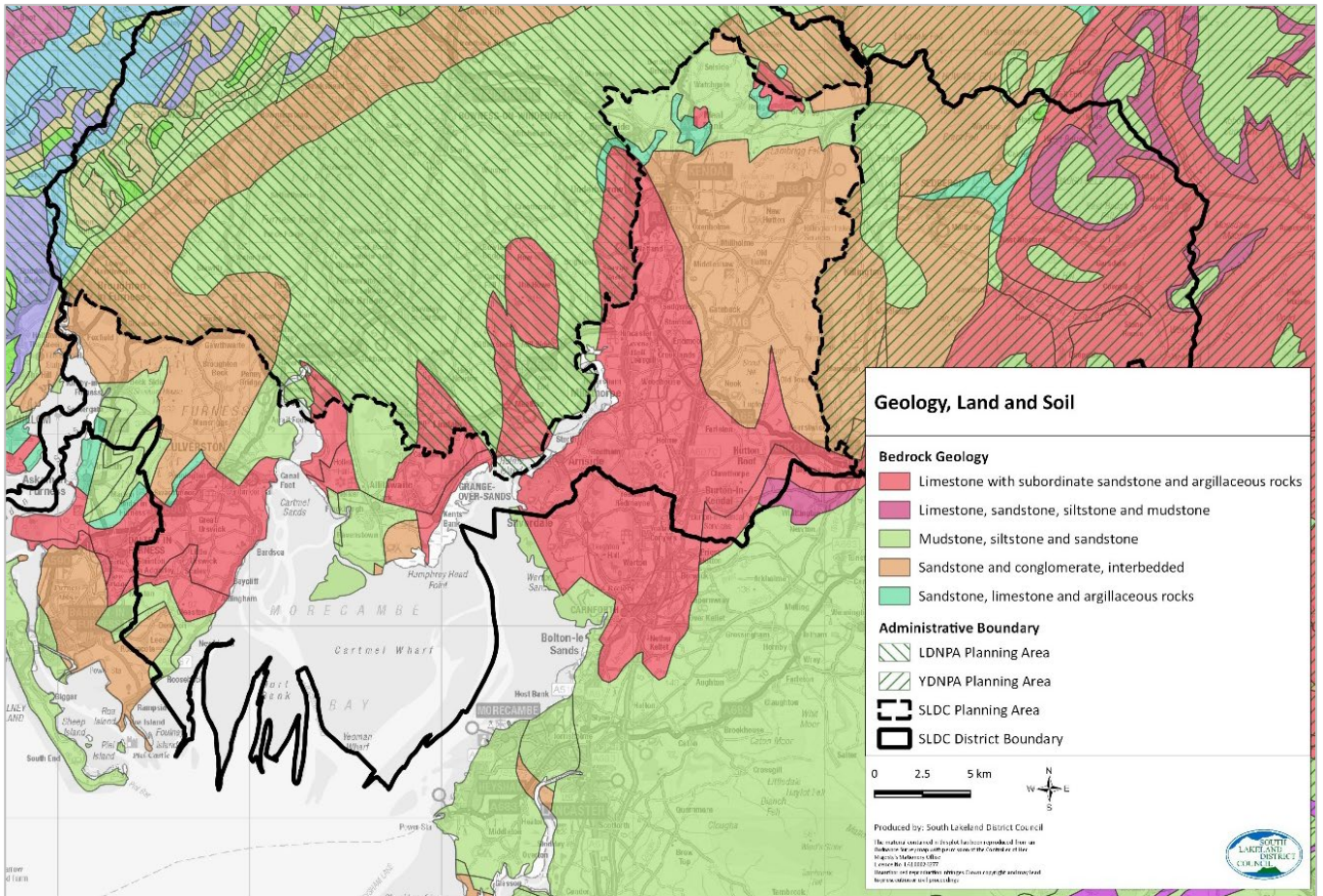


Figure 29: Agricultural Land Classification

Geology

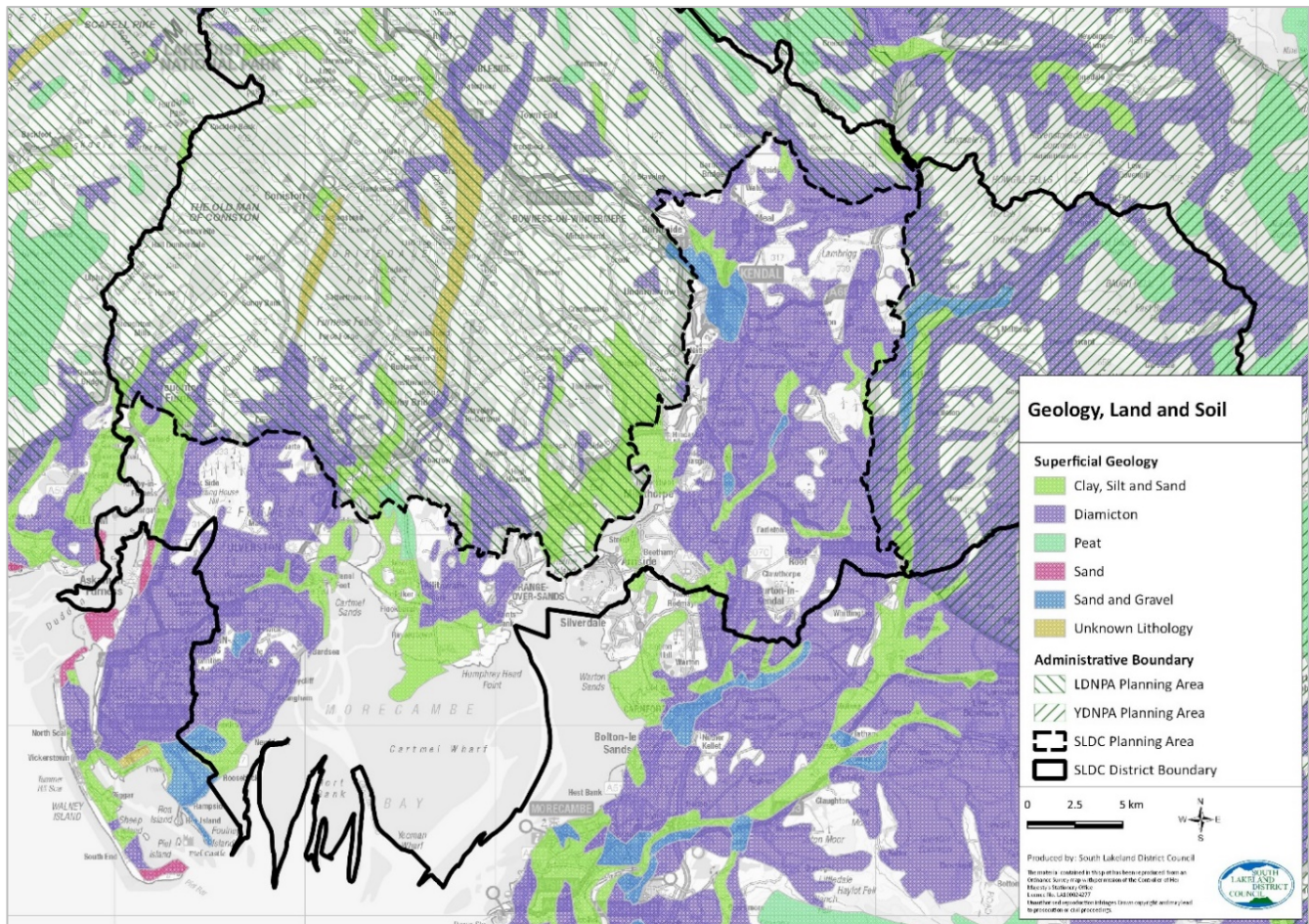
- 4.3.58 The predominant bedrock geology varies across the planning area. Around Kendal and in the eastern part of the area it is primarily Silurian Rocks – Sandstone and Conglomerate, interbedded, which is sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 416 to 444 million years ago in an environment previously dominated by rivers. Further south and west, around Milnthorpe, Arnside, Grange-over Sands, Allithwaite and Swarthmoor the bedrock is predominantly Dinantian Rocks – Limestone with subordinate sandstone and argillaceous rocks. This is sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 326 to 359 million years ago when the local environment was dominated by shallow carbonate seas. There are areas of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone around Kirkby in Furness, Ulverston and Flookburgh.



Source: British Geological Society 625k data

Figure 30: Geology - Bedrock

4.3.59 Superficial till deposits from ice age conditions are common across the area, as are alluvium – clay, silt and sand deposits from up to 2 million years ago. There are also some smaller areas of sand and gravel deposits from ice age conditions around Kendal and Milnthorpe/Ackenthwaite. An understanding of underlying bedrock and superficial deposits is important in understanding flood risk and the potential for infiltration SuDS in new development



Source: British Geological Society 625k data

Figure 31: Geology - Superficial Deposits

4.3.60 There are numerous sites identified for their geological interest in South Lakeland, some of which also benefit from statutory protection for example as Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Cumbria GeoConservation group is a voluntary group which records and looks after important sites. The group identifies new Local Geological Sites, monitors and reviews existing sites and maintains responsible access to valued sites. The map below shows the Local Geological Sites in South Lakeland.

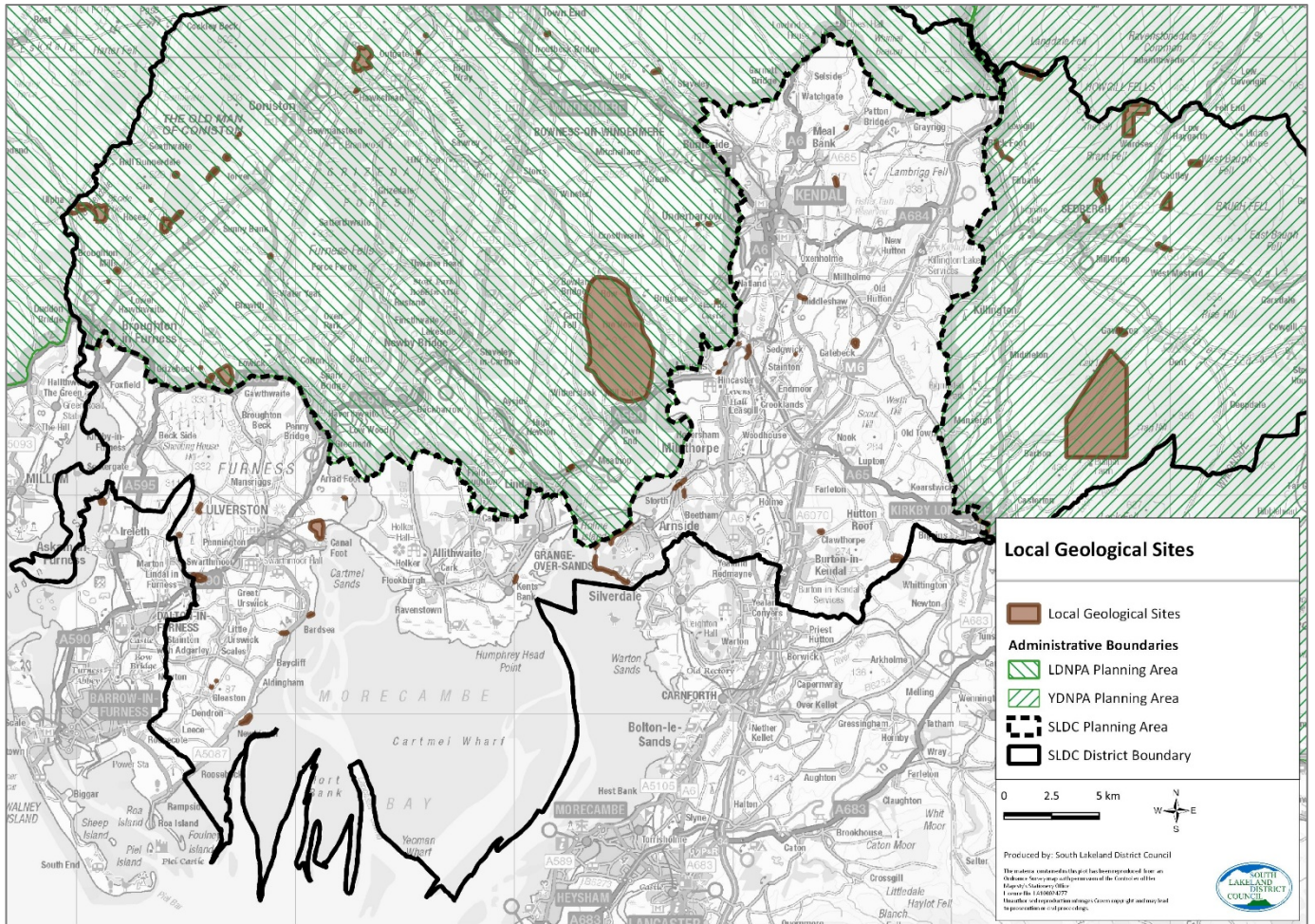


Figure 32: Local Geological Sites

4.3.61 The district's mineral resources have been identified through the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan and there are minerals safeguarding areas for limestone, sandstone, sand and gravel and slate in the district to ensure that potential resources are not sterilised by new development.

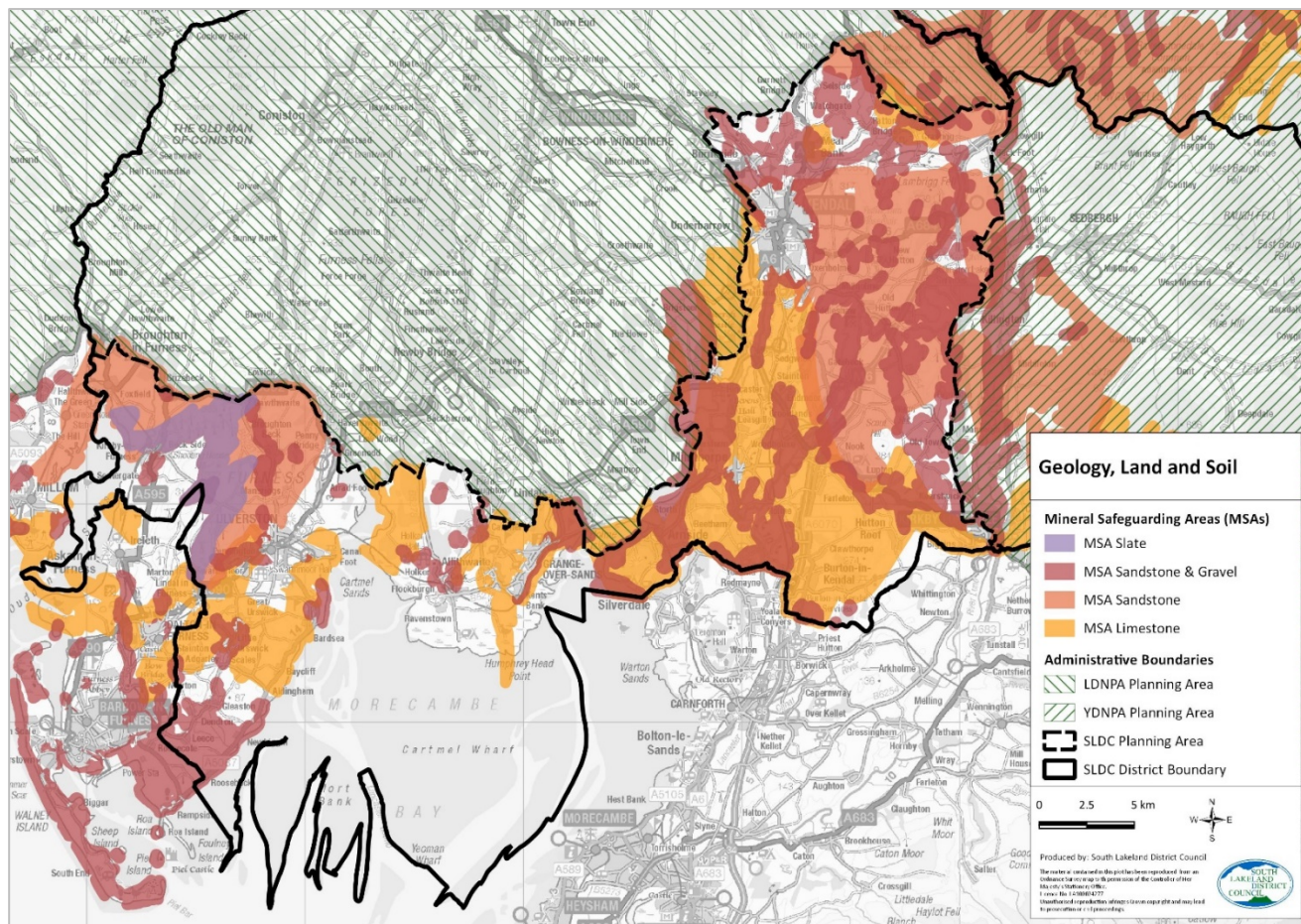


Figure 33: Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Efficient Use of Land

4.3.62 The Core Strategy was adopted in 2010 and set a target for at least 28% of new housing development to take place on previously developed (brownfield) land. The graph below shows the proportion of new homes that have been built on brownfield land since 2003. Since the Core Strategy was adopted 57% of new homes have been completed on brownfield land, although when looking at the last three years this figure has fallen to an average of 40% and greenfield housing completions have begun to exceed brownfield. This could be attributed to the increasing number of greenfield allocated housing sites that are starting to deliver housing completions.

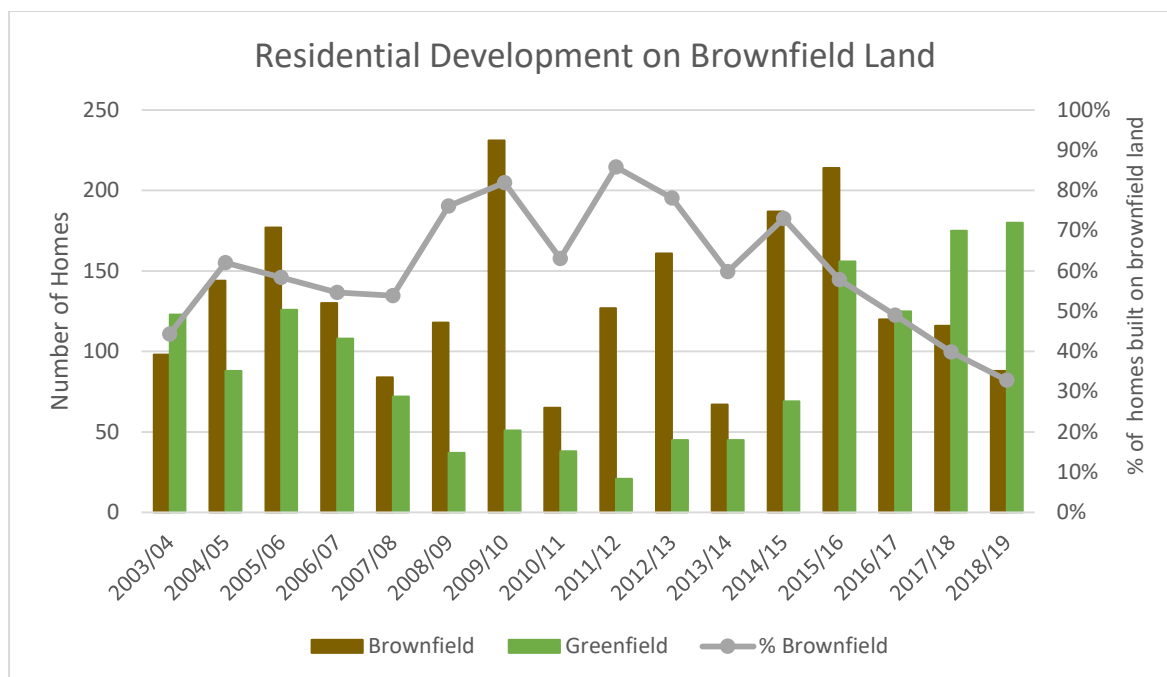


Figure 34: Greenfield and Brownfield Development

- 4.3.63 The current Local Plan seeks to ensure that land is used effectively for new development by requiring appropriate densities. Policy CS6.6 of the Core Strategy set a target of density of at least 30 dwellings per hectare for housing developments and seeks higher densities in appropriate areas such as close to transport hubs, and in and adjoining the main settlements.
- 4.3.64 The Council is currently undertaking a review of the density achieved on recent developments to inform the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and will update the scoping report with information on density when it is available.

Waste and Recycling

- 4.3.65 There are three household waste recycling centres in the local planning area (at Kendal, Grange-over-Sands and Ulverston) that are operated by Cumbria County Council as the waste disposal authority. There are also a number of smaller recycling banks located in towns and villages throughout the district. In 2017/18 44,898 tonnes of household waste was collected in South Lakeland district and 44.4% of household waste collected was recycled or composted, compared with 42.4% the previous year.

Environmental Protection and Sustainable use of Natural Resources: Key Sustainability Issues

- Flood risk poses a major challenge for the district and the risk and potential impacts will worsen with climate change.

- Greenhouse gas emissions per capita are falling but are still above regional and national levels, likely due to the rural nature of the district.
- The district is characterised by high quality varied landscapes that are generally sensitive to changes such as new development.
- The district has a wealth of internationally, nationally and locally designated sites that are important for their biodiversity and geodiversity.
- Air quality still remains an issue in particular hotspots in the district and an Air Quality Management Area remains in force in Kendal.
- The rural nature of the district limits public transport opportunities, and reliance on private cars is relatively high compared with regional and national averages, which poses challenges in promoting sustainable travel.
- Most new housing development has taken place on brownfield land in the current Local Plan period (2003 onwards) however in recent years housing completions on greenfield land have exceeded brownfield completions for the first time in the plan period.
- South Lakeland is rich in cultural heritage with an abundance of designated and non-designated heritage assets that contribute to its special character. Insensitive development poses a risk to the area's heritage and character and in some areas it has been eroded over time with small incremental changes.

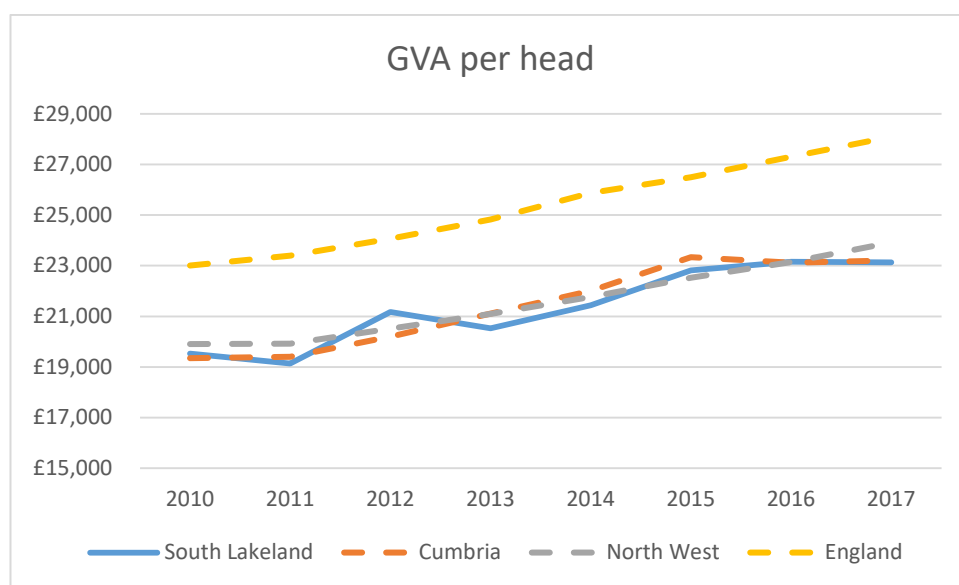
Further Information and Evidence

- [Natural England Designated Sites View](#) - detailed information about sites designated for their wildlife or geological interest.
- [Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre](#) – Cumbria's Local Environmental Records Centre, with local records information on natural history, wildlife and habitats
- [Cumbria Landscape Character Toolkit and Guidance](#) – provides an assessment of Cumbria's landscape types and how they should be managed
- [Environment Agency Catchment Data Explorer](#) – provides information on the water environment
- [South Lakeland Conservation Area Appraisals](#) – detailed assessments of the special character of South Lakeland's Conservation areas.
- [South Lakeland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment](#) (2007) - to be updated in 2019
- [National Flood Map for Planning](#) – the Environment Agency's map showing areas at risk of flooding
- [Cumbria County Council Flood Investigation Reports](#) – Reports on recent flood incidents
- [South Lakeland Air Quality Status Report 2018](#) – annual report prepared by the Council on local air quality
- [Air Pollution Information System](#) – provides critical loads for acidity and nitrogen for designated features within every SSSI, SCA or SPA in the UK.
- [The greenhouse gas footprint of Cumbria](#) (2012) – an assessment of greenhouse gas emissions from Cumbria's residents, visitors and industries. Is currently being updated.

4.4 Economic Development

Economic Profile and Performance

- 4.4.1 In 2016 total Gross Value Added for South Lakeland stood at £2.615 billion, placing it in the top position in Cumbria. GVA per head of population is shown in the graph below and shows that GVA in South Lakeland is below the national figure but similar to the Cumbrian and North West figures, showing that South Lakeland has relatively strong economic performance.



Source: ONS – balanced current price GVA

Figure 35: GVA per head

- 4.4.2 In terms of main employment sectors a comparison with South Lakeland and the North West region, as shown in the chart below, highlights the predominance of the accommodation and food services sector in providing employment in the district³¹. This reflects the strong tourism economy in the district. It should be noted that the figures below are for the whole of the district including the National Parks and this may contribute to the particularly high figure for accommodation and food services.

³¹ ONS Business Register and Employment Survey revised results 2016

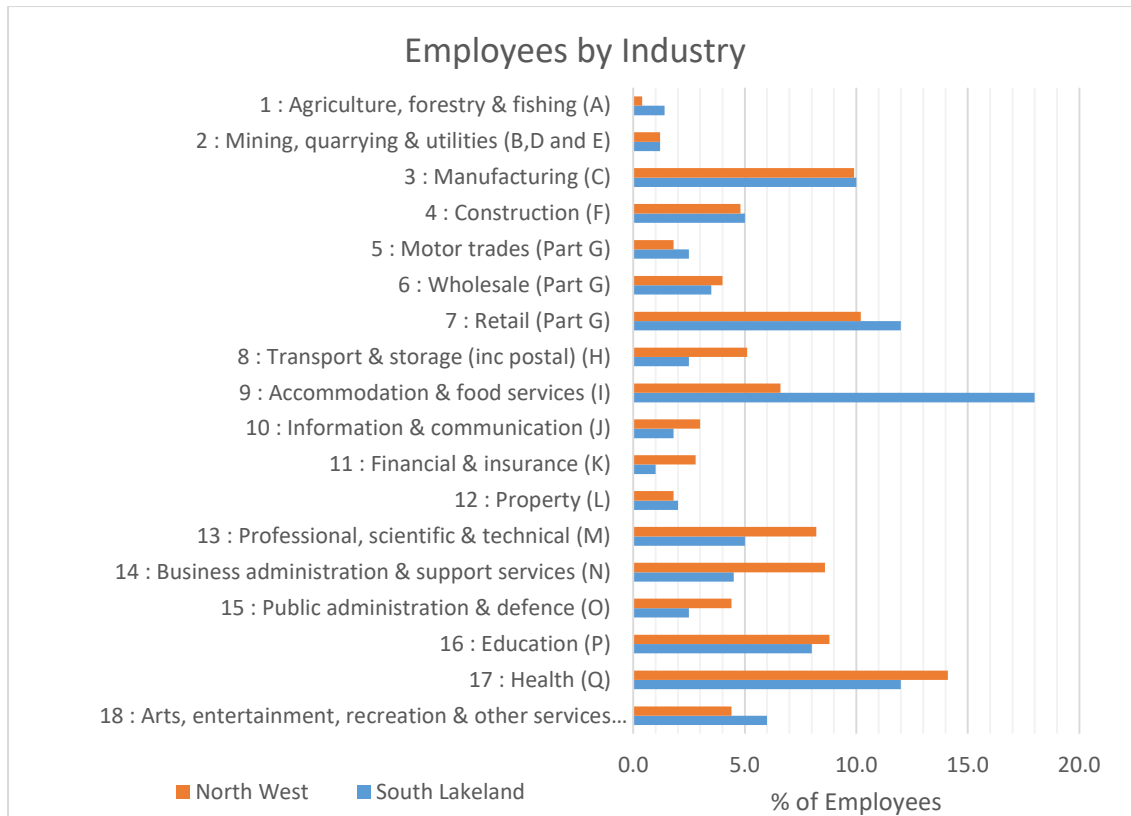
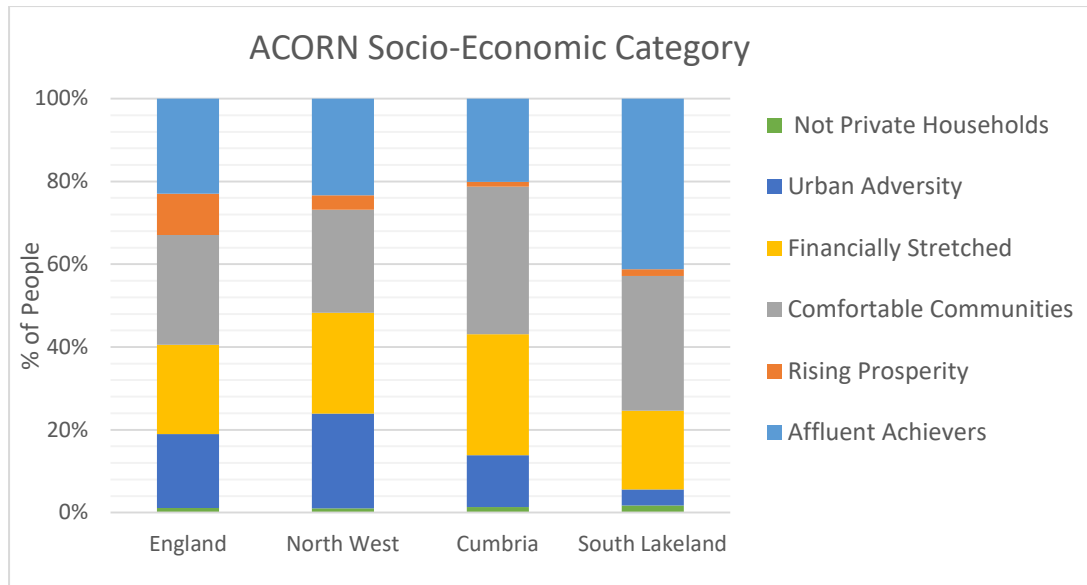


Figure 36: Employees by Industry

- 4.4.3 UK Business Counts data for 2018 shows that there are 6,410 live enterprises in the district, with 87.8% of these employing 0-9 people, 10.4% employing 10-49 people and 2% employing 50 or more people. These percentages closely reflect the regional averages.
- 4.4.4 The Acorn (produced by CACI) socio-economic classification system analyses social factors and population behavior to segment postcodes and neighborhoods into six categories as shown in the graph below. This illustrates that South Lakeland can be considered a relatively affluent area as a whole, with 41% of households falling into the 'Affluent Achievers' category, compared with 20% in Cumbria and 23% in England. However there are large variations between wards. For example in the Levens and Ulverston West wards between 0-2% of households fall into the 'Financially Stretched' or 'Urban Adversity' categories, whilst in Kendal Kirkland 96% of households fall into these categories. It is important to acknowledge that the positive overall messages for the district disguise pockets of deprivation and economic hardship.



Source: CACI Limited

Figure 37: Socio Economic Category

Employment and Income

- 4.4.5 In South Lakeland 86.1% of the working age population are in employment which compares favourably with the North West figure of 73.5%. Unemployment levels are low at just under 2% (ONS model based) compared with 4.1% in the North West.
- 4.4.6 Whilst employment levels are high and unemployment is low, average workplace based earnings in South Lakeland fall below regional and national averages which is likely explained by the dominance of accommodation, food service and retail as employment sectors.
- 4.4.7 The graph below shows that whilst average earnings for people living in South Lakeland are in line with or exceed regional and national averages, the average earnings for jobs within South Lakeland fall significantly below regional averages. This suggests that people living in the district earn higher wages by working outside the district in better paid jobs.

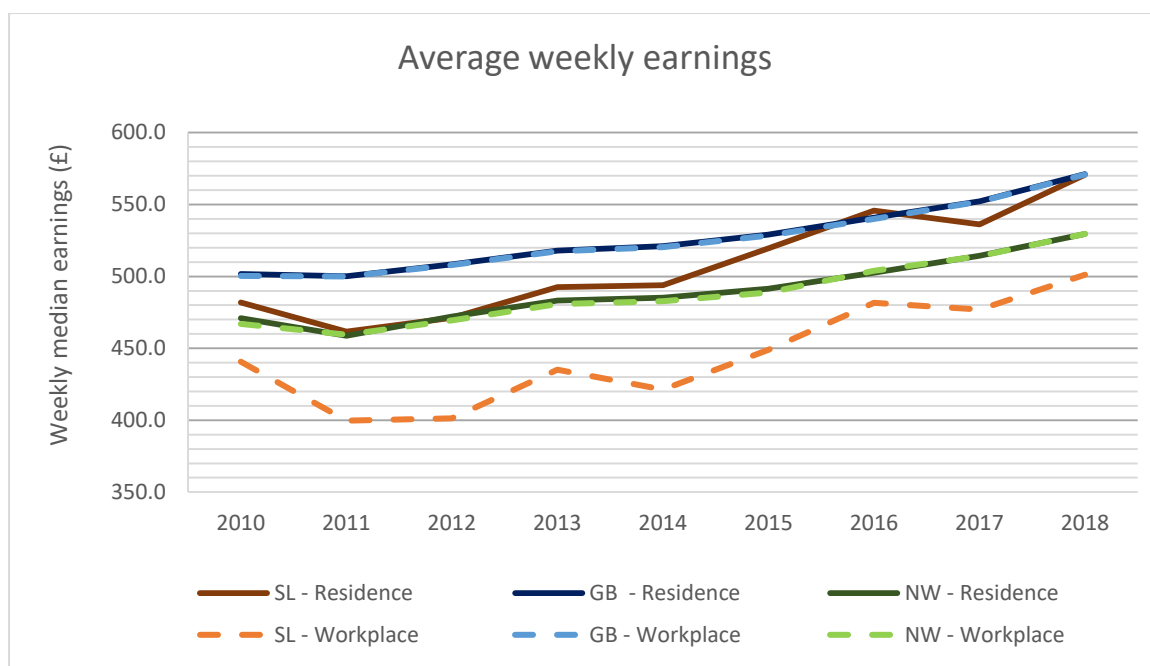


Figure 38: Average weekly earnings

- 4.4.8 The lower than average earnings, combined with higher than average house prices leads to housing affordability challenges in the district, which pose a key challenge to be addressed in the Local Plan.
- 4.4.9 The jobs density³² figure for South Lakeland was 1.03 in 2017 meaning there are 1.03 jobs for every person in the district, compared with 0.83 for the North West and 0.86 for Great Britain. This places the district in 6th place in the North West and is one of only seven local authorities in the North West where the ratio exceeds 1. Areas with low densities would result in there effectively not being enough local jobs for residents, leading to high levels of out commuting or higher rates of unemployment. South Lakeland therefore fares well on this measure, and this measure relates well to the fact that there are very low levels of unemployment within the district and it is a relatively self-contained travel to work area. It also highlights the potential challenges in future in ensuring enough working age people in the area to fill the available jobs given the significantly ageing population.

Education

- 4.4.10 Within South Lakeland District there are 52 primary and 9 secondary schools. Further Education opportunities for students living in South Lakeland are provided by Kendal College and Furness College in Barrow. The University of Cumbria has a number of campuses within a commutable distance including Ambleside, Carlisle, Lancaster and Barrow. The University of Lancaster is also

³² The ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64.

within a reasonable travelling distance, as is the University of Central Lancashire in Preston.

- 4.4.11 43.3% of the working age population have NVQ4³³ qualifications or higher, whilst 4.9% of the working age population have no qualifications and both of these measures compare favourably with the figures for the North West (34.5% NVQ4+, 9% no qualifications).

Town Centres and Regeneration

- 4.4.12 The main town centres in the planning area are Kendal and Ulverston, and smaller town centres include Grange-over-Sands, Kirkby Lonsdale and Milnthorpe. Across the District's key service centres, on average 8.06% of shops are empty, which is significantly below the regional figure for the North West. Vacancy rates vary significantly across the town centres, with Ulverston and Kirkby Lonsdale having very low vacancy rates under 5%, whilst Milnthorpe's vacancy rates are over 20%. The graph below is based on surveys undertaken by the Council's economic development team.

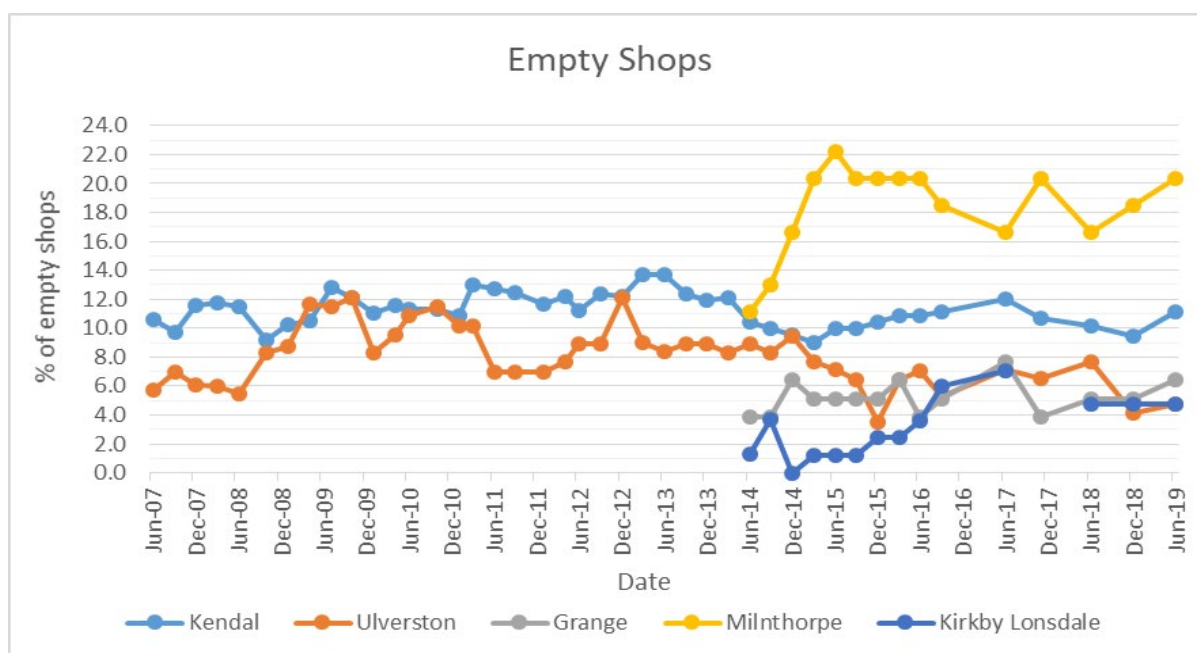


Figure 39: Empty Shops

- 4.4.13 An updated assessment of the health of our town centres, retail capacity and current issues and trends will need to be undertaken to inform the new Local Plan's approach to planning for retail and town centres. Subsequent SA reports as the Local Plan progresses will pick up any key issues that are identified in the new evidence base.

³³ Equivalent to a higher professional diploma, BTEC HND/HNC or undergraduate level academic qualifications.

Economic Development: Key Sustainability Issues

- Employment rates are high and unemployment is low, but average weekly earnings for jobs in the district fall below regional and national averages, and are lower than residence based average earnings in the district, resulting in people commuting out of the district for better paid work.
- National retail trends and difficult trading conditions could impact on the district's high streets.
- Young people are leaving the area to undertake higher education and often don't return due to a lack of suitable jobs and housing affordability. This is exacerbating the area's ageing population.

Economic Development: Further Information and Evidence

- [Nomis local authority profile](#) – provides a range of statistics for South Lakeland on employment, unemployment, economic activity, worklessness, qualifications, earnings, jobs and businesses which can be compared over time and with other areas.
- [Cumbria Observatory](#) – a range of economic information compiled by the observatory for different geographical areas within Cumbria and compared with national figures.
- [Cumbria Local Industrial Strategy: Evidence Base](#) – economic evidence base to support the development of the Cumbria Local Industrial Strategy

5 Task A3 – Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section identifies the key sustainability issues in the district, based on the assessment of relevant plans and programmes and the assessment of baseline environmental conditions in the previous sections.
- 5.1.2 This section also considers how these issues may develop over time if the new Local Plan is not prepared.

5.2 Key Issues

Social Progress

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution without the new Local Plan
Population projections Deaths exceed births in the district and without in migration the area's population would be in decline. The population is now lower than at its peak in 2007, although has begun to slowly increase in recent years.	Demographic trends would continue without the Local Plan, as they are affected by numerous external factors. For example migration is influenced by wider economic conditions as evidenced by the reduction in South Lakeland following the economic recession of 2008. The Local Plan offers the opportunity to seek to deliver a suitable mix and type of housing to support jobs growth forecasts and to halt natural population decline by meeting the housing needs of a working age population.
Ageing population South Lakeland has a significantly ageing population, which will pose challenges in terms of health and services provision, the social sustainability of communities, and in ensuring suitable housing options.	The population is projected to significantly age with or without the Local Plan. The Local Plan however provides the opportunity to ensure appropriate housing provision for an ageing population, and to help enable jobs and housing to encourage younger people to stay within or move into the district. The current Local Plan is in need of review to ensure it is based on up to date evidence in this respect.
Affordable housing Housing affordability have worsened in recent years and are significantly above regional averages.	Without the Local Plan it is likely that the affordability ratio would continue to worsen, however this is clearly also affected by external economic factors and wider market forces. However the Local Plan will enable the delivery of additional affordable housing for those in need. It should be noted that the existing Local Plan is already successfully enabling affordable housing delivery and runs until 2025 but its policies are in need of review based on up to date evidence.
Wealth inequalities Whilst as whole the district can be considered relatively affluent, there are disparities	Without the Local Plan the inequalities in the district are likely to remain, although there are other initiatives in place to tackle them such as the Council's 'Building Financial Resilience Together

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution without the new Local Plan
across the district with pockets of deprivation and large inequalities between the least and most affluent areas.	Partner Action Plan'. The Local Plan offers opportunities to support other initiatives and strategies to enable more mixed communities and to not reinforce inequalities through new development, to help ensure access to services, jobs and facilities and to ensure high quality new housing that is efficient to run and aids health and wellbeing.
Public health challenges The health of South Lakeland's population is relatively good when compared with national averages, however there are key public health challenges associated with an ageing population and other local issues of concern such as childhood obesity.	Without the Local Plan the health challenges associated with ageing will continue to increase, although will be partly addressed through other complementary initiatives including the Cumbria Public Health Strategy. The Local Plan offers the opportunity to ensure that new development is designed in a way that contributes to health and wellbeing. It also provides an opportunity to influence the types and standards of housing that are delivered, to ensure high quality housing that supports health and wellbeing. Planning has an important role to play in delivering wider public health outcomes.
Vitality of rural communities There are various challenges for our rural communities including access to services, facilities and public transport, housing affordability, sustaining social support networks and mixed communities in the context of ageing populations, issues with second/holiday homes in some communities, and securing viable futures for rural services in a wider climate of public funding pressures and changing social habits.	Without the Local Plan the challenges for rural communities are likely to become more significant

Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution without the new Local Plan
Flood risk and climate change Flood risk poses a major challenge for the district and the risk and potential impacts will worsen with climate change.	Without the Local Plan flood risk will continue to threaten the area's communities and the frequency and intensity of flood events could increase with climate change. Flood defence schemes delivered by the Environment Agency should help reduce the flood risk to some communities but the Local Plan will need to ensure that new development is not at flood risk, and does not increase the risk elsewhere. The existing Local Plan does this, but its policies

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution without the new Local Plan
	<p>should be reviewed based on an up to date understanding of flood risk and climate change impacts across the district. The Local Plan also has a role in promoting reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating future climate change impacts although it is acknowledged that climate change is a global issue and the Local Plan can only make a relatively limited albeit important local contribution.</p>
<p>Greenhouse gas emissions Greenhouse gas emissions per capita are falling but are still above regional and national levels, likely due to the rural nature of the district.</p>	<p>Greenhouse gas emission trends will likely continue without the Local Plan due to external factors such as technological developments and cleaner vehicles. However the Local Plan offers the opportunity to further support and accelerate reductions locally, through for example promoting more renewable energy schemes and renewable technology in new development, supporting infrastructure for electric vehicles, finding opportunities to promote active travel infrastructure improvements, reducing the need to travel, promoting sustainable construction and facilitating the expansion of the green infrastructure network. It can also promote and facilitate local energy networks and decentralised energy generation.</p>
<p>High quality and sensitive landscapes The district is characterised by high quality varied landscapes that are generally sensitive to changes such as new development, and there are particular challenges raised by tourism development pressure.</p>	<p>The existing Local Plan contains policies to protect landscape character from inappropriate development and so landscape character should continue to be protected without the new Local Plan in the short term. However the new Plan offers the opportunity to review strategic policies, green gaps and allocations, and to officially confirm a five year supply of deliverable housing land through the Planning Inspectorate, which should reduce the risk of development proposals coming forward in unallocated and more sensitive landscape locations.</p>
<p>Biodiversity and geodiversity value and opportunities The district has a wealth of internationally, nationally and locally designated sites that are important for their biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	<p>The current Local Plan contains policies to protect and where possible enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, and some sites are protected by other legislation so would be protected without the new Local Plan. However the new Local Plan provides the opportunity to develop the net biodiversity gain principle for new development and the opportunity to review policies based on up to date evidence. There are also opportunities to further develop policies on green infrastructure and habitat connectivity.</p>
<p>Air quality issues Air quality still remains an issue in particular hotspots in the district and an Air Quality Management Area remains in force in Kendal.</p>	<p>Without the Local Plan it is likely that air quality would remain an issue in a number of hotspots in the area. It is however expected that the air quality in the AQMA will meet objectives by 2019 due to the actions that have taken place in recent years including traffic management and cleaner vehicles.</p>

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution without the new Local Plan
	Good progress will therefore be made without the Local Plan, however it will play an important role in directing development to more sustainable locations, promoting sustainable travel opportunities, identifying potential infrastructure improvements and ensuring that air quality impacts of new development are properly assessed and mitigated.
<p>Water quality and sustainable use of water resources</p> <p>A number of waterbodies in the Local Plan area do not meet the required 'good status', and a number of water bodies and watercourses are protected sites and sensitive to changes in water quality.</p>	<p>There are many factors and initiatives outwith the planning process and Local Plan that may impact on water quality and the use of water resources, such as land management practices and investment plans by utilities bodies. The Local Plan does have a role to play in ensuring that new development does not adversely impact upon water quality and makes efficient use of water resources, through for example ensuring SuDS schemes and careful management of development in areas without mains drainage.</p>
<p>Rural transport challenges</p> <p>The rural nature of the district limits public transport opportunities, and reliance on private cars is relatively high compared with regional and national averages, which poses challenges in promoting sustainable travel.</p>	<p>Reliance on private cars and lack of viable public transport options for rural areas will likely continue without the Local Plan, although technological developments such as autonomous and shared vehicles could influence people's travel habits. Changes in political and economic conditions would have the potential to improve the situation e.g. through the re-instatement of rural bus subsidies but this is unlikely in the foreseeable future. The current Local Plan promotes development in sustainable locations and the new Local Plan will provide an opportunity to review the sustainability of settlements based on up to date evidence around facilities and transport links, and to ensure that new development continues to be directed to the most sustainable locations that offer opportunities for sustainable and active travel.</p>
<p>Brownfield land opportunities</p> <p>Most new housing development has taken place on brownfield land in the current Local Plan period (2003 onwards) however in recent years housing completions on greenfield land have exceeded brownfield completions for the first time in the plan period.</p>	<p>The current Local Plan set a target for 28% of new housing development to be on greenfield land and this has been exceeded. However it is likely that the recent trend for an increase in greenfield completions may continue given that the majority of the area's identified housing land supply in the current Local Plan is on greenfield land. The new Local Plan offers the opportunity to review the brownfield target and to seek additional opportunities for brownfield redevelopment.</p>
<p>Historic environment and local character</p> <p>South Lakeland is rich in cultural heritage with an</p>	<p>A number of heritage assets are protected by other legislation and the current Local Plan also contains policies to ensure that new development protects and enhances local character and heritage assets.</p>

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution without the new Local Plan
abundance of designated and non-designated heritage assets that contribute to its special character. Insensitive development poses a risk to the area's heritage and character and in some areas it has been eroded over time with small incremental changes. There are also a number of assets on the heritage at risk register.	The new Local Plan offers the opportunity to review the strategic policy on the historic environment and to update it with reference to the revised National Planning Policy Framework. Without a positive strategy for heritage and heritage at risk in the Local Plan, more conservation areas or other heritage assets in the district could become at risk over time, for example due to changing trends on the high street.

Economic Development

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution without the new Local Plan
High employment rates but lower earnings Employment rates are high and unemployment is low, but average weekly earnings for jobs in the district fall below regional and national averages, and are lower than residence based average earnings in the district, resulting in people commuting out of the district for better paid work.	The trends of low unemployment are likely to continue without the Local Plan but are obviously susceptible to wider economic conditions and cycles. Lower than average workplace earnings are likely to continue. The current Local Plan has sought to diversify the economy and attract higher paid jobs by identifying attractive strategic employment sites but these have yet to be developed. The new Local Plan offers the opportunity to review the portfolio of employment land in the district to ensure it has the potential to attract higher paid jobs to the area.
Town centre and high street challenges National retail trends and difficult trading conditions could impact on the district's high streets.	National retail trends and challenging times for the high street are likely to continue without the Local Plan and will be influenced by wider factors such as shopping habits, economic conditions and business rates. However the Local Plan does offer the opportunity to ensure a flexible planning policy framework that will allow the district's town centres to adapt to wider changes.
Small and shrinking working age population A relatively small proportion of South Lakeland's population is working age and it is shrinking. Young people are leave the area to undertake higher education, find work or affordable housing and often don't return due to a lack of suitable jobs and housing affordability which exacerbates this issue.	Without the Local Plan younger working age people will likely still move out of the district for higher education, better paid jobs or more affordable housing and the working age population will shrink, as this is a well-established trend. The new Local Plan provides an opportunity to enable more employment opportunities and housing options for the working age population. The new plan does offer the opportunity to review policies around housing supply and employment development which could help enable more younger people to stay in the area, as well as ensuring the area remains an attractive place to live and work. There are also initiatives out with the Local Plan that are seeking to address this issue such as the 'Choose Cumbria'

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution without the new Local Plan
Infrastructure constraints Constraints and inadequacies in existing road and rail infrastructure, particularly east-west connections increase journey times and restrict economic growth opportunities. Digital infrastructure constraints such as poor broadband speeds in rural areas also stifle economic growth.	<p>initiative and the Council's economic development service.</p> <p>Infrastructure improvements are generally not within the direct control of the Local Plan. Without the Local Plan there are a range of other initiatives and programmes that will continue to address infrastructure issues, such as Connecting Cumbria (Broadband) and other schemes e.g. B4rn. The Cumbria Infrastructure Plan and strategic work being undertaken across the County and wider region will seek to deliver improvements. It is the role of the Local Plan however to assess infrastructure needs and secure contributions from new development towards infrastructure needs that arise from new development (e.g. through S106 contributions or the Community Infrastructure Levy). The Council will work closely with infrastructure providers in preparing the Local Plan and associated Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p>

6 Task A4 – Sustainability Appraisal Framework and Methodology

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This section sets out how the Local Plan Review will be appraised and explains how the SA process will be used to refine the plan as it evolves.
- 6.1.2 The overarching sustainability framework for assessing South Lakeland Local Plan documents was originally developed jointly with other planning authorities in Cumbria with the involvement of the three statutory agencies (Natural England, Historic England & the Environment Agency). More information on how the original framework was developed can be found in the SA reports for the existing Local Plan documents.
- 6.1.3 The framework gradually evolved throughout the preparation of the Core Strategy, Land Allocations and Development Management Policies documents, with appraisal questions and methods being tailored to the needs of each document, whilst the overall SA objectives have remained the same and consistent across Cumbria.

6.2 Review of existing Cumbria SA Framework

- 6.2.1 At the start of a new major Local Plan project, and given that the Cumbria Sustainability Appraisal Framework was devised around 15 years ago it is prudent to review the framework in light of the updated baseline review and policy context.
- 6.2.2 Having considered the existing SA framework and objectives in light of the updated context and baseline review in this scoping report it is considered that the broad Cumbria SA Framework remains largely relevant and appropriate when considered against the key sustainability issues for the district identified in Section 5.
- 6.2.3 Three areas where it is felt the framework's objectives could be improved to better reflect current sustainability issues are in relation to flood risk, resilience of local communities to climate change impacts and environmental net gain.
- 6.2.4 In the current framework flood risk is considered in the appraisal questions but falls under the objective "EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment". It is considered that given the significant challenges flood risk poses for the district, particularly given the winter 2015 floods and a number of other local flood events that have occurred in recent years, flood risk should feature more explicitly within the overall SA objectives and that a specific objective should be developed to address the issue.

- 6.2.5 With regards the increasing risks posed by climate change it is considered that the framework could be amended to include an additional question around ensuring the resilience of local communities to climate change impacts.
- 6.2.6 Finally given the significant recent publication of the government's 25 Year Environment Plan and updated National Planning Policy Framework it is considered that the biodiversity (and potentially wider environmental) net gain principle should be integrated into the SA framework. Rather than ensuring the protection and conservation of the natural environment it is considered appropriate to update the SA objectives to strive for a net gain and overall improvement in the natural environment through the Local Plan.
- 6.2.7 Given that the Local Plan Review is being undertaken at a time when climate and ecological emergencies are being declared it is considered that the revised framework should give more emphasis to climate and ecological objectives.

6.3 Proposed SA Framework

- 6.3.1 It is proposed that a number of minor adjustments are made to the existing Cumbria SA framework including the suggested new additions above and a number changes to the wording of existing questions. The proposed SA objectives and appraisal questions for the new Local Plan are presented below. A summary of the changes that have been made to the existing Cumbria SA Framework and the reasoning can be found in Appendix 3.
- 6.3.2 Suggested indicators for monitoring changes in the baseline characteristics and identifying trends are presented next to each SA objective in the following table. The majority of these indicators are already included in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report and are used to monitor existing Local Plan documents and sustainability objectives. A number of new indicators are suggested to reflect the proposed updates to the SA framework, for example carbon emissions and electric vehicle charging points. For some objectives we are still considering potential indicators and researching potential sources of data – these are indicated by 'TBC'. A presentation of the currently available key baseline information and trends for each of the proposed indicators can be found in Appendix 2.

Social Objectives

SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Potential Indicators
SP1 To ensure people have good access to essential services and community facilities.	<p>SP1.1 Will the plan help ensure new developments and communities have access to essential services, spaces for social interaction and community facilities?</p> <p>SP1.2 Will the plan help retain, and where possible improve access to essential services, spaces for social interactions and community facilities for existing communities?</p> <p>SP1.3 Will the plan help ensure that places and spaces are accessible for everyone and inclusively designed?</p> <p>SP1.4 Will the plan improve or sustain access by sustainable transport to facilities and services?</p> <p>SP1.5 Will the plan facilitate technological improvements to improve access to facilities and services (digital infrastructure, autonomous/connected vehicles etc)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility mapping and journey time statistics for access to key services. • Car ownership
SP2 To provide everyone with a decent home	<p>SP2.1 Will the plan help meet market and affordable local housing needs for all sectors of the population?</p> <p>SP2.2 Will the plan address specific or specialist housing needs?</p> <p>SP2.3 Will the plan ensure new housing has a reduced environmental impact and is resilient to climate change?</p> <p>SP2.4 Will the plan ensure housing is of a good quality that contributes to the health and wellbeing of its occupants?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population • Number of households • Total housing stock • Housing Register • Housing affordability ratio • Housing delivery statistics • Housing Delivery Test • Affordable housing provision
SP3 To reduce wealth inequalities	<p>SP3.1 Will the plan help deliver new or expanded education and training facilities and services to meet local needs?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualification levels • Average incomes

SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Potential Indicators
and support financial resilience	SP3.2 Will the plan help people access education, skills and training? SP3.3 Will the plan increase local employment opportunities? SP3.4 Will the plan help reduce wealth inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment levels • Deprivation
SP4 To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing	SP4.1 Will the plan help ensure communities have access to health and social care facilities? SP4.2 Will the plan help create healthy, safe, clean and green working and living environments and encourage healthy lifestyles? SP4.3 Will the plan improve access to open spaces, green and blue infrastructure, and sports, leisure and recreation facilities? SP4.4 Will the plan help prevent loneliness and social isolation? SP4.5 Will the plan ensure local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution and seek to improve it where possible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy • Long term health problems and disabilities • Health status of residents • Physical activity/sport participation rates • Deprivation • Crime rate • Air quality data
SP5 To support and create vibrant, inclusive and resilient communities	SP5.1 Will the plan promote a sense of community identity, a sense of place and sense of local history? SP5.2 Will the plan encourage social inclusiveness, equality of opportunity and cohesion, and help continue valued local traditions? SP5.3 Will the plan promote recreational and cultural activity, embracing the arts, heritage, the environment, green infrastructure, dialect and sport? SP5.4 Will the plan help communities become more resilient and adapt to the impacts of climate change? SP5.5 Will the plan promote mixed communities that are able to support each other and sustain local services and facilities? SP5.6 Will the plan help people meet their day to day needs (e.g. food shopping, socialising, education, employment etc) locally?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnicity • Quality of life survey – sense of belonging to neighbourhood

Environmental and Natural Resources Objectives

SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Potential Indicators
EN1 To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity, and to deliver biodiversity net gains.	<p>EN 1.1 Will the plan conserve and enhance habitats, species, geological and geomorphological sites, especially where these may be protected, rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?</p> <p>EN 1.2 Will the plan help to deliver biodiversity net gains?</p> <p>EN 1.3 Will the plan minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through new development and human activity, including recreational disturbance and air quality impacts on sites and species?</p> <p>EN 1.4 Will the plan promote the improvement of ecological networks and habitat connectivity?</p> <p>EN1.5 Will the plan ensure continuity and integrity of ecosystem services?</p> <p>EN1.6 Will the plan increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area designated as SSSI and its condition • Biodiversity metrics and net gain through new development • Habitat network mapping
EN2 To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations	<p>EN2.1 Will the plan protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character from unsympathetic development?</p> <p>EN2.2 Will the plan maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of rural landscapes?</p> <p>EN2.3 Will the plan sensitively protect historic landscapes and registered parks and gardens?</p> <p>EN2.4 Will the plan protect and enhance elements of green and blue infrastructure that contribute to landscape character, including ponds, rivers, lakes, tree cover, hedgerows, woodlands, and sustainable forestry?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBC – potential indicators around woodland coverage or trees protected by TPOs. • TBC- Currently considering whether any indicators could be used for landscape quality.
EN3 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and locally	<p>EN3.1 Will the plan protect and enhance the character, significance and setting of areas, buildings and features of historic, heritage or archaeological interest?</p> <p>EN3.2 Will the plan ensure that new development is of a high quality, sympathetic to the character of the local environment, strengthen local distinctiveness, and help create a sense of place?</p> <p>EN3.6 Will the plan reduce noise levels, light pollution, fly tipping, 'eyesores', and discourage graffiti and litter?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of designated heritage assets • Heritage assets at risk • TBC – Currently considering how an indicator relating to design quality could be

SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Potential Indicators
distinctive character	EN3.7 Will the plan improve people's satisfaction with their neighbourhoods as places to live?	developed, potentially relating to Building for Life 12
EN4 To protect, maintain and enhance green and blue infrastructure	<p>EN4.1 Will the plan protect, enhance and maintain individual green and blue infrastructure assets?</p> <p>EN4.2 Will the plan protect and enhance connectivity between assets, helping to create and maintain green and blue infrastructure networks?</p> <p>EN4.3 Does the plan promote the multifunctional nature of green and blue infrastructure assets to secure a range of benefits?</p> <p>EN4.4 Does the plan help to deliver new green and blue infrastructure and ensure that it is an integrated part of new development?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBC – currently considering how an indicator could be developed relating to GI – this will be informed by forthcoming GI evidence base work. • TBC – currently considering how gains or losses of GI through new development could be measured.
EN5 To reduce flood risk to local communities	<p>EN5.1 Will the plan ensure that the risk of flooding to communities both now and in the future (taking account of climate change) is minimised?</p> <p>EN5.2 Will the plan guide inappropriate development away from flood risk areas?</p> <p>EN5.3 Does the plan ensure that where development in flood risk areas is permitted, the risks to people and property are mitigated?</p> <p>EN5.4 Will the plan promote sustainable drainage systems in new development?</p> <p>EN5.5 Will the plan promote appropriate natural flood management responses within catchment areas?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBC – Number of residential/commercial properties in flood zone 2 or 3 • Applications approved against the advice of the EA on flood risk grounds. • TBC – number of flood incidents and flooded properties per year
NR1 To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants, and reduce reliance on fossil fuels	<p>NR1.1 Will the plan reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with or exceeding nationally or locally set targets?</p> <p>NR1.2 Will the plan promote the use of clean, low carbon energy efficient technologies in new development?</p> <p>NR1.3 Will the plan maximise the generation and use of energy from low carbon and renewable sources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy generating capacity • Carbon emissions per capita • TBC – Electric vehicle charging points • Air quality monitoring sites exceeding legal limits

SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Potential Indicators
to mitigate climate change	<p>NR1.4 Will the plan enable people to make sustainable travel choices and reduce the need to travel by private car?</p> <p>NR1.5 Will the plan help facilitate a transition from petrol/diesel to electric vehicles?</p> <p>NR1.6 Will the plan promote nature based solutions which reduce greenhouse gas emissions, conserve and enhance carbon sinks and mitigate air pollution?</p>	
NR2 To protect and improve water quality and sustainably manage water resources	<p>NR2.1 Will the plan help maintain and where possible improve the quality and availability of water resources?</p> <p>NR2.2 Will the plan minimise the risk of water pollution from all sources?</p> <p>NR2.3 Will the plan promote the wide use of sustainable drainage systems and the use of green infrastructure in all aspects of water management?</p> <p>NR2.4 Will the plan encourage prudent water usage to reduce pressure on water resources and improve demand management for water?</p> <p>NR2.5 Will the plan align with current or planned sewerage infrastructure provision?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water body quality • Water stress • Planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on water quality • TBC – currently considering whether an indicator could be developed in relation to the implantation of SuDS schemes
NR3 To ensure the sustainable use of land, minerals, materials and soil resources, and minimise waste	<p>NR3.1 Will the plan encourage development on brownfield sites and promote the repair and reuse of buildings?</p> <p>NR3.2 Will the plan minimise the loss of greenfield sites, green infrastructure assets, open spaces and the most productive agricultural land?</p> <p>NR3.3 Will the plan ensure that new development makes an efficient use of land resources?</p> <p>NR3.4 Will the plan promote sustainable design and construction that minimises resource and energy use in construction, and encourages local and recycled materials?</p> <p>NR3.5 Will the plan help to prevent soil degradation, pollution of soil and use of peat?</p> <p>NR3.6 Will the plan minimise the amount of waste generated and increase the re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new development on brownfield land • Density of new development • Recycling rates • Volume of household waste collected per household

Economic Objectives

SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Potential Indicators
EC1 To enhance the range of high quality employment opportunities in the district and improve access to them	<p>EC1.1 Will the plan help to increase the number, variety and quality of employment opportunities?</p> <p>EC1.2 Will the plan support local companies and help local businesses find and take up new opportunities?</p> <p>EC1.3 Will the plan help retain a skilled workforce and graduates in South Lakeland?</p> <p>EC1.4 Will the plan encourage the location of new employment opportunities in areas of greatest need?</p> <p>EC1.5 Will the plan increase access to a range of jobs, through improved training, sustainable transport and communication links?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment developments completed. • Loss of employment land • Number of jobs • Employment land availability
EC2 To ensure the future vitality and viability of town centres	<p>EC2.1 Will the plan support the appropriate diversification of uses in town centres and help ensure they have a sustainable and viable future?</p> <p>EC2.2 Will the plan promote the enhancement of town centre environments?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % empty shops • Town centre health checks
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	<p>EC3.1 Will the plan help deliver the required infrastructure provision to support economic growth and investment?</p> <p>EC3.2 Will the plan encourage diversification, innovation and entrepreneurship, particularly in rural areas?</p> <p>EC3.3 Will the plan help to improve the competitiveness and productivity of the local economy, increasing GVA?</p> <p>EC3.4 Will the plan support research and development into environmental and other technologies?</p> <p>EC3.5 Will the plan identify local opportunities for economic regeneration and help deliver them?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross Value Added • Employment by industry/sector



Relationship of SA Objectives to SEA Topics

- 6.3.3 The table below shows how the proposed SA objectives relate to the issues that are required to be considered in the Regulations³⁴ to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive³⁵.

SEA Directive Topic	SA Objectives
Biodiversity	EN1, EN4
Population	SP2, SP3, SP4, SP6, EC1, EC2, EC3
Human Health	SP2, SP3, SP5, EN4
Fauna	EN1
Flora	EN1
Soil	NR3
Water	EN5, NR2,
Air	SP2, NR1
Climatic Factors	SP2, NR1
Material Assets	NR3,
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)	EN3
Landscape	EN2

Table 12: Relationship of SA objectives to SEA Directive topics

³⁴ Schedule 2 of The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

³⁵ European Directive 2001/42/EC

6.4 Assessment Methodology

General Approach

- 6.4.1 All the strategy, policy and site options that are developed throughout the Local Plan process will be assessed against the SA objectives and questions in the SA framework in section 6.3. The elements of the Local Plan that will be assessed as it evolves include the plan's:
- Vision
 - Objectives
 - Spatial Strategy
 - Strategic Policies
 - Non-strategic Policies
 - Site Allocations
- 6.4.2 A consistent approach will be adopted in the appraisal of options, and any reasonable alternatives, using a structured assessment template. This will record the likely effects of options and assign scoring to enable the comparison of different options and an assessment of the cumulative impacts. Some additional specific criteria will be applied to potential site allocation options as discussed later in this section.

Predicting and assessing the effects

- 6.4.3 In assessing the options, sites and policies the effects will be considered in line with the Regulations, and regard will be had to:
- a) the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;
 - b) the cumulative nature of the effects;
 - c) the transboundary nature of the effects;
 - d) the risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents);
 - e) the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);
 - f) the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to—
 - i. special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;
 - ii. exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or
 - iii. intensive land-use; and
 - g) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status.
- 6.4.4 The proposed assessment template will therefore allow for the predicted timeframe (Short, Medium or Long Term), reversibility and geographic extent of effects to be recorded, and the commentary section will allow for discussion of any cumulative effects and consideration of the likelihood of effects.

6.4.5 The following scoring system will be applied in the assessment to assess the effects of options:

Impact	Description	Symbol
Significant Positive Effect	The option/policy/site contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Minor Positive Effect	The option/policy/site contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
No Impact / Neutral	The proposed option/policy/site does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.	0
Minor Negative Effect	The option/policy/site detracts from the achievement of the sustainability objective but not significantly.	-
Significant Negative Effect	The option/policy/site detracts significantly from the achievement of the sustainability objective.	--
No relationship	There is no clear relationship between the option/policy/site and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.	x
Uncertain Impact	It is not possible to determine the nature of the impact for example insufficient information may be available, or there may be uncertain impacts from external influences outside the Local Plan's control.	?

Table 13: Proposed SA Scoring System

6.4.6 The following abbreviations and definitions will be used to assess the nature and scale of effects:

Timescale	Definition
Short term (S)	The impact of the option, policy or proposal would happen within the initial 0-5 years
Medium Term (M)	The impact of the option, policy or proposal would happen within 5-15 years
Long term (L)	The impact of the option, policy or proposal would happen beyond the lifetime of the plan.

Reversibility	Definition
Permanent (P)	The impact of the option, policy or proposal would be permanent and irreversible.
Temporary (T)	The impact of the option, policy or proposal would be temporary and reversible.

Geographic Scale	Definition
Local (L)	The impact of the option, policy or proposal is likely to occur at a local or district scale.
Cross-border (CB)	The impact of the option, policy or proposal is likely to occur across local authority boundaries at a sub-regional scale.
Regional/National (R/N)	The impact of the option, policy or proposal is likely to occur over a very wide area (e.g. regional/national scale).

6.4.7 An assessment form will be filled in for each option to record the effects against each objective similarly to the example below. These assessments will be published as appendices to the SA Report at each key stage of Local Plan preparation.

SA Objective	Timescale	Geographic Scale	Reversibility	Comments and Mitigation (nature of impact, cumulative impacts, mitigation etc)	Score
SP1 To ensure people have good access to essential services and community facilities.	S	L	P	<p>Comments: <i>This policy option will direct new development to the most sustainable locations with the best service provision and will therefore ensure that occupiers of new development will have access to everyday services and facilities.</i></p> <p>Mitigation: <i>No mitigation required.</i></p>	++
SP2 To provide everyone with a decent home	S	L	P	<p>Comments: <i>This policy will focus on providing more housing in the most sustainable locations and will therefore help ensure new housing has a reduced environmental impact.</i></p> <p>Mitigation: <i>Whilst this policy option directs most development to the main service centres, other policies will need to ensure that appropriate development can be delivered in rural areas to meet local needs for affordable housing.</i></p>	+
SP3 etc...	<p>Comments:...</p> <p>Mitigation:...</p>	...
Summary	S	L	P	<p>Comments: <i>Overall this policy will have positive social and environmental impacts as it will direct development to the most sustainable locations to ensure that the need to travel is reduced and services and facilities can be easily accessed.</i></p>	++

Figure 40: Proposed Assessment Form Template

Developing and Refining Options

- 6.4.8 The SA will appraise each option against the objectives in the proposed framework in section 6.3, using the appraisal questions as prompts. The appraisal will indicate which options will give rise to more adverse or harmful impacts or make a positive contribution to sustainability objectives.
- 6.4.9 To enable the comparison of the relative performance of different options, and also the cumulative impacts of options, the summary scores from assessments will be compiled into matrices to provide an overall picture of cumulative impacts. This will help identify the most sustainable options and also identify where mitigation may be required, or where amendments to proposed options may help to minimise negative impacts or improve positive outcomes.
- 6.4.10 At each stage of the plan review process the sustainability appraisal will provide a clear audit trail of how it has informed the selected option, including the alternative options and the reasons for choosing or eliminating them. It will not be the role of the SA to decide which option or alternative should be chosen. It is the role of the SA to present information on the relative performance of different options and to make the decision making process more transparent.
- 6.4.11 Consideration of alternatives is a key part of the SA process and legally any 'reasonable alternatives' must be assessed. Alternative options must be realistic and generally implementable so some policy/site options may be excluded from the assessment at the outset if they are not considered reasonable, for example if a site has insurmountable constraints it may not be considered a reasonable alternative and therefore will not be subject to detailed appraisal.

Site Appraisals

- 6.4.12 It is proposed to develop a range of additional site specific criteria to assess potential site options against the sustainability objectives. These will be based on the two main themes of access to services and facilities to help assess affects against objective SP1 (to ensure people have good access to services and facilities) and the environmental effects of the development of sites, to help assess effects against objectives EN1, EN2, EN3, EN4 and EN5.
- 6.4.13 Not all of the objectives will be relevant to the site options being considered, and some criteria will only apply to certain development types, for example residential or employment.

Access to services and facilities

- 6.4.14 Reducing the need to travel and promoting active travel are key sustainability issues for the new Local Plan for both environmental and health and wellbeing reasons. The emphasis on assessing the accessibility and geographic sustainability of potential site options will therefore be on assessing the accessibility of key services and facilities by walking and public transport, considering the needs and abilities of all.

- 6.4.15 A review of settlement services and facilities is currently being undertaken which will enable us to identify the most and least sustainable settlements in terms of service provision. This will entail mapping all known services and facilities on the Council's GIS system.
- 6.4.16 At present the Council does not have access to accessibility modelling software and is considering options for appraising the accessibility of services and facilities to particular site options. Options include:
- drawing buffers around services and facilities and undertaking simple 'as the crow flies' measurements from site options, or
 - the more time intensive option of manually measuring distances along known travel routes, or
 - acquiring accessibility modelling software, or
 - considering the overall sustainability of the settlement/area in which the site is located, without undertaking specific measurements to individual services.
- 6.4.17 In considering how accessible services are by walking it is proposed that the assessment should take into account the local environment as well as the distance, as the likelihood of people walking can be affected by a wide range of factors including level of mobility and health, environmental quality, age and gender, social class and place of residence. It is not therefore straightforward to attempt to devise a standardised assessment framework for assessing walkability to services but it is proposed that some benchmark distances will be useful in the appraisal process.
- 6.4.18 A review of a range of publications, studies and guidance documents³⁶ suggests that up to 800m is generally recognised as an optimum walking distance as it equates to about 10 minutes, but people will generally consider walking as a realistic option for journeys up to 1600m-2km. The appraisal will therefore have regard to these distance and consider that walking is most likely to be chosen over other forms of transport for distances under 800m.
- 6.4.19 In addition to walking accessibility site options will also be appraised for their public transport accessibility. This will determine whether site options are within reasonable walking distance to a bus stop or railway station that provides a regular service that could realistically be used for commuting or accessing facilities and services.

Environmental effects

³⁶ Guidelines for providing journeys on foot (IHT, 2000), Planning for Public Transport in New Development (IHT, 1999), DoE Circular 82/73, Planning Policy Guidance 13: Transport (now withdrawn, Manual for Streets (DfT, 2007), Planning for Walking (CIHT 2015), [How far do people walk?](#) (wyg, 2015)

- 6.4.20 In addition to geographic accessibility site options will also be assessed against a range of environmental objectives to determine impacts on a number of the SEA topic areas.
- 6.4.21 The assessments against the SA objectives will generally begin with a GIS desk based assessment to screen for the presence of environmental sensitivities or designations for example biodiversity sites, designated heritage assets, flood zones etc. Maps of these assets and constraints are presented in the Section 4 of this scoping report in the baseline assessment, and the layers will be made available on the Council's interactive mapping.
- 6.4.22 If potential effects and impacts are identified from the GIS assessment a judgement will be made as to the likely nature and scale of impact drawing on professional advice where required, for example in relation to ecology, heritage impact, landscape and flood risk.
- 6.4.23** Findings from related evidence base studies and reports that will be progressed alongside the Local Plan Review such as the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Green Infrastructure study and Habitats Regulations Assessment will also be used to inform the SA of site options.

Appendix 1: Relevant Plans, Policies, Strategies and Initiatives

In order to establish a clear scope for the SA, it is necessary (and a requirement of SEA) to review and develop an understanding of the wide range of plans, policies and programmes that are relevant to the Plan. This appendix summarises the outcome of a review of international, national and local plans, policies and sustainable development objectives. Summarising the aspirations of other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives promotes a systematic identification of the ways in which the Local Plan could help to fulfil them. The list is not exhaustive and does not provide a definitive account of their contents; however, it is considered that it provides a sufficient review of those relevant to the preparation of the Local Plan and identifies any social, economic, cultural and environmental objectives that should be considered within the SA.

International

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
Aarhus Convention (1998) (UN Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters)	https://ec.europa.eu/environment/aarhus/	Establishes a number of public rights; access to environmental information held by public authorities, the right to public participation in environmental decision making and access to justice in environmental matters regarding community institutions and bodies.	The preparation process of the Local Plan and its SA will need to have regard to the convention through ensuring effective public participation and ensuring the accessibility of environmental information relating to the plan.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/tr eaty/104	The Convention aims to ensure conservation of wild flora and fauna species and their habitats. The Parties undertake to take all appropriate measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species. Such measures should be included in the Parties' planning and development policies. The obligations of the Convention are transposed into national law by means of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) and as a signatory, the European Union meets its obligations under the Convention by means of the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC and the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).	The Local Plan will need to have ensure the appropriate conservation of wild flora and fauna and species and their habitats through its development strategy, site allocations and policies. The SA (and HRA) will assess potential effects of the plan on species and habitats and identify any required mitigation.
Convention on Biological Diversity (1993) and	https://www.cbd.int/conventio	The 3 main objectives are: - The conservation of biological diversity	The Local Plan will need to have regard to the government's Biodiversity 2020

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	n/text/default.s.html	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity - The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources. <p>In 2010 the Convention adopted a revised Strategic Plan for Biodiversity to provide an overarching framework on biodiversity, not only for the biodiversity-related conventions, but for the entire United Nations system and all other partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development. Parties agreed to translate this into revised national biodiversity strategies within 2 years, which in the UK resulted in the defra publishing 'Biodiversity 2020'.</p>	strategy. The SA will assess potential impacts on biodiversity from the plan, and identify required mitigation.
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	https://www.cms.int/en/node/3916	An environmental treaty under the aegis of the UN Environment Programme, which provides a global platform for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory animals and their habitats. It lays the legal foundation for internationally coordinated conservation measures. Its objective is to ensure co-ordinated action across a range of parties to protect migratory species and habitats and to avoid any migratory species becoming endangered.	The Local Plan should assess its potential impacts on migratory species and minimise the loss or harm to important migratory habitats. This will be achieved through the SA and HRA process.
EU Directives on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality (2008/50/EC, 2004/107/EC, 2015/1480/EC) • Bathing water (2006/7/EC) • Conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC amended to 2009/147/EC), • Emission reductions (2018/410/EC) • Environmental noise (2002/49/EC) • Flood risk (2007/60/EC), • Habitats (92/43/EEC) 	https://europa.eu/european-union/eu-law/legal-acts_en	<p>Directives are legal acts of the EU that require member states to achieve a particular result without dictating the means of achieving that result, leaving them with a certain amount of leeway as to how it can be achieved. They tend to be implemented by the transposition into legislation e.g. Regulations by the Member States.</p> <p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement and management of ambient air quality. • Improvement and management of bathing water quality. • Conservation of wild birds and their habitats, including identifying Special Protection Areas (SPAs). • Reduction of overall greenhouse gas emissions of the Union by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. • Providing a framework for national and local noise policy and requiring the production of strategic noise maps. 	The Local Plan will need to have regard to the relevant UK legislation that has been transposed from these EU Directives.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC) • Marine strategy framework (2008/56/EC) • Maritime spatial planning (2014/89/EC), • Promotion of use of energy from renewable sources (2018/2001/EC) • Waste (2018/851/EC) • Water framework (2000/60/EC) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing and managing the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity, and the requirement for Member States to carry out preliminary assessments to identify river basins and coastal areas at risk of flooding and to establish flood risk management plans. • Ensure the conservation, maintenance and restoration of natural habitats and wild fauna/flora. • Preventing and reducing the negative effects of landfill waste on the environment and health, and setting waste reduction targets. • Establishing a framework for member states to take measures to maintain or achieve good environmental status in the marine environment by 2020. • Establishment of marine spatial planning in Member States. • Promotion of renewable energy and setting of target for 15% of energy to be from renewable sources by 2020. • Preventing and reducing the generation of waste, the adverse impacts of waste generation and management, and reducing the overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of resource use. • Improvement of water quality for ground and surface waters ('good' status to be achieved for all water bodies), and co-ordinated river basin management. 	
EU Seventh Environment Action Programme to 2020 (2014)	ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm	<p>The 7th Environment Action Programme (EAP) guides European environment policy until 2020. In order to give more long-term direction it sets out a vision beyond that, of where it wants the Union to be by 2050: "In 2050, we live well, within the planet's ecological limits. Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, circular economy where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed sustainably, and biodiversity is protected, valued and restored in ways that enhance our society's resilience. Our low-carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a safe and sustainable global society."</p> <p>The programme identifies three priority areas where more action is needed to protect nature and strengthen ecological resilience, boost resource-efficient, low-carbon growth, and reduce threats to human health</p>	The Local Plan needs to reflect the objectives of the programme. Particularly, it must consider the impacts of climate change and present a strategy that will enable South Lakeland to grow within its environmental limits.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		and wellbeing linked to pollution, chemical substances, and the impacts of climate change.	
Europe 2020 strategy	https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-and-fiscal-policy-coordination/eu-economic-governance-monitoring-prevention-correction/european-semester/framework/europe-2020-strategy_en	<p>The Europe 2020 strategy is the EU's agenda for growth and jobs for the current decade. It emphasises smart, sustainable and inclusive growth as a way to overcome the structural weaknesses in Europe's economy, improve its competitiveness and productivity and underpin a sustainable social market economy.</p> <p>It includes targets around employment levels, education, poverty and climate change and renewables. The Europe 2020 strategy is used as a reference framework for activities at EU and at national and regional levels.</p> <p>EU governments have set national targets to help achieve the overall EU targets, and are reporting on them as part of their annual national reform programmes. In the UK the 'Europe 2020: UK National Reform Programme 2019' sets out the actions the government is taking to address structural reform challenges facing the UK. It sets out the key areas of focus for the UK of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limiting the nominal growth rate of net primary government expenditure - Boosting housing supply - Addressing skills and progression needs 	The Local Plan should have regard to the national focus areas, particularly around boosting housing supply, and should ensure that it helps contribute to national priorities to support economic growth. The SA should assess the impacts of boosting housing supply and growth and ensure that an appropriate balance is struck between economic, social and environmental objectives.
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised from 1985 Granada version) – Valetta Convention (1992)	https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/valletta-convention	The Convention replaced and updated the original London Convention of 1969. It reflected the change in the nature of threats to the archaeological heritage, which now came less from unauthorised excavations, as in the 1960s, and more from the major construction projects carried out all over Europe from 1980 onwards. It established new basic legal standards for Europe, to be met by national policies for the protection of archaeological assets. The revised text makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. It is concerned in particular with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archaeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage. The	The Local Plan should have due regard to archaeological heritage through the development of its proposals and policies, and the SA should assess potential effects on archaeological heritage.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings.	
European Landscape Convention – Florence Convention (2000)	conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Word/176.doc	The European Landscape Convention (ELC) is the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape. Created by the Council of Europe, the convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning, and European co-operation on landscape issues. Signed by the UK Government in February 2006, the ELC became binding from March 2007. It applied to all landscapes, towns and villages, as well as open countryside; the coast and inland areas; and ordinary or even degraded landscapes, as well as those that are afforded protection. It highlights the importance of developing landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes and establishing procedures for the general public and other stakeholders to participate in policy creation and implementation.	The Local Plan will need to ensure the protection, management and creation of landscapes through its policy making and development strategy. Landscape character assessments will be used to inform policy making and site selection in the Local Plan, and landscape effects will be assessed through the SA.
European Spatial Development Perspective – Brussels (1999)	ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/pdf/sum_en.pdf	The ESDP defines at a Union level policy objectives and general principles of spatial development to ensure the sustainable balanced development of the European territory which respects its diversity. The policy objectives and options of the ESDP are addressed to all those involved in spatial development at the European, national, regional and local levels. They are as follows: A) the establishment of a polycentric and balanced urban system, B) the promotion of integrated transport and communications concepts offering parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge throughout the Union, C) the development and conservation of the natural and cultural heritage.	The Local Plan should have regard to the policy objectives in the ESDP and consider how it can contribute to them.
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st10/st10917.en06.pdf	This strategy provides an EU-wide policy framework to deliver sustainable development, i.e. to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It rests on four separate pillars - economic, social, environmental and global governance - which need to reinforce one another. The economic, social and environmental consequences of all policies thus need to be examined in a coordinated manner and taken into account when those policies are being drawn up and adopted. This strategy, which complements the Lisbon Strategy, is a catalyst for policy makers and public opinion, to change society's behaviour. It is built around measures covering the main	The principles of sustainable development contained within the strategy need to be considered by all policy makers in the EU. The Local Plan therefore needs to be built around these principles and the economic, social and environmental consequences of all the policies and sites need to be examined a coordinated manner through the Sustainability appraisal.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		challenges identified, as well as cross-cutting measures, adequate funding, the involvement of all stakeholders and effective policy implementation and follow-up.	
Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020, European Commission (2011)	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/strategy/index_en.htm	The EU Biodiversity Strategy aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and help stop global biodiversity loss by 2020. It reflects the commitments taken by the EU in 2010, within the international Convention on Biological Diversity. In 2011, the EU adopted an ambitious strategy setting out 6 targets and 20 actions to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. The mid-term review of the strategy assesses whether the EU is on track to achieve this objective. It shows progress in many areas, but highlights the need for much greater effort. The 6 targets are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Protect species and habitats 2) Maintain and restore ecosystems 3) Achieve more sustainable agriculture and forestry 4) Make fishing more sustainable and seas healthier 5) Combat invasive alien species 6) Help stop the loss of global biodiversity 	The Local Plan should have regard to the relevant goals of the strategy, particularly in relation to protecting habitats and species. The SA should assess potential effects of the plan on biodiversity and seek to maximise positive impacts.
Paris Agreement (2016) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf	In 2015, Parties to the UNFCCC reached a landmark agreement to combat climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low carbon future. The Paris Agreement builds upon the Convention and – for the first time – brings all nations into a common cause to undertake take ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping the global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The Paris agreement effectively supersedes the Kyoto Protocol (1997).	The Local Plan should help deliver carbon reductions locally to contribute to the achievement of the Paris agreement at a national and international level.
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International	https://www.ramsar.org/about/the-ramsar-	The Convention on Wetlands, called the Ramsar Convention, is the intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.	The Local Plan will need to ensure that its policies and proposals do not adversely affect Ramsar sites (e.g.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)	convention-and-its-mission	The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".	Morecambe Bay). Potential effects will be assessed using the SA process and Habitats Regulations Assessment and Appropriate Assessment.
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/sustainable-development/strategy/index_en.htm	The overall aim of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy was to identify and develop actions to enable the EU to achieve a continuous long-term improvement of quality of life through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently, able to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy and in the end able to ensure prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion. The strategy set overall objectives and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges for the period until 2010, many of which are predominantly environmental (including climate change and clean energy, sustainable transport, sustainable consumption & production, or the conservation and management of natural resources)	The SA of the Local Plan will ensure that the plan contributes towards sustainability objectives that help achieve national and international objectives.
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) and Agenda 21	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/outcomes/documents/agenda21	<p>Reaffirmed the Declaration of the UN Conference on the Human Environment, adopted at Stockholm in 1972 and sought to build upon it.</p> <p>Sets out 27 principles of sustainable development, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle 3: 'The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations' • Principle 4: 'In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it' <p>Agenda 21 was a product of the Rio Earth Summit and is a vast work programme for the 21st Century representing 98% of the world's population. It is a blueprint for a global partnership and strives to reconcile the twin requirements of a high quality environment and a healthy economy for all people of the world.</p>	The SA will ensure that sustainability principles are embedded into the Local Plan.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		The Rio declaration, and the global commitment to sustainable development has been confirmed, reasserted and added to at subsequent UN conferences including Johannesburg 2002 and Rio 2012 (see The Future We Want that re-affirmed the Rio 1992 declaration 20 years on)	
The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)	eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32001L0042:EN:NOT	The directive seeks to provide high levels of protection through integrating environmental assessment into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes. It requires the effects of plans including preferred approaches and reasonable alternatives to be assessed, with this assessment being subject to public consultation, and intended to inform the content of the plan.	The Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan will need to satisfy the requirements of the SEA Directive and associated Regulations.
Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld	<p>Signed at a UN Summit in 2015, the agenda contains a set of 17 sustainable development goals and 169 targets across topics including poverty, food security, health and well-being, inclusive and equitable education for all, gender equality, sustainable water management, sustainable energy, economic growth, settlements that are safe, inclusive and resilient, sustainable consumption, climate change, marine conservation, ecosystems and biodiversity, peaceful and inclusive societies and global partnerships.</p> <p>The 2030 Agenda takes all of the goals set by Agenda 21, and re-asserts them as the basis for sustainable development, and adds on 17 agreed goals revolving around the same concepts of Agenda 21.</p> <p>The 17 goals are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all 	The Local Plan should take account of the sustainable development goals and they should be reflected in the SA. Many are directly related to spatial planning.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		<p>7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p> <p>8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <p>9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p> <p>10) Reduce inequality within and among countries</p> <p>11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p> <p>13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*</p> <p>14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p> <p>15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p> <p>16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p> <p>National progress against these goals is measured using a series of indicators and UK data is available at https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/.</p>	
UN Convention on Human Rights	hrweb.org/legal/undocs.html	International agreement on human rights. It details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations.	The Local Plan must be prepared in compliance with the convention and must not compromise any human rights through its preparation process or its content.
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)	https://unfccc.int/resource/doc/	The ultimate objective of the convention was the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system,	The Local Plan will need to ensure carbon reductions in line with current national and international targets.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
	cs/convkp/con veng.pdf	and the limiting of average global temperature averages. Such a level should be achieved within a timeframe sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.	
UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)	https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/	Preservation of natural and cultural heritage sites. Countries that have signed the convention pledge to conserve not only the World Heritage sites in their territory but also to protect their national heritage. States are encouraged to integrate the protection of cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes and undertake research and adopt measures that give heritage a function in the day to day life of the community.	The SA will assess the Local Plan's potential effects on cultural and natural heritage to ensure that it is protected and enhanced.

National - Legislation

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 provides for the scheduling of ancient monuments and offers the only legal protection specifically for archaeological sites.	The Local Plan will protect ancient monuments and archaeological areas through its development strategy and planning policies. The Sustainability Appraisal will assess impacts on the historic environment.
Climate Change Act (2008) and Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/1056/made	The Act states the Secretary of State's duty to ensure that the net UK carbon account for 2050 is at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline. The Act is a legally binding framework for the reduction of domestic carbon emissions. It also requires five year carbon budgets which set binding limits on CO2 emissions in order to ensure progress towards the 2050 target However the May 2019 report by the Committee on Climate Change recommended a 100% reduction to meet net zero targets by 2050 in order to stop the UK's contribution to global warming.	The Local Plan will need to help drive down carbon emissions locally to contribute to the national legal requirement for a 100% reduction to meet net zero targets by 2050. The SA will assess the plan's effects on greenhouse gas emissions.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		The Climate Change Act was subsequently amended to increase the 80% reduction in the Climate Change Act 2008 to 100%, in order to reach net zero carbon by 2050.	
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1012/contents/made	The Habitats Regulations are the principle means by which the EU Directive (92/43/EEC) is transposed in England, and they also transpose elements of the EU Wild Birds Directive. The 2017 Regulations consolidate and update the 2010 Regulations.	The Local Plan will need to undertake a Habitats Regulations screening assessment and an Appropriate Assessment in line with the provisions of the Regulations, to determine any potential effects on European protected sites and to identify any required mitigation measures to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) (2000)	opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/ukpga_20000037_en_1	<p>The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act 2000) applies to England and Wales only, and received Royal Assent on 30 November 2000, with the provisions it contains being brought into force in incremental steps over subsequent years.</p> <p>Containing five Parts and 16 Schedules, the Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p>	The Local Plan will need to have regard to the provisions of the Act. For example it places a duty on public bodies to further the conservation and enhancements of SSSIs and requires authorities to have regard to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of AONBs when performing their functions, in this case, plan making. The Local Plan should ensure the protection of rights of way and promote new links for footpath and cycle access.
Equality Act 2010	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/section/149	The Equality Act places specific duties on public authorities, including the duty to advance equality of opportunity between people with protected characteristics and those without. Public authorities should remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by people with protected characteristics and take steps to meet the needs of people with protected characteristics.	The Local Plan will be subject to an Equalities Impact Assessment using the Council's assessment framework to determine any impacts on people with protected characteristics to ensure they are not disadvantaged by the plan.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents	The Act takes forward some of the proposals in three previous strategy documents published by the UK Government - Future Water, Making Space for Water and the UK Government's response to the Sir Michael Pitt's Review of the Summer 2007 floods. It provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk. It created the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for local authorities and requires the Environment Agency to provide a strategic overview role of all flood risk. It places a duty on all flood risk management authorities to co-operate with each other and share information. It requires LLFAs to maintain a register of structures and features that are likely to significantly affect flood risk in their area.	In preparing the Local Plan the Council will need to carefully assess flood risk and work closely with the Environment Agency and Lead Local Flood Authority (Cumbria County Council)
Flood Risk Regulations (2009)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/3042/contents/made	Transposed from the EU Flood Directive, the Regulations require the Environment Agency and local authorities to prepare flood risk assessments, flood risk maps and flood risk management plans.	The Local Plan will need to take account of flood risk maps and assessments that have been prepared by the EA and Lead Local Flood Authority.
Housing and Planning Act (2016)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/22/contents	The Act makes widespread changes to housing policy at the national level. Measures introduced in the Act relate to starter homes, and permitting the sale of higher value local authority homes. Starter homes are the new affordable housing product designed by the government to specifically meet the housing needs of younger generations and to allow them to access homeownership. The overarching aim of the Act is to promote home ownership and increase levels of house building.	The Local Plan will need to consider future policies to address issues in the Act such as starter homes.
Localism Act (2011)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents	The Localism Act introduces a number of measures to decentralise decision making process to the local level, creating space for Local Authorities to lead and innovate, and giving people the opportunity to take control of decisions that matter to them. The Localism Act includes a number of important packages. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The new act makes it easier for local people to take over the amenities they love and keep them part of local life; - The act makes sure that local social enterprises, volunteers and community groups with a bright idea for improving local services get a chance to change how things are done. - The act places significantly more influence in the hands of local people over issues that make a big difference to their lives. 	The Local Plan will need to reflect the principles of Localism as identified in the document. The Local Plan will need to incorporate the concept of Neighbourhood Planning, with the intention of giving neighbourhoods far more ability to determine the shape of the places in which people live.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The act provides appropriate support and recognition to communities who welcome new development. - The act reduces red tape, making it easier for authorities to get on with the job of working with local people to draw up a vision for their area's future. - The act reinforces the democratic nature of the planning system passing power from bodies not directly to the public, to democratically accountable ministers. - The act enables Local Authorities to make their own decisions to adapt housing provision to local needs, and make the system fairer and more effective. - The act gives Local Authorities more control over the funding of social housing, helping them plan for the long- term. - The Act introduced Neighbourhood Planning. 	
Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents	The Act seeks to improve management and increase protection of the marine environment and improve recreational access to England's coasts.	The Local Plan should protect the coastline from any development which may have a negative impact upon its quality.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents	The Act brought into formation Natural England, an organisation responsible for the enhancing and protection of biodiversity and landscape. Part 3 of the Act places a statutory duty on public authorities to conserve biodiversity.	The local planning authority's duty under the Act to preserve biodiversity must be reflected in the Local Plan and its Sustainability Appraisal.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act (1990)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents	This Act consolidates certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments, to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.	In preparing the Local Plan and its policies the LPA will need to have regard to its duties in relation to listed buildings and conservation areas. The SA will assess the plan's effects on heritage assets.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents	This Act makes provision relating to spatial development and town and country planning; and the compulsory acquisition of land. It sets out a number of legislative requirements for the production of Local Plan documents.	The Local Plan must be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		In particular section 19 (1A) requires development plan documents to include policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.	
Planning and Energy Act (2008)	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/21/contents	The Act states that local planning authorities may in their Local Plans include policies imposing reasonable requirements for a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable or low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development. The Act also allows local planning authorities to set and apply policies in their local plans which require compliance with energy efficiency standards for new homes that exceed the requirements of the Building Regulations. The Deregulation Act 2015 introduced legislation to remove section 1c of the Planning and Energy Act regarding setting higher energy efficiency standards, however the amendment has not yet been commenced.	The Local Plan should consider the provisions of this Act together with the Climate Change Act 2008, and consider how it can increase the use of renewable energy sources and minimise carbon emissions.
Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/17/contents	The Act requires local authorities to keep a register of persons interested in acquiring plots of land to bring forward for self-build housing schemes within their area and to have regard to those persons when carrying out certain functions, including planning functions.	The Local Plan will need to consider its self-build register to enable it to assess the demand for custom and self-build housing when allocating sites through the Local Plan and to determine whether a revised policy relating to self-build is required.
The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/contents/made	Environmental legislation which details the requirements of plans and programmes to undertake a wider sustainability assessment of potential impacts. This legislation formalises the need for new planning documents to comply with the requirements of the European SEA Directive.	Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan will need to be undertaken in line with the Regulations in order to satisfy the SEA Directive.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) (1981)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69	The Act sets out the legal measures for the protection of listed wild animals and their habitats. Species listed in Schedule 5 of the Act are protected from disturbance, injury, intentional destruction or sale.	The Local Plan should ensure that species and habitats are protected. The SA will assess potential effects on species and habitats from the plan's proposals.

National – Plans, Programmes, Strategies, Initiatives

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
25 year Environment Plan	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan	The Plan sets out the Government's goals for improving the environment within a generation. It sets a wide range of targets covering topics including clean air, clean and plentiful water, thriving plants and wildlife, reducing the risk of harm from environmental hazards, using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently, enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment, mitigating and adapting to climate change, minimising waste, managing exposure to chemicals and enhancing biodiversity.	The Local Plan's aims and objectives should be aligned with those in the 25 year environment plan, particularly around areas such as mitigating and adapting to climate change, enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment, and creating and restoring habitat. The SA will assess the environmental effects of the plan and promote improved outcomes.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services	Biodiversity 2020 is a national strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services and builds on the Natural Environment White Paper. It provides a comprehensive picture of how England is implementing its international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea and sets out the Government's ambition to halt biodiversity loss by 2020. It sets a number of targets and outcomes and how these can be achieved.	The Local Plan needs to pay due regard to protecting and enhancing biodiversity through its development strategy and planning policy framework. The Sustainability Appraisal needs to thoroughly assess impacts on biodiversity and seek to minimise them. The Local Plan should seek to help meet the targets and outcomes of Biodiversity 2020.
Building for Life 12 (Cabe at the Design Council, Home Builders Federation and Design for Homes)	https://www.designcouncil.org.uk/resources/guide/building-life-12-third-edition	BFL 12 is the industry standard for the design of new housing developments in order to ensure that new housing is attractive, functional and sustainable. BFL 12 provides a list of 12 questions against which schemes can be assessed.	The Local Plan should take account of the principles of Building for Life 12 and ensure high quality design through its policies.
Clean Growth Strategy (2017)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/	This strategy sets out the Government's proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy through the 2020s. It explains how the whole country can benefit from low carbon opportunities, while meeting national and international commitments to tackle climate change.	The Local Plan should consider how its policies and proposals could support the Clean Growth Strategy, e.g. through its approach to promoting clean energy,

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
	clean-growth-strategy	<p>50 key actions are centred around the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accelerating clean growth (developing world leading Green Finance capabilities) - Improving business and industry efficiency – 25% of UK emissions - Improving our homes – 13% of UK emissions (improving energy efficiency of homes, rolling out low carbon heating, accelerating the shift to low carbon transport – 24% of UK emissions - Delivering clean, smart, flexible power – 21% of UK emissions - Enhancing the benefits and value of our natural resources – 15% of UK emissions - Leading in the public sector – 2% of UK emissions. - Government leadership in driving clean growth 	encouraging the shift to low carbon transport and improving the efficiency of new homes.
Clean Air Strategy (2019)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-air-strategy-2019	<p>The Clean Air Strategy 2019 sets out actions to improve air quality by reducing pollution from a wide range of sources. The strategy sets out how the government will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect the nation's health - Protect the environment - Secure clean growth and innovation - Reduce emissions from transport, homes, farming and industry <p>It complements the Industrial Strategy, the Clean Growth Strategy and the 25 year Environment Plan.</p>	The Local Plan needs to reflect national air quality objectives set out in the strategy. The strategy recognises land use and transport planning as important parts of an integrated approach to air quality improvements. The Local Plan should through its strategy and policy framework seek to improve air quality where possible. The SA will assess the plan's effects on air quality.
Climate change: second national adaptation programme (2018 to 2023)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/climate-change-second-national-adaptation-programme-2018-to-2023	<p>The National Adaptation Programme (NAP) sets the actions that government and others will take to adapt to the challenges of climate change in the UK. It sets out key actions for the next 5 years under the following key risk areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure - Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures - Risks of shortages in the public water supply for agriculture, energy generation and industry 	The Local Plan should contribute to the actions in the adaptation programme, for example the actions around making sure that decisions on land use, including development, reflect the level of current and future flood risk, and delivering more, better quality and well maintained green infrastructure.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks to natural capital including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity - Risks to domestic and international food production and trade - New and emerging pests and diseases and invasive non-native species affecting people, plants and animals. 	The SA will assess the effects of the local plan in contributing to climate change objectives.
Committee on Climate Change 'Net-Zero – The UK's contribution to stopping global warming' May 2019	https://www.thecc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Net-Zero-The-UKs-contribution-to-stopping-global-warming.pdf	<p>This report responds to a request from the Governments of the UK, Wales and Scotland, asking the Committee to reassess the UK's long-term emissions targets. It concludes that the UK should set and vigorously pursue an ambitious target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) to 'net-zero' by 2050, ending the UK's contribution to global warming within 30 years.</p> <p>A net-zero GHG target for 2050 will deliver on the commitment that the UK made by signing the Paris Agreement. It is achievable with known technologies, alongside improvements in people's lives, and within the expected economic cost that Parliament accepted when it legislated the existing 2050 target for an 80% reduction from 1990.</p> <p>However, this is only possible if clear, stable and well-designed policies to reduce emissions further are introduced across the economy without delay. Current policy is insufficient for even the existing targets.</p> <p>A net-zero GHG target for 2050 would respond to the latest climate science and fully meet the UK's obligations under the Paris Agreement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would constitute the UK's 'highest possible ambition', as called for by Article 4 of the Paris Agreement. The Committee do not currently consider it credible to aim to reach net-zero emissions earlier than 2050. • It goes beyond the reduction needed globally to hold the expected rise in global average temperature to well below 2°C and beyond the Paris Agreement's goal to achieve a balance between global sources and sinks of greenhouse gas emissions in the second half of the century. • If replicated across the world, and coupled with ambitious near-term reductions in emissions, it would deliver a greater than 50% chance of limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C. 	The Local Plan should have regard to the new recommendations, and given that the Council has recently declared a climate emergency it should align its policies with the ambition and required actions in the new report.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy (2017)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cycling-and-walking-investment-strategy	The strategy outlines the government's ambition to make cycling and walking a natural choice for shorter journeys, or as part of longer journeys by 2040. It sets out objectives, aims and targets, details financial resources that will be made available and includes a number of indicators, and actions for the future. Aims include doubling cycling activity by 2025, increasing walking activity and each year reducing the rate of cyclists killed or seriously injured. It also aims to reverse the decline in walking seen over the last few years.	The Local Plan should ensure that its proposals and policies promote walking and cycling and help facilitate improvements to walking and cycling infrastructure.
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/future-water-the-government-s-water-strategy-for-england	Sets out how the Government wants the water sector to look by 2030 and an outline of the steps which need to be taken to get there. The vision for 2030 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology it supports, and continue to maintain high standards of drinking water quality from taps; - Sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; - Ensure a sustainable use of water resources, and implement fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges; - Cut greenhouse gas emissions; and - Embed continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users" 	The Local Plan should support the 2030 vision for the water environment, and the SA should assess the plan's effects on the water environment.
Historic England Good Practice Advice note - the Historic Environment in Local Plans (GPA1) (2015)	https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa1-historic-environment-local-plans/	The purpose of this Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG). This document sets out information to help local planning authorities make well informed and effective local plans.	The Local Plan should follow this good practice advice note to ensure that the plan delivers the best outcomes for the historic environment, and the SA should include objective relating to the historic environment and ensure that any effects are carefully assessed in line with the advice note.
Industrial Strategy: Building a Britain fit for the future (2017)	https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-	The aim of the Industrial Strategy is to boost productivity by backing businesses to create good jobs and increase the earning power of people throughout the UK with investment in skills, industries and infrastructure.	The Local Plan's policies and proposals should encourage economic growth across the plan area and take account

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
	events/the-uks-industrial-strategy	The Government White Paper sets out the approach to building an industrial strategy that addresses long term challenges to the UK economy by improving living standards and economic growth by increasing productivity and driving growth across the whole country. It identifies five foundations of productivity: Ideas; People; Infrastructure; Business Environment; and Places.	of changing economic conditions and requirements. The SA will need to consider objectives in relation to economic growth and development.
Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents	The Act seeks to improve management and increase protection of the marine environment and improve recreational access to England's coasts.	The Local Plan should protect the coastline from development that may have a negative impact upon its quality and accessibility for recreation.
Marine Policy Statement (2011)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-marine-policy-statement	The Marine Policy Statement (MPS) is the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment. It was prepared and adopted for the purposes of section 44 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.	The Local Plan will need to have regard to the Marine Plan and ensure its policies and proposals accord with it.
Marine Strategy (Part 1-2012, Part 2-2014 and Part 3-2015)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-strategy-part-one-uk-initial-assessment-and-good-environmental-status	The Marine Strategy outlines how the UK will move towards Good Environmental Status (GES) in UK seas by 2020. Part 1 covers the initial assessment of the state of the UK's seas, proposals for characteristics of GES) and proposals for detailed targets and indicators. Part 2 sets out how progress will be monitored and Part 3 outlines measures that contribute to the achievement and maintenance of GES by 2020. The Strategy has been devised to meet the requirements of the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive.	The SA will assess the potential effects of the plan on water quality.
National Planning Policy Framework (2018) and Guidance (2014 and subsequent updates)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied in plan making and decision taking. The NPPF recognises that there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. It sets out policies under the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivering a sufficient supply of homes - Building a strong, competitive economy 	The NPPF sets out the planning policy principles that the Local Plan must be prepared in accordance with. Importantly the Local Plan must embrace the presumption in favour of sustainable development.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring the vitality of town centres - Promoting health and safe communities - Promoting sustainable transport - Supporting high quality communications - Making efficient use of land - Achieving well designed places - Protecting Green Belt land - Meeting the challenges of climate change, flooding and coastal change - Conserving and enhancing the natural environment - Conserving and enhancing the historic environment - Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals <p>The Planning Practice Guidance is an online resource and provides further advice on the implementation of national policy in terms of decision taking and plan making. It is regularly updated.</p>	<p>The NPPF requires development needs to be objectively assessed and met in full.</p> <p>The NPPF requires Sustainability Appraisal to be an integral part of the plan making process.</p> <p>The Local Plan and its SA will need to be prepared in accordance with the NPPF and PPG.</p>
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste	<p>This document sets out the government's detailed waste planning policies and sets out the government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. It includes policies centred around the following themes/objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency - Ensuring waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns - Providing a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste - Helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health - Ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure complements sustainable waste management including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste. <p>It also includes the waste hierarchy: Prevention, Preparing for re-use, Recycling and re-processing, other recovery, and as a last resort disposal.</p>	<p>The national planning policy for waste is more relevant to waste planning authorities (Cumbria County Council) preparing minerals and waste local plans, however it still contains policies of relevance to the district's Local Plan. In particular Local Plans should consider the likely impact of non-waste development on the operation of existing waste facilities, should ensure new development incorporates effective waste storage and collection facilities, and that re-use /recovery opportunities are maximised in new developments to support the waste hierarchy.</p>

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites	The planning policy for traveller sites sets out the required approach to planning for traveller sites to ensure that needs for such accommodation are objectively assessed and met in a fair and positive way.	The Local Plan needs to be prepared in accordance with the Planning Policy for traveller sites and the NPPF, in order to ensure it assess the need for traveller sites and allocates land accordingly.
Preliminary flood risk assessment for England (2018)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/preliminary-flood-risk-assessment-for-england	The PFRA provides a summary of the risk of flooding from main rivers, the sea and reservoirs in the river basins that are wholly or partly within England. It is produced by the Environment Agency and updated every 6 years. It identifies 116 nationally significant flood risk areas by assessing the flood risk to properties, people and communities. Flood Risk Areas determine where flood hazard and risk maps and flood risk management plans must be subsequently produced to meet obligations under the Flood Risk Regulations (2009). The PFRA identifies Kendal as a Flood Risk Area.	The PFRA will be used to inform the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment that is being undertaken to inform the Local Plan. The Local Plan will have regard to the flood risk management plan for Kendal when it is produced. The SA will include objectives around flood risk and assess the potential impacts of the plan on flood risk locally.
Resources and Waste Strategy for England (2018)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england	This strategy sets out how the Government will ensure the country will preserve material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy in England.	The Local Plan should promote resource efficiency and waste minimisation from new developments.
Rural Proofing (2017)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/rural-proofing	These guidelines help policy makers to minimise the challenges that people in rural areas face for example challenges and barriers to business, service provision and quality of life.	The Local Plan should take account of the rural proofing guidelines to ensure that its strategy and policies seek to reduce the challenges faced by South Lakeland's rural population. The Council recognises 'rurality' as a characteristic in its equality impact assessments.
Rural Statement (DEFRA, 2012)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/	The Rural Statement sets out Government's support for rural areas, underling its commitment through the broad range of policies from across the different Government departments. It sets out an agenda for Rural	The Local Plan needs to carefully consider how its rural character and resultant issues can be sustainably

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
	rural-statement-2012	<p>England, described as a contract with rural areas, so they can hold the government to account on its promise to grow the rural economy and support thriving rural communities.</p> <p>The Statement is based around three key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic Growth – the government wants rural businesses to make a sustainable contribution to national growth; - Rural Engagement – the government wants to engage directly with rural communities so that they can see that Government is on their side; and - Quality of Life – the government wants rural people to have fair access to public services and to be actively engaged in shaping the places in which they live. <p>The statement was published the 2010-2015 coalition government and its current status is unclear.</p>	planned for, taking account of the three main priorities in the Rural Statement. The Local Plan should be aware of the policies and initiatives outlined in the Rural Statement in order to ensure that its policies provide a supportive framework for national rural development initiatives.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-our-soils-a-strategy-for-england	<p>The Soil Strategy for England sets out the current policy context on soils and a number of core objectives for policy and research. The strategy's vision is that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them addressed; - soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to adapt to its impacts; - soils in urban areas will be sufficiently valued for the ecosystem services they provide and given appropriate weight in the planning system; - where development occurs, construction practices will ensure that vital functions can be maintained; and - pollution of soils is prevented and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with. 	The Local Plan will need to consider its impacts on soil, for example by limiting the loss of prime agricultural land in the area and seeking to protect rare and carbon rich soils. Impacts on soil of the plan will be assessed through its Sustainability Appraisal.
Surface Water Management An Action Plan 2018	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/surface-water-management-action-plan	<p>Contains actions that the government and others are taking to manage the risk of surface water flooding including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving risk assessment and communication • making sure infrastructure is resilient • clarifying responsibilities for surface water management 	The Local Plan will need to ensure that the surface water and drainage needs and implications of new homes, businesses and infrastructure are properly taken into account in the planning process. It should also take

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • joining up planning for surface water management • building local authority capacity <p>The action plan commits the EA to improving the national surface water mapping and risk assessments and the first improved maps will be available by the end on winter 2020/21.</p>	account of the improved surface water mapping when it becomes available. The SFRA will assess surface water flood risk using the best available information. The SA will assess flood risk effects of the plan's policies and proposals.
The Heritage Statement (2017)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-heritage-statement-2017	<p>The Government's vision and strategy for heritage and the historic environment. It sets out the Government's direction and priorities for England's heritage in the coming years, building on commitments in the Culture White Paper 2016 and the broader Industrial Strategy. It focuses around four themes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role of heritage in creating great places - Getting more people involved in heritage - Promoting the UK's heritage internationally - Supporting and resourcing the heritage sector. 	The Local Plan will need to include a strategic heritage policy, and ensure that new development protects and enhances the historic environment. The effects of the plan on the historic environment will be assessed through the SA.
Strategic plan for the next four years: better outcomes by 2020 (Public Health England)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/public-health-england-strategic-plan	<p>The Public Health England (PHE) Strategic Plan sets out how the organisation intends to protect and improve the public's health and reduce inequalities over the next 4 years. It also outlines actions PHE will take over the next year to achieve these aims and deliver its core functions. It builds on the Department of Health's Shared Delivery Plan, the NHS 5 Year Forward View, and From Evidence into Action.</p> <p>It includes a number of points relevant to planning, including that PHE will support the increasing understanding of the importance of the environmental determinants of health, including climate change, and will provide expert advice on the health aspects of town planning and housing.</p>	<p>The Local Plan review will need to carefully consider the local environmental determinants of health and ensure policies and proposals contribute to improving public health.</p> <p>A Health, Social, Economic and Environmental assessment (HSSE) will be undertaken of the Local Plan in accordance with the Council's assessment framework.</p>
Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment: Historic England Advice Note 8	https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment/	<p>This Historic England Advice Note seeks to provide advice on historic environment considerations as part of the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment process, to ensure that potential impacts on the historic environment are properly assessed and mitigated.</p>	The SA should take account of the advice in the guidance note in assessing the effects on the historic environment.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
	environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/		
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-2017	<p>The Climate Change Act requires the Government to compile every five years its assessment of the risks and opportunities arising for the UK from climate change. It identifies six urgent climate change risks for the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure. - Risks to health, wellbeing and productivity from high temperatures. - Risk of shortages in the public water supply, and for agriculture, energy generation and industry, with impacts on freshwater ecology. - Risks to natural capital, including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity. - Risks to domestic and international food production and trade. - New and emerging pests and diseases, and invasive non-native species, affecting people, plants and animals. 	<p>The Local Plan should acknowledge the six priority areas identified and ensure that policies and site allocations help to address such matters, rather than increasing the risks.</p> <p>The SA will assess the climate change impacts of the Local Plan.</p>
UK Geodiversity Action Plan (2009)	http://www.ukgap.org.uk/action-plan/what-is-the-ukgap.aspx	<p>The UKGAP sets out a framework for geodiversity action across the UK. It has been developed and agreed through wide consultation and dialogue across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland between the organisations, groups and individuals currently involved in geodiversity. It contains objectives across the following six themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Furthering our understanding of geodiversity - Influencing planning policy, legislation and development design - Gathering and maintaining information on our geodiversity - Conserving and managing our geodiversity - Inspiring people to value and care for our geodiversity - Sustaining resources for our geodiversity. 	<p>The Local Plan should seek to ensure that geodiversity is identified and protected through the planning process.</p> <p>The SA will assess potential effects of the plan's policies and proposals on geodiversity.</p>
UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69412/pb10589-	<p>A UK strategic framework for sustainable development covering the period up to 2020. This framework includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a shared understanding of sustainable development - a vision of what we are trying to achieve and the guiding principles we all need to follow to achieve it - our sustainable development priorities for UK action at home and internationally, and 	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that sustainable development is at its core, and the SA will assess the sustainability effects of the Local Plan to ensure positive impacts are maximised and harm is minimised.</p>

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
	securing-the-future-050307.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - indicators to monitor the key issues on a UK basis. <p>The strategy set out the following goal: “The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. For the UK Government and the Devolved Administrations, that goal will be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment; and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing. This will be done in ways that protect and enhance the physical and natural environment, and use resources and energy as efficiently as possible. Government must promote a clear understanding of, and commitment to, sustainable development so that all people can contribute to the overall goal through their individual decisions. Similar objectives will inform all our international endeavours, with the UK actively promoting multilateral and sustainable solutions to today’s most pressing environmental, economic and social problems. There is a clear obligation on more prosperous nations both to put their own house in order, and to support other countries in the transition towards a more equitable and sustainable world.”</p>	
Waste Management Plan for England (2013)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england	<p>The Waste Management Plan follows the EU principle of waste hierarchy. This requires that prevention of waste, preparing for reuse and recycling should be given priority order in any waste legislation and policy. From this principle a key objective of The Plan is to reduce the level of waste going to landfill and to encourage recycling. The Plan provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and fulfils the mandatory requirements of article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD).</p> <p>Includes the target that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled. (b) at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery. 	The Local Plan should promote sustainable construction and the minimisation of waste in the development process. It should ensure new development encourages recycling by ensuring adequate waste collection and storage facilities.

Regional

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change: A framework for action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside (2011)	http://www.greeninfrastructureenw.co.uk/climatechange/	The framework is a guidance document that can be used to aid policy development and delivery. It sets out a vision, the cases for combatting climate change and for green infrastructure, the policy and legislative context, as well as information on the development and its potential future delivery. It recommends actions, partners and mechanisms across the different climate change services green infrastructure can provide, and presents maps, images, case studies, and links for further information. It highlights that green infrastructure can help combat and adapt to climate change in a number of ways e.g. managing surface water, managing high temperatures, carbon storage and sequestration, managing river flooding, food production, material substitution (e.g. using wood products or other natural products in construction), providing low carbon fuels, reducing the need to travel by car, helping species adapt, managing visitor pressure	The Local Plan should carefully assess and consider the multifunctional roles of green infrastructure and how it can help mitigate and adapt to climate change.
North West and North Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2 (2010)	http://www.mycoastline.org.uk/info/1/shoreline_management/3/	The North-West England and North Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2 (SMP2) (July 2010) provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with erosion and flooding along the region's coast, between Great Orme's Head in North Wales and the Scottish Borders. It is a non-statutory, high level, policy document for coastal flood and erosion risk management planning. The Cumbria Coastal Strategy will sit underneath the SMP and provide additional local detail around coastal management. The SMP aims to achieve sustainable flood and coastal risk management by achieving as many of the objectives for people, nature, heritage and the economy as possible while working with natural processes wherever possible. The SMP2 splits the shoreline into a number of cell areas, and for each one proposes a policy approach to future management of 'hold the line', 'advance the line', 'managed realignment' or 'no active intervention'. The South Lakeland Local Plan area falls within 'sub-cell 11c' of the coastline covered in the SMP which extends from Rossall Point on the Wyre coast through to Hodbarrow point and includes the Wyre, Lune, Kent, Leven and Duddon estuaries..	The Local Plan should have regard to the proposed policy approaches for the areas of shoreline in the district and assess coastal flood risk and erosion risks in planning for new development. The SFRA should assess coastal flood risk and this will inform the Local Plan. The SA will also assess flood risk effects arising from the Local Plan.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
North West Marine Plan (in preparation)	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/north-west-marine-plan	The North West Marine Plan will provide a spatial planning framework for the marine area. A consultation on the draft plan ('iteration3') took place in early 2019 which sought views on preferred draft policies.	The Local Plan should have regard to the policies in the Marine Plan and ensure that its policies and proposals are in accordance with Marine Plan policies and ensure integration between marine and land use planning. The Council will need to ensure it works with the Marine Management Organisation under the duty to cooperate as the Local Plan is prepared.
North West River Basin District River Basin Management Plan (2015), comprising: The Plan – Part 1: River Basin District Summary The Plan – Part 2: Planning overview and additional information The Plan: Maps, data and supporting information.	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015#north-west-river-basin-district-rbmp:-2015	The purpose of the RBMP is to provide a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. To achieve this, and because water and land uses are closely linked it also informs decisions on land use planning. It aims to prevent water bodies deteriorating and includes a number of measures around preventing deterioration, reducing pollution of groundwater, reversing trends and meeting water body and protected area objectives.	The Local Plan should ensure that its policies and proposals do not adversely affect water quality and the SA will assess potential effects on the water environment.
North West river basin district flood risk management plan (2016)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/north-west-river-basin-district-flood-risk-management-plan	The management plan sets out information on flood risk for the North West river basin district from 2015 to 2021 and sets out the aims and actions needed to manage the risk.	The Local Plan should ensure its policies and proposals help reduce flood risk, and the SA will assess potential impacts on flood risk.
Northern Powerhouse Strategy (2016)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/northern-	The Northern Powerhouse strategy explains how the government will work with local stakeholders to address key barriers to productivity in the region. The government will invest in transport infrastructure to improve connections between and within the North's towns, cities and counties;	The Local Plan will take account of any interventions and infrastructure improvements arising from the Northern Powerhouse Strategy and consider how

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	powerhouse-strategy	work with local areas to raise education and skills levels across the North; ensure the North is an excellent place to start and grow a business; and ensure the Northern Powerhouse is recognised worldwide as an excellent opportunity for trade and investment.	the district links with the rest of the North.
Strategic Transport Plan – Transport for the North (2018)	https://transportforthenorth.com/stp/	<p>The Strategic Plan sets out a vision for the next 30 years to transform the North's road, rail, sea and air connections to help drive long term economic growth. It explains the need for investment in transport areas across the North and identifies priority areas for improved connectivity. The objectives of the draft plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase efficiency, reliability, integration and resilience in the transport system • Transform economic performance • Improve inclusivity, health and access to opportunities for all • Promote and enhance the built, historic and natural environment. <p>The strategy seeks to achieve a zero carbon public transport system by 2050, decarbonisation of rail by 2040 and a rapid increase in the number of electric vehicle public charging points.</p> <p>The strategy identifies a number of 'strategic development corridors' that reflect economic links and represent where the largest gaps between demand and performance currently exist. South Lakeland and Cumbria lie within two of the corridors – the 'Connecting the energy coasts' corridor and the 'West Coast – Sheffield City Region' corridor</p>	The Local Plan should recognise the strategic links between South Lakeland and the wider North and consider how planned strategic transport interventions could present opportunities for the district. The Local Plan should support the decarbonisation of the transport network.
Water Resources Management Plan (united Utilities, August 2019)	https://www.unitedutilities.com/corporate/about-us/our-future-plans/water-resources/water-resources-management-plan/	The Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) defines United Utilities' strategy to achieve a long term, best value and sustainable plan for water supplies in the North East. It ensures that UU has an adequate supply to meet demand over the 25 years from 2020 to 2045 whilst ensuring the supply system is resilient to drought and other hazards.	

Sub-Regional

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan, Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership (2001) and Cumbria BAP Species List Updated 2009	https://www.cumbriawildlifetrust.org.uk/sites/default/files/2018-05/cumbria-biodiversity-action-plan-species-updated-list-2009.pdf	<p>The Biodiversity Action Plan for Cumbria seeks to conserve biodiversity and all the complicated natural systems that it supports which are vital to the survival of the planet and of human life itself. To do this it identifies a number of key species and habitats which need to be protected.</p> <p>In 2009 an updated list was published to increase the initial list of 40 species to 268 to ensure that all of the UK BAP species present in Cumbria were included in the list.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the BAP in terms of its objectives and ensure that it does not compromise the habitats and species that the BAP seeks to protect.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal will assess the Local Plan's impact on biodiversity and should take into account the objectives of the Cumbria BAP in doing so.</p>
Cumbria Coastal Strategy (consultation on draft strategy Oct-Nov 2019 and will be finalised January 2020)	https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/cs/	<p>The Cumbria Coastal Strategy (CCS) will be a plan to evaluate and manage the risks related to coastal flooding and erosion along the Cumbrian coastline on a long-term scale. Following on from the North West Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2) which covered the coastline from the Great Orme in North Wales to the Scottish Border, the need for a more focused Strategy was identified. The CCS will assess the existing condition of land and flood defences along the coastline and build on the existing proposals set out in the SMP2, identifying potential future interventions required.</p> <p>The key objectives of the Cumbria Coastal Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to evaluate the risk of flooding and erosion along the Cumbrian coastline - identify properties and infrastructure at risk - identify and evaluate potential long-term solutions - form a robust and objective evidence base - to provide a framework for future infrastructure and development. 	<p>The vision and objectives of the finalised strategy will need to be taken account of in the Local Plan and SA. It will need to take account of any specific risks and potential solutions identified for areas of coastline in the district.</p>

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Cumbria Infrastructure Plan (2016)	https://www.thecumbrialep.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/31341_Cumbria-LEP-Infrastructure-Plan_FINAL_v2-2.pdf	<p>This plan was prepared by the Cumbria Local Economic Partnership and sets out the key infrastructure projects that are considered necessary to unlock economic growth in Cumbria. It includes a number of priority schemes relevant to South Lakeland including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbrian coastal railway enhancements • Flood resilience and mitigation • 4G and broadband connectivity • Rail station improvements • Town centre transport improvements • A590 road enhancements • Ulverston bypass • Electrification of Furness Line and Lakes Line • Strategic development site enabling (including Scroggs Wood employment site, Kendal and Croftlands housing site, Ulverston) 	<p>The Local Plan should consider the infrastructure required to support development and economic growth. This will be undertaken in an updated Infrastructure Delivery Plan which will have regard to the Cumbria Infrastructure Plan.</p>
Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030	https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals-waste/MWLP/home.asp	<p>The CMWLP is a single document with three sections: - strategic policies, development control policies and site allocations. The CMWLP sets out the Council's vision and strategy for waste management and minerals development. Objectives around minerals and waste development include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change to be taken account of e.g. in energy use and transport. - Local economic benefits to be maximised. - Waste minimisation measures and waste hierarchy to be implemented, increase of re-use and recycling and minimisation of landfill, and provision of waste facilities to support this. - Waste to be managed as close to where it is produced as possible. - Sustainable supply of mineral resources for local, regional and national markets. - Minimise the need for new mining and quarrying through sustainable use of existing resources. - Identification and safeguarding of mineral resources. - Economic benefits of minerals and waste development to be maximised without harming the environment. 	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the objectives of the CMWLP, and take account of relevant designations in considering allocations e.g. minerals consultation and safeguarding areas, which should be displayed on the Policies Map.</p> <p>The Local Plan should promote the prudent use of natural resources and the minimisation of waste.</p>

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural and historic environment to be protected and where possible enhanced, e.g. through restoration. - Environmental impacts of minerals and waste developments to be minimised. - Increased community and stakeholder involvement and ownership of minerals and waste planning. 	
Cumbria Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2024 “The Four Pronged Attack”	https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/538/755/1929/42117101656.pdf	<p>This is the Economic Plan for the County prepared by the Local Enterprise Partnership. The four priority themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advanced manufacturing growth - Nuclear and energy excellence - Vibrant rural and visitor economy - Strategic connectivity of the M6 corridor <p>Objectives to be achieved by 2024 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create 15,000 additional full-time equivalent jobs; - Boost Cumbria’s economy by £600m more than current predictions through targeted investment in key projects; - Increase the county’s GVA growth by 0.6 percentage points above current forecasts, yielding a GVA growth rate of 2.2% during the plan period; - Support the local planning authorities to deliver 30,000 new homes through their Local Plans; - Raise skill levels through working with local education and training providers, reducing the proportion of Cumbria’s firms facing a skills gap by 3%; - Increase visitor expenditure by over £500m; - Increase the number of businesses reporting growth by 5% through the Cumbria Growth Hub support; - Achieve 100% coverage of superfast broadband. 	<p>The Local Plan should seek to contribute the strategic objectives of the Cumbria LEP, for examples in areas such as facilitating new homes and economic growth and promoting superfast broadband coverage.</p> <p>The SA will assess the economic effects of the plan and includes objectives around supporting jobs growth and facilitating higher paid jobs.</p> <p>The Strategy is being effectively superseded by the Cumbria Local Industrial Strategy so the Local Plan will need to have regard to the LIS.</p>
Cumbria Local Industrial Strategy (final draft)	https://www.thecumbrialep.co.uk/local-industrial-strategy/	<p>This is the new strategy from the Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership to replace the Strategic Economic Plan. It is the County’s response to the national Industrial Strategy. It presents a vision to make Cumbria “<i>The place to live, work and invest sustainably – where exceptional industry</i></p>	<p>The Local Plan should support the Local Industrial Strategy through its policies and proposals relating to economic growth and employment sites, to help facilitate increases in higher paid jobs</p>

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		<p><i>and innovation meets a breathtakingly beautiful and productive landscape”.</i></p> <p>It includes five strategic objectives around the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing and using Cumbria's talent pool. • Capitalising on Cumbria's productivity, innovation and enterprise potential. • Exploiting underdeveloped economic opportunities to help get a better balanced economy. • Ensuring that all residents contribute by sharing prosperity and opportunity (inclusive growth). • Improving connectivity across the County, particularly east-west connections to the M6 corridor, and digital connectivity. 	<p>and in GVA. Its approach to housing development should also consider the ambitions of the Local Industrial Strategy and how housing development can support economic objectives.</p> <p>The SA will assess the economic effects of the plan and includes objectives around supporting jobs growth and facilitating higher paid jobs.</p>
Cumbria County Council Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document (2007)	https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/renewable-energy/windEnergy.asp	This guidance has been developed jointly by the Cumbrian local planning authorities to support the implementation of renewable energy policies in local authorities' plan-making and provides consistent guidance for wind energy development across the County.	The Local Plan should ensure an up to date policy position regarding wind energy that has regard to the SPD and consider whether this is in need of updating given national policy changes since its adoption.
Cumbria Commissioning Strategy for Care and Support delivered for Adult Social Care (2016-20)	https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/535/7022/424509448.pdf	<p>Strategic actions and objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the pressure on the care system by commissioning and developing universal and targeted prevention services. • Reduction in overall number of placements of Older People in residential and nursing care, with priority given to people with high-level needs. Increasing the use of 'support at home' services for Older People with lower level eligible needs. Increasing the supply of Extra Care and other supported housing. Increasing the resilience of the care market for 'Care with Nursing' and Dementia Care. • Shifting the focus from buildings-based day services to support within the community. • Better commissioning of Learning Disabilities services. • Better commissioning of mental health services. 	The Local Plan should carefully consider how the housing needs of older people and those requiring care can best be met, by making provision for extra care housing and ensuring new housing is suitable for a wide range of people. This will help support the objectives of the Cumbria Strategy by helping reduce the need for residential and nursing home care.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
Cumbria Cycling Strategy 2017-22	https://councilportal.cumbria.gov.uk/documents/s66323/Appendix%20Cumbria%20Cycling%20Strategy.pdf	<p>The strategy has four main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting cycling as part of a healthy lifestyle; • Enabling cycling to support the Cumbrian economy; • Promoting Cumbria as an excellent place to cycle; and • Improving the cycling infrastructure to enable more cycling. <p>The Cumbria Cycling Strategy shares the objectives of the Government Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy, issued in April 2017, to deliver cycling infrastructure that enables more people to cycle, more often.</p>	The Local Plan should promote cycling through its strategy, allocations and policies. The infrastructure planning alongside the Local Plan should identify infrastructure gaps in the cycling network, and the Council should work with Cumbria County Council to secure improvements to cycling routes and infrastructure as part of new developments.
Cumbria Development Design Guide (2017)	https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/flood/cumbria-development-design-guide.aspx	Prepared by Cumbria County Council, the highways authority and Lead Local Flood Authority, the document provides detailed guidance in relation to highways design and surface water management in new developments.	The Local Plan should ensure its policies are consistent with the Cumbria Development Design Guide to ensure high quality new developments.
Cumbria Extra Care Housing and Supported Living Strategy 2016-25	https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/e-library/Content/Internet/327/6548/425289574.pdf	<p>The main intention and objective of the strategy is to increase the amount of Extra Care housing and Supported living across Cumbria.</p> <p>It identifies a shortfall in Cumbria of 2,101 units by 2025, with a shortfall of 500 units in South Lakeland.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should promote and support the delivery of Extra Care housing and consider opportunities for allocating sites for this use.</p> <p>The SA should reflect the objective to provide suitable housing for older people and those with specialist needs.</p>
Cumbria Flood Action Plan – reducing flood risk from source to sea	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cumbria-flood-action-plan	<p>The Cumbria Flood Action Plan was prepared following the devastating floods of winter 2015/16. It comprises over 100 actions, intended to help deliver an integrated and catchment based approach to reducing flood risk. The actions are grouped into the following 5 themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening defences • Upstream management • Maintenance 	The Local Plan should be based on an up to date understanding of flood risk following Storm Desmond, through an updated Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. The strategy allocations and policies should support the action

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resilience Water level management boards <p>There are a number of actions that relate directly to planning and plan-making, including one to update long term spatial plans in response to Storm Desmond.</p>	<p>plan in minimising flood risk to local communities.</p> <p>Flood risk should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>
Cumbria Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2029	https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/537/6379/6402/436619448.pdf	<p>The Cumbria Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2029 sets out the vision and priorities that will shape how the Cumbria Health and Wellbeing Board will work together over the next ten years. The strategy underpins the Board's ultimate aim to improve the overall health and wellbeing of the people of Cumbria and reduce health inequalities. The key themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the health of the population as a whole Providing high quality, integrated, person-centred care Tackling the wider determinants of health and wellbeing Improving health and wellbeing throughout the life course. <p>The strategy provides a number of priorities for immediate focus around this theme and a number are relevant to spatial planning including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing social isolation Availability of good quality housing that meets the needs of Cumbria's people throughout their lives. Develop the physical transport infrastructure in Cumbria to make it a great place to walk and cycle. 	<p>Health and wellbeing should be embedded into the Local Plan, and the relationship between public health and planning should be made clear in the document.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to support the priorities in the health and wellbeing strategy around fostering social inclusion, providing good quality housing and enabling more walking and cycling.</p> <p>Health objectives from the health and wellbeing strategy should be reflected in the SA framework.</p>
Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation programme (Cumbria County Council, LDNPA, English Heritage, 2009)	https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/countryside/historic-environment/historiclandscapecharacterisation.asp	<p>This piece of work was undertaken to map the elements of Cumbria's historic landscape using GIS. The output is a series of interactive maps that characterise the historic dimension of the County's environments.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the historic landscape of the area when developing plans and proposals.</p> <p>The SA will assess the plan's impacts on the historic environment and landscape character and should be informed by the historic landscape characterisation programme.</p>

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
Cumbria Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2008 – 2020 (jointly produced by Cumbria County Council and Cumbrian districts)	https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/534/39339153747.pdf	Reflects targets in higher level (national/international) policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2020 biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) going to landfill must be reduced to 35% of the total BMW (by weight) produced in 1995. - By 2020 50% of household waste to be recycled or composted. - By 2020 to recover value from 75% of municipal waste. 	The Local Plan should promote resource efficiency and the minimisation of waste generation through new development. Waste minimisation should be reflected in the SA objectives.
Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit (Cumbria County Council and District Councils – March 2011)	cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/countryside/countryside-landscape/Land/LandCharacter.asp	The Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit maps and describes the character of different landscape types across the county and provides guidance to help maintain their distinctiveness. The Guidance and Toolkit is intended to help planners, developers and other interested parties to understand and manage landscape resources and help Local Planning Authorities to develop policy and make decision based on sound landscape character information to help manage, conserve and enhance landscape character in the future.	The Local Plan will take this guidance and toolkit into account as an important part of the evidence base to inform its strategy and site selection to ensure landscape impacts are minimised. It will enable the landscape impacts of the plan to be robustly assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal.
Cumbria Local Industrial Strategy (draft) (Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership)	https://www.thecumbrialep.co.uk/local-industrial-strategy/	Draft Strategy Vision: The destination of choice to live, visit, work, build a career in a location where outstanding natural beauty and visitor experience meets world-class industry, innovation, energy generation and rural economy Draft Strategy overall objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise Cumbria's productivity levels - Stem the population decline and see the working age population and workforce grow - Ensure that future growth is inclusive – more people have access to better paid and fulfilling work 	The Local Plan should consider how its policies and proposals can contribute towards the objectives in the Local Industrial Strategy. The SA will assess the economic effects of the Local Plan.
Cumbria Planning Obligations Policy	https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/538/755/1599/41590142248.pdf	The policy sets out the County Council's approach to securing the services and infrastructure necessary to mitigate potential adverse impacts of new development. It sets out how the County will calculate and request developer contributions for highways, transport and travel plans, education, community safety, surface water management, social care and fire safety.	The Local Plan will need to consider the viability implications of the Planning Obligations Policy and reflect the requirements in policy wording.

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Cumbria Public Health Strategy	https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/e-library/Content/Internet/535/17253/4366311916.pdf	<p>The new Public Health strategy explains that the overall public health approach for Cumbria can be seen as having three main strands – health protection, life course approach (starting well, developing well, ageing well, dying well), and wider determinants of health and wellbeing including social, environmental and economic factors. The strategy focuses on the third of these strands, focussing on creating the conditions in which people can be healthy.</p> <p>The strategy is adapted from the ‘five capitals’ model and states that a community is health and sustainable when it has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural assets – a high quality natural environment that provides opportunities for engagement with the natural world. • Human assets – people with the skills, knowledge, and experience that give them the capacity to take part in society and have meaningful and fulfilling lives. • Social assets – a good social infrastructure, with networks and institutions that allow people to connect to each other. • Physical assets – a good physical infrastructure including housing, transport and a commercial environment that promotes healthy behaviours. • Financial assets – adequate financial resources that are fairly distributed. <p>Based on these five capitals and the World Health Organisation’s Healthy Cities model, the strategy presents a vision with 5 key components around planet, people, participation, place and prosperity. It also presents a number of key aims, many of which are highly relevant to spatial planning including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and enhance Cumbria’s green and blue spaces, ensuring that everyone in the County has good access to a high quality natural environment. • To promote Cumbria’s biodiversity through protection and enhancement of a wide variety of wildlife habitats. 	<p>Health and wellbeing should be embedded into the Local Plan, and the relationship between public health and planning should be made clear in the document.</p> <p>The importance of the quality of places in determining health is at the core of the Public Health strategy and the role of the Local Plan in shaping places to help promote health and wellbeing needs to be acknowledged.</p> <p>Public health objectives should be reflected in the SA framework.</p>

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To become a 'carbon neutral' County and to mitigate the likely impact of existing climate change. • To improve air quality in Cumbria through action on transport, industrial, agricultural and domestic emissions. • To ensure that all communities in Cumbria have good access to a wide range of leisure opportunities, including promoting improved availability and affordability of leisure options. • To ensure that planning authorities across Cumbria develop and implement policy in support of this strategy, including focusing on active transport, green space, quality housing, availability of healthy food, carbon reduction and creation of employment opportunities. • To develop the physical transport infrastructure to make it low carbon and more active, including making Cumbria a great place to walk, cycle, and use electric vehicles, and to ensure that the public transport system in Cumbria provides a viable alternative to car ownership, particularly for the most rural communities. • To improve the housing stock across Cumbria, ensuring that everyone has access to safe, warm, affordable housing, and that new housing supports wider aims including carbon reduction, climate change resilience, energy security, and adaptability. 	
Cumbria Renewable Energy Capacity and Deployment study (2011)	https://cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/renewable-energy/renewableEnergyStudy.asp	The Cumbria Renewable Energy Capacity and Deployment Study provides information on the potential renewable energy resources that could be harnessed across the County. It will be used to help develop policy and make future planning decisions through the Local Development Frameworks. These are being produced by the district councils and national park authorities. The County Council could also use it to help develop a county wide Energy Policy. The study sets out the opportunities and constraints to delivering renewable energy in Cumbria. It indicates the suitability of a range of technologies, taking into account the varied environmental, social and economic issues that relate to their installation and operation. It shows that the amount of renewable energy generated in	<p>The Local Plan should take into account the findings of the study in the preparation of its planning policies to support renewable energy production.</p> <p>The promotion of renewable energy should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		Cumbria could potentially be doubled, increasing it from 295MW to 606MW.	
Cumbria Surface Water Management Plan (2010-12)	https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/538/755/1929/42117104122.pdf	<p>The Cumbria SWMP assesses the risks of surface water flooding across the County and sets out a strategy to manage and reduce the risk. It comprises of three parts and is accompanied by an Action Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phase 1 – Strategic Risk Assessment – broad assessment of surface water flood risk across Cumbria and classification of 1km squares. - Phase 2 – Intermediate Risk Assessment – further assessment of locations identified in Phase 1 as being at significant risk, and refinement to 16 locations for detailed modelling/further site visits. Included Ulverston, Kendal and Grange-over-Sands in SLDC planning area. Ulverston was then taken forward to Phase 3. Ulverston and Kendal were identified as local ‘critical drainage areas’ in the SWMP. - Phase 3 – Options and Action Plans. 	<p>Ulverston and Kendal were identified through the SWMP as local ‘critical drainage areas’ due to the significant challenges posed by surface water flooding in these areas. The new Local Plan and SA should seek to reduce surface water flood risk.</p> <p>The SWMP advises that in Kendal new development should preserve and utilise existing landscape features to help re-create natural greenfield runoff processes. It specifies that a Flood Risk Assessment should be undertaken in the Stock Beck area to investigate current pinch points.</p> <p>In Ulverston the SWMP highlights drainage problems in the area to the south of Swarthmoor and the associated sub-catchment, and also the area between Dragley Beck and Ulverston Canal. The SWMP acknowledges opportunities to improve drainage arrangements through new development and highlights the important role that SuDS can play.</p>
Draft Local Geodiversity Action Plan for Cumbria, Cumbria RIGS (2009)	https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/538/7	<p>The Cumbria LGAP includes a number of objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a Cumbria LGAP - Carry out a geodiversity audit of Cumbria 	The Local Plan should be based on a good understanding of geodiversity, using information prepared by Cumbria GeoConservation. It should include

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
	55/1929/1982/39730152435.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a continuous strategic approach to partnership and involvement in the LGAP - Disseminate geodiversity information - Raise awareness of the region's geodiversity - Monitor and update the LGAP - Establish a sustainable conservation and management programme to ensure the long term protection of the geodiversity of Cumbria. 	<p>policies to protect the district's geodiversity.</p> <p>The protection of geodiversity should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>
Kent and Leven Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/kent-and-leven-catchment-flood-management-plan	<p>The plan gives an overview of the flood risk in the Kent Leven catchment and sets out the Environment Agency's preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years.</p> <p>The plan aims to promote more sustainable approaches to managing flood risk. It presents preferred policy options for each of the sub areas in the catchment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take full account of flood risk and promote sustainable flood risk management. It should take account of the policy options and key messages in the CFMP for local sub areas.</p> <p>The SA should have an objective in relation to flood risk.</p>
Local Flood Risk Management Strategy	https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/flooding/Local-Flood-Risk-Management-Strategy.asp	<p>The Strategy includes five policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in flood risk to the people of Cumbria. - Increased knowledge and awareness of the factors affecting flood risk across Cumbria. - Ensure that flood risk management is integrated within the planning process in Cumbria - Facilitate close partnership working between all risk management authorities. - Improve Community Resilience through awareness of flood risk. <p>It also includes an Action Plan which identifies a range of actions by various bodies. In particular for South Lakeland it identifies areas with significant surface water flooding challenges and provides guidance for new developments – e.g. sustainable surface water management, retaining landscape features, provision of green spaces within masterplans.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the strategy's objectives and ensure that flood risk is given sufficient priority. Policies should ensure the requirements in the action Plan are incorporated. Allocations should be based on a thorough assessment of flood risk.</p> <p>The SA should include an objective in relation to flood risk.</p>
Local Transport Plan 3 Moving Cumbria Forward	cumbria.gov.uk/roads-transport/publications	The 3rd Local Transport Plan for Cumbria is a statutory document that sets out how roads, footways, cycleways, rights of way and bus and train services in Cumbria will be improved and managed. The new Plan	The Local Plan should align its objectives relating to transport with the priorities of the Local Transport Plan and

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
LTP3 Strategy 2011-2026 (Cumbria County Council)	c-transport-road-safety/transportplan/3rdcumbriatransportplan.asp	<p>contains a strategy for the years, 2011 to 2026, the policies to implement the strategy and a rolling programme of implementation plans showing where funding will be directed.</p> <p>It sets the following local priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - safe, strong and inclusive communities; - health and well-being throughout life; - a sustainable and prosperous economy; - effective connections between people and places; - world class environmental quality and in doing so minimises carbon emissions. 	should promote sustainable travel in line with the Cumbria wide plan.

Local

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
South Lakeland District Council Climate Change Policy	https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/media/6454/sldc-climate-change-policy-2019.pdf	<p>The Council's climate change policy is a statement of the Council's commitment to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with central government and neighbouring Councils to contribute, at a local level, to the delivery of the target for carbon dioxide reduction set out in the UK Carbon budget by 2022. • Participate in local and regional networks for support. • Develop plans and support projects with our partners and local communities to progressively address the causes and the impacts of climate change, according to our local priorities, securing maximum benefit for our communities. • Publicly declare, within appropriate plans and strategies, the commitment to achieve a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from our own authority's operations, especially energy sourcing and use, travel and transport, waste production and disposal and the purchasing of goods and services. • Assess the risk associated with climate change and the implications for our services and our communities of climate change impacts and adapt accordingly. 	The Local Plan must recognise and respond to the climate change challenge and objectives around climate change must be integrated within the SA. The Local Plan will need to carefully assess the risks from climate change for example in assessing flood risk to potential development sites, and also to develop proactive planning policies that ensure that new development contributes to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions where possible and is resilient to the impacts of climate change.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage all sectors in our local community to take the opportunity to adapt to the impacts of climate change, to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions and to make public their commitment to action. Monitor the progress of our plans against the actions needed and publish the result. 	
South Lakeland District Council Climate Change Action Plan (in preparation)	https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/news/climate-change-action-stepped-up/	<p>The Council is preparing a Climate Change action plan following its declaration of a climate emergency and publication of a climate change strategy. The action plan will set out a list of actions that the Council will undertake to reduce its carbon emissions as an organisation and to encourage others to do the same.</p> <p>Some draft actions have been published arising from 'climate conversations' with communities, around areas such as working with the County Council to agree a date for a zero carbon target, delivering additional cycle routes, meeting with developers to discuss sustainable design in new developments and designating locations for wildflower meadows.</p> <p>This work is being developed into an action plan that should be published late 2019 and will be informed by an updated assessment of emissions.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to identify any actions in the action plan that relate to planning and consider how they can be addressed through new or revised planning policies.</p> <p>The SA will assess the Local Plan's effects in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>
Neighbouring Local Planning Authorities' Local Plans	Councils' Local Plan web pages: Lancaster Copeland LDNP Barrow Eden	<p>The neighbouring planning authorities of Lancaster, Copeland, Lake District National Park, Barrow in Furness and Eden have Local Plans that set out their development strategy and planning policies.</p> <p>All have objectives to meet their housing and economic development needs whilst protecting and enhancing their environments and ensuring development is sustainable.</p>	The Local Plan review will need to identify strategic cross boundary issue with neighbouring planning authorities and ensure that the duty to cooperate is met. Statements of common ground will be prepared to address strategic cross boundary issues.
South Lakeland Council Plan	https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/your-council/council-plan/	The Council Plan sets out the vision and priorities for the Council. It presents the vision "Working together to make South Lakeland the best place to live, work and explore".	The Local Plan is a key route by which many of the Council Plan priorities can be achieved. The objectives in the Local Plan will need to be aligned with Council Plan priorities. In reviewing planning

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	business/council-documents/council-plan/	<p>The Council Plan sets out three priorities around housing and communities, economy and culture and health and environment.</p> <p>It includes a wide range of actions that will help to achieve the vision including, preparing a new Local Plan, delivering infrastructure, delivering affordable housing, ensuring new development is sustainable, energy efficient and flood resilient, attracting inward investment, unlocking development sites, developing attractive town centres, making the best use of parks and open spaces, improving air quality, encouraging cycling and walking and minimising our carbon footprint.</p>	<p>policies and developing new ones consideration will need to be given as to how the plan and its policies can help deliver Council Plan outcomes.</p>
<p>South Lakeland Local Plan: Core Strategy (2010)</p> <p>Land Allocations (2013)</p> <p>Arnsdale & Silverdale AONB (2019)</p> <p>Development Management Policies (2019)</p>	https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/south-lakeland-local-plan/the-local-plan/	<p>These documents comprise the existing Local Plan for the district and contain range of objectives, policies and proposals for the sustainable development of the area until 2025.</p> <p>These documents will be reviewed and updated as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will review and update the currently adopted Local Plan documents to ensure that they are in accordance with current national policy, that they are effective in their implementation, and that they reflect updated ambitions, targets etc in recently published plans and strategies at local, national and international levels.</p> <p>The SA will be an integral part of the review of the existing Local Plan to ensure sustainability benefits are maximised and new opportunities are sought to increase the sustainability of new development.</p>
<p>South Lakeland Active Travel Position Statement (2017)</p>	https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/media/3909/active-travel-position-statement-june-2017.pdf	<p>The statement sets out why and how the Council is working to promote active travel (walking and cycling).</p> <p>The position statement is supported by an internal working group and action plan.</p> <p>Its main objective is to increase walking and cycling in the district, and work is focussed around three priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving health and wellbeing 	<p>The Local Plan should support and promote active travel through its strategy, site allocations and policies.</p> <p>Increased walking and cycling should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting a move across to active and sustainable transport - Improving the quality of the environment. 	
South Lakeland Building Financial Resilience Together – Partner Action Plan	http://democracy.southlakeland.gov.uk/documents/s24770/Update%20on%20the%20Building%20Financial%20Resilience%20Project%20-%20Appendix%201.pdf	<p>The Council's Building Financial Resilience Together project seeks to progress partnership working with the aim of ensuring that no one in South Lakeland is excluded from an acceptable standard of living. It aims to identify and help people in the district who are disadvantaged.</p> <p>It includes a number of actions under the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase partner collaboration and publicise support available to public • Build local wealth • Increase access to skills and education • Reduce fuel poverty • Food waste and re-distribution • Promote and increase sign up to EA flood warning service 	The Local Plan should consider how it can contribute to the aims of the project for example in ensuring flood risk is not increased through new development and that new buildings are as energy efficient, and also consider how accessibility to skills and education facilities can be improved.
South Lakeland Housing Strategy 2016-2025 and Action Plan	https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/media/2850/housingstrategy-2016-pdf-2.pdf https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/media/2592/sldc-housing-strategy-action-plan-2016-pdf.pdf	<p>Five housing priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Developing new affordable and open market homes to meet need and support economic growth. Providing specialist housing and services to improve the health and well-being of older, young and vulnerable people. Improving housing standards, particularly energy efficiency, to improve the health and well-being of all residents. Making best use of the existing housing stock to create sustainable communities. Preventing and reducing homelessness. <p>Key targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To enable the completion of 1,000 new affordable homes for rent in the period 2014 to 2025. To enable the completion of 750 new affordable homes for sale in the period 2014 to 2025. To enable the completion of up to 6,700 new homes (market and affordable) in the period 2015 to 2025. 	The Local Plan will be reviewed in collaboration with housing strategy officers in the Council to ensure it aligns with the Housing Strategy and Action Plan. The Local Plan Review may also influence future reviews to the Housing Strategy as some of the targets were derived from the existing Local Plan (e.g. with respect to housing completion targets).

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		<p>4. To enable the completion of 500 new self-build homes in the period 2015 to 2025.</p> <p>5. To enable the completion of 300 new extra care housing homes in the period 2016 to 2025 (target jointly agreed with Cumbria County Council).</p> <p>6. To reduce the % of private sector homes with category 1 hazards (those most serious to the health of inhabitants) from 21.8% to less than 15% by 2025.</p> <p>7. To reduce the percentage of homes in the lowest energy performance certificate (EPC) bands (F and G) from 16.4% to less than 10% by 2025 (in terms of rented homes to reduce to 0% by 2020 in line with national legislation).</p> <p>8. To reduce the number of long-term empty homes (those over 2 years) by 20% by 2025.</p> <p>A. 9. To ensure the number of homeless households living in temporary accommodation will be no more than 20 at any one time.</p>	
South Lakeland and Eden Older Person's Housing Strategy 2018-2025	https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/media/5648/older-persons-housing-strategy.pdf	<p>The five priorities of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting existing services – making sure older people and stakeholders are aware of existing services that may benefit them. - Making best use of existing homes – through handy person scheme, disabled facilities grant and fuel efficiency measures. - Assisting those who wish to downsize – ensure advice is available - Increasing the supply of housing suitable for older people – the need to new housing to be easily accessible/adaptable, the need for bungalow provision and specialist housing e.g. extra care. - Partnership working – cross cutting theme of partnership working with public, private and third sector stakeholders. 	The Local Plan should address the priorities of the strategy, particularly by reviewing the housing needs of older people and facilitating the provision of suitable housing.
South Lakeland Air Quality Action Plan (2016) and progress reports (2017,2018)	https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/your-environment/pollution/air-quality/	<p>The Action Plan contains a number of propriety actions to improve air quality, particularly in Kendal where an Air Quality Management Area has been designated.</p> <p>The actions centre around traffic management, freight and delivery management (e.g. HGVs), promoting low emission transport (e.g. reducing bus emissions, promoting electric vehicles), and highway improvements.</p>	The Local Plan should ensure that through its policies and proposals that harmful effects on air quality are avoided where possible, through for example the development strategy and facilitation of sustainable transport modes.

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			The SA will assess the Local Plan's impacts on air quality objectives.
Arnsdale and Silverdale AONB Management Plan 2019-2024	https://www.arnsdalesilverdaleaonb.org.uk/what-we-do/the-management-plan/	<p>The management plan 2019-24 includes the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve, enhance and improve understanding of the natural beauty, landscape and seascape character, and special qualities of Arnsdale & Silverdale AONB 2. Conserve, enhance and improve understanding of the natural capital of the AONB and the range and value of the public benefits and services that it provides to society 3. Conserve, enhance and restore the AONB's characteristic mosaic of habitats and improve their connectivity, take targeted action for key species and improve understanding of the biodiversity of the AONB. 4. Conserve and improve understanding of the geodiversity of the AONB. 5. Improve water quality and condition of watercourses and waterbodies in the AONB and support natural flood management. 6. Conserve, restore and improve understanding of the historic environment of the AONB including heritage assets, historic landscape character, and cultural heritage 7. Implement a landscape capacity-led approach to development planning and management, which conserves and enhances the natural beauty, landscape and special qualities of the AONB and its setting. 8. Support landowners and managers to sustainably manage the landscape in a way that enhances the special qualities of the AONB and delivers a range of environmental, community and local economic benefits. 9. Ensure that the visitor economy is environmentally sustainable and contributes to the conservation and enhancement of the area's special qualities, and enable visitors to have high quality experiences of nature, culture and quiet recreation. 10. Enable the delivery of affordable housing and services to help meet local community needs in a way that conserves and enhances the special qualities of the AONB. 	The Local Plan should ensure its policies and proposals conserve and enhance the special qualities of the AONB and contribute to

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		<p>11. Engage local communities with conserving and enhancing the AONB and encourage active involvement through volunteering.</p> <p>12. Provide high quality information, events and activities to enable people to enjoy, learn about and celebrate the AONB's special qualities in a sustainable way.</p> <p>13. Maintain and improve access to the coast and countryside in a sustainable way for a diverse range of people and promote responsible and safe quiet recreation.</p> <p>14. Provide opportunities for people to improve their health and wellbeing by connecting with nature, culture and the landscape</p>	
<p>Conservation Area Appraisals:</p> <p>Beetham (2008)</p> <p>Burton-in-Kendal (2009)</p> <p>Cartmel (2009)</p> <p>Grange-over-Sands (2006)</p> <p>Heversham (2009)</p> <p>Kendal (2007)</p> <p>Kirkby Lonsdale (2008)</p> <p>Milnthorpe (2009)</p> <p>Newland (2008)</p> <p>Ulverston (2006)</p>	https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/conservation/conservation-areas/	<p>Conservation Area Appraisals have been undertaken to assess and describe the special interest of the conservation areas and to evaluate the contribution made by the different townscape features within them.</p> <p>The conservation area appraisals are material considerations in planning decisions.</p>	<p>The conservation area appraisals will help the assessment of the impact of Local Plan proposals on their special interest, character and appearance. The appraisals will therefore be useful evidence to inform the SA process.</p> <p>The appraisals are in need of updating and management plans need to be prepared.</p>
<p>Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule (May 2015)</p>	https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/south-lakeland-local-plan/community-infrastructure-levy-cil-and-infrastructure-	<p>South Lakeland District Council introduced its Community Infrastructure Levy in 2015 to help fund infrastructure needs arising from new development.</p>	<p>The Local Plan review will need to consider whether a review of the current CIL is required and also prepare an up to date understanding of viability to factor in any new or updated requirements in the Local Plan.</p>

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
	delivery-plan-idp/		
Development Brief Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) for Site Allocations	https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/south-lakeland-local-plan/development-brief-details/	<p>Development Brief SPDs have been prepared for the following site allocations in the district: Croftlands, Ulverston (April 2015), Cross a Moor, Swarthmoor (Nov 2014), East of Milnthorpe Road, Holme (2018), Kendal Parks, Kendal (April 2015), Green Dragon Farm, Burton-in-Kendal (2017), Kendal Road, Kirkby Lonsdale (April 2015), North of Laurel Gardens, Kendal (2016), North of Sycamore Close, Endmoor (2017), Scroggs Wood, Kendal (February 2015), South and East Milnthorpe (April 2015), South of Underbarrow Road (April 2015), South of Allithwaite Road, Kents Bank (2016), Stainbank Green, Kendal (April 2015), West of High Sparrowmire, Kendal (2016)</p> <p>Development briefs provide planning guidance on how specific larger, complex or sensitive sites should be developed. They show which policies apply to each site and contain detailed guidance on things like access, design and landscaping.</p> <p>The development briefs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overall vision for the site • the type and location of open space and other green infrastructure landscaping design and features • building design and site layout principles • accessibility into and through the site • community and other infrastructure needs 	The Local Plan will review all existing unimplemented allocations and consider the need for any additional allocations. It will also consider the need for any additional development briefs to be prepared for new sites or whether existing briefs need to be revised.
Updated Infrastructure Delivery Plan (August 2017)	https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/media/4287/infrastructure-delivery-plan-august-2017.pdf	The IDP identifies the area's infrastructure needs for the adopted Local Plan period arising from new planned development as well as other necessary infrastructure and important projects. It sets out the potential costs, funding sources and delivery mechanism associated with the identified infrastructure needs.	The Local Plan will need to be based on an up to date assessment of infrastructure needs. Policies will need to ensure that infrastructure needs arising from new development are identified and that new development helps contribute towards meeting them.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
South Lakeland Empty Homes Strategy (2015-2020)	https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/media/6128/empty-homes-strategy.pdf	<p>Objectives and key measures of success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reduce the number of long-term empty homes (those over two years) by 20% by 2025 - Bring a minimum of 70 empty homes back into use (under and over two years) each year through targeted interventions - Bring at least three empty homes back into use annually using the Empty Homes Grant Management Scheme in partnership with South Lakes Housing - Re-launch the Matchmaker Scheme and match up to two empty homes per annum through the scheme - Refer up to five properties per annum to the council's Social Lettings Scheme or Affordable Housing Renovation Grants Scheme - Identify and report second homes that are currently recorded as empty homes as this is classed as an intervention generating New Homes Bonus – at least 10% of interventions to be through this means. 	The Local Plan will need to take account of the actions and targets in the empty homes strategy in determining the need for new build homes. It should also take account of second homes issues.
Neighbourhood Plans	https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/south-lakeland-local-plan/neighbourhood-plans/	<p>Neighbourhood plans, which form part of the development plan, have been adopted for the parishes of Heversham and Hincaster and Grange-over-Sands.</p> <p>These set out local planning policies to guide development in the parishes.</p>	The existing neighbourhood plans have been prepared in general conformity with the current Local Plan. The review of the Local Plan should aim to ensure that neighbourhood plans and the Local Plan continue to be complementary to one another.
South Lakeland Economic Growth Strategy (2014)	https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/south-lakeland-local-plan/evidence-studies-and-reports/housing-evidence/	<p>The strategy includes a number of strategic aims and objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating expansion of higher value businesses • Promoting business growth and new enterprise in town centres • Identify and secure suitable employment sites in strategic locations • Identify and secure investment in road improvement schemes • Ensure highest broadband speeds are available • Ensure supply of labour is not unnecessarily constrained by lack of affordable housing 	<p>The Economic Strategy was written to align with the Local Plan so the aims and objectives are already consistent. The Economic Strategy is currently being reviewed and a new strategy is being prepared.</p> <p>The SA will assess the economic effects of the Local Plan.</p>

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise the profile of South Lakeland as the best place to do business 	
Lake District National Park Management Plan 2015--2020	https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/caringfor/lake-district-national-park-partnership/ldnppmanagementplan	<p>This sets out how partners work together to proactively and effectively manage the Lake District as a National Park and World Heritage Site.</p> <p>The plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces the Lake District, explaining its Outstanding Universal Value, and Special Qualities Describes the Lake District's shared Vision Considers the risks and issues, and management and protection of the Lake District Outlines the strategies we will use to inform decisions about the Lake District Describes the actions to deliver the Lake District's Vision Outlines the targets to monitor progress of what we are seeking to achieve 	The Local Plan area adjoins the national park, and the SA will need to ensure that any impacts of the plan's policies and proposals on the national park (e.g. impacts on landscape setting) are assessed, and that any opportunities to support the objectives of the management plan are identified.
Yorkshire Dales National Park Management Plan 2019-2024	https://www.yorkshiredales.org.uk/about/national-park-management-plan/	<p>The Management Plan is a five year work programme for a range of organisations.</p> <p>The Plan sets the following vision for the national park: By 2040, it will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A distinctive, living, working, cultural landscape that tells the ongoing story of generations of people interacting with their environment. A friendly, open and welcoming place with outstanding opportunities to enjoy its special qualities. Home to the finest variety of wildlife in England. Resilient and responsive to the impacts of climate change, storing more carbon each year than it produces. Providing an outstanding range of benefits for the nation based on its natural resources, landscape and cultural heritage, which underpin a flourishing local economy. 	The Local Plan area adjoins the national park, and the SA will need to ensure that any impacts of the plan's policies and proposals on the national park (e.g. impacts on landscape setting) are assessed, and that any opportunities to support the objectives of the management plan are identified.

Plan/ Policy/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Source	Objectives and Targets	Implications for Local Plan and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to strong, self-reliant and balanced communities with good access to the services they need. <p>The management plan includes a wide range of objectives to help deliver the vision.</p>	

Appendix 2: Proposed SA Indicators

Social Indicators

SP1 To ensure people have good access to essential services and community facilities

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
Journey Time Statistics: % of service users within 30 minutes by public transport/walking to key services Services: Primary School (PS) Secondary School (SS) Further Education (FE) Employment Centre Small (100-499 jobs) (ECSm) Employment Centre Medium (500-4999 jobs) (ECMed) GP (GP) Hospital (Hosp) Town Centre (TC) Food Store (FS)	SLDC: 2016,2015,2014 PS: 93%, 94%, 93% SS: 79%, 80%, 76% FE: 77%, 72%, 66% ECSm: 63%, 78%, 77% ECMed: 81%, 81%, 79% GP: 90%, 90%, 90% Hosp: 27%, 27%, 24% TC: 66%, 67%, 67% FS: 89%, 89%, 85%	North West: 2016,2015,2014 PS: 99%, 99%, 99% SS: 97%, 97%, 97% FE: 88%, 91%, 91% ECSm: 95%, 98%, 98% ECMed: 98%, 98%, 98% GP: 99%, 99%, 97% Hosp: 44%, 44%, 48% TC: 94%, 94%, 94% FS: 99%, 99%, 99%	Increase in the percentage of users within 30 mins of services by public transport/ walking.	In South Lakeland the % of people within 30 minutes of key services has generally improved, but is still significantly lower than the regional average, as would be expected owing to its mostly rural nature.	DfT Journey Time Statistics ³⁷ Regional – Table JTS0203 Local Authority – Tables JTS0401-JTS0408 Reported in AMR

³⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/journey-time-statistics-guidance>

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
Journey Time Statistics: Average minimum travel time to reach the nearest key services by public transport/walking (PT/W), cycle and car. Average for the 8 key services.	South Lakeland 2016, 2015, 2014 PT/W: 25.9, 25.6, 25.9 Cycle: 22.1, 22.1, 21.7 Car: 12.5, 12.0, 12.2	North West 2016, 2015, 2014 PT/W: 16.6, 16.2, 15.8 Cycle: 13.8, 13.5, 12.9 Car: 10.5, 9.7, 9.8	Average journey times to services to decrease.	Average journey times locally have been relatively stable but have slightly increased for travel by car/cycling. Local averages are higher than regional averages, particularly for cycling and public transport/walking.	DfT Journey Time Statistics Regional – Table JTS0103 Local Authority – Table JTS0104
Car Ownership (households)	South Lakeland 2011, 2001 % 2+ cars: 38.9%, 34.3% % 1 car: 45.8%, 48.6% % 0 car: 15.3%, 17.1%	North West 2011, 2001 % 2+ cars: 29.5%, 26.3% % 1 car: 42.5%, 43.5% % 0 car: 28%, 30.2%	Reliance on private cars to decrease.	Car ownership remains significantly higher than regional averages and has risen in recent years. The rural nature of the district and relatively limited public transport compared to rural areas poses a challenge, and results in private car ownership being the only option for many households. Similarly to the North West, the proportion of multiple car households has increased.	Census 2011 Table KS404EW https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/ks404ew Census 2001 Table KS017 https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2001/ks017 Reported in AMR

SP2 To provide everyone with a decent home

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
Population	For Local Planning Area 2003: 73,328 2004: 73,859 2005: 74,373 2006: 74,541 2007: 74,924 2008: 74,816 2009: 74,883 2010: 74,953 2011: 74,900 2012: 74,965 2013: 74,934 2014: 75,061 2015: 75,305 2016: 75,382 2017: 74,189 2018: 74,386 Growth: 1.44%	South Lakeland (whole district) 2003: 102,928 2018: 104,532 Growth: 1.6% Cumbria 2003: 491,329 2018: 498,375 Growth: 1.4% North West 2003: 6,814,660 2018: 7,292,093 Growth: 7% England 2003: 49,925,500 2018: 55,977,200 Growth: 12%	n/a	South Lakeland planning area – growth 2003-2017 of just over 1% (however this includes a loss as part of the area was incorporated into the national park in 2016. Without the national park loss growth was around 1.6%. Comparatively, Cumbria's population has grown by 1.4%, the NW by 7% and England by 12%.	ONS: totalling figures for Lower Super Output Areas roughly matching the LPA https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/lowersuperoutputareamidyearpopulationestimates Regional and national: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/
Number of households	For District: 2001: 44,129 2011: 46,552 Growth: 5.5%	Cumbria 2001: 209,027 2011: 222,042 Growth: 6.2% NW 2001: 2,812,789 2011: 3,009,549 Growth: 7%	n/a	Household growth in the district between the 2001 and 2011 census was 5.5%, slightly lower than for Cumbria, the NW and England.	2011 Census https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/ks105ew 2001 Census https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2001/ks020 Reported in AMR

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
		England 2001: 20,451,427 2011: 22,063,368 Growth: 7.9%			
Total Housing Stock (number of dwellings for whole District as at 31 st March each year)	South Lakeland District: 2003: 50,562 2018: 55,490 Increase: 9.7%	Cumbria 2003: 228,138 2018: 249,173 Increase: 9.2% England 2003: 21,513,391 2018: 24,172,166 Increase: 12.4%	n/a (see housing delivery indicator)	Housing stock in South Lakeland (whole district) has increased by 9.7% from 2003, slightly higher than the increase in Cumbria but lower than the national increase in housing stock of 12.4%.	Table 125 Dwelling stock estimates by local authority district https://www.gov.uk/gov ernment/statistical-data- sets/live-tables-on- dwelling-stock- including-vacants Reported in AMR
Housing Register Numbers of households on housing waiting list	South Lakeland District 2003: 2,275 2004: 2,751 2005: 3,240 2006: 3,255 2007: 3,578 2008: 3,383 2009: 3,325 2010: 3,316 2011: 2,887 2012: 2,710	Cumbria 2003: 8,516 2018: 10,769 Change: +26.5% England: 2003: 1,268,718 2018: 1,114,477 Change: -12%	Reduction	The numbers of households on South Lakeland's waiting list has grown by almost 42% since 2003, however has slightly reduced since 2010 when the Core Strategy was adopted. The numbers of households on a waiting	Local Authority Housing Statistics: Table 600 https://www.gov.uk/gov ernment/statistical-data- sets/live-tables-on- rents-lettings-and- tenancies Also a Council key performance measure

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
	2013: 3,200 2014: 3,470 2015: 2,596 2016: 2,974 2017: 3,015 2018: 3,225 Change: +41.8%			list in Cumbria has increased by almost a quarter since 2003 whilst nationally the numbers have fallen.	
Housing affordability House price to workplace based earnings (median)	South Lakeland District 2003: 6.98 2004: 8.58 2005: 9.15 2006: 9.36 2007: 9.37 2008: 9.61 2009: 8.99 2010: 8.94 2011: 9.40 2012: 9.31 2013: 8.62 2014: 8.97 2015: 9.11 2016: 9.09 2017: 9.71 2018: 8.34	NW 2003: 4.02 2004: 4.85 2005: 5.35 2006: 5.68 2007: 5.83 2008: 5.58 2009: 5.20 2010: 5.47 2011: 5.28 2012: 5.24 2013: 5.18 2014: 5.42 2015: 5.55 2016: 5.64 2017: 5.79 2018: 5.86	Affordability ratios to reduce.	Affordability ratios in South Lakeland have increased between 2003 and 2018 and are far in excess of the regional affordability ratio (which is the lowest of all the regions). The affordability ratio appears to have significantly lowered in 2018 but it will have to be seen whether this is a trend or a temporary reduction.	ONS Ratio of house price to workplace-based earnings (median) https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoworkplacebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian Reported in AMR
Housing delivery	Net figures for LPA 2003/4: 221 2004/5: 232 2005/6: 303 2006/7: 238 2007/8: 156	n/a	For the period 2003-2016 the target was 400 per year (from the Core Strategy). A new target will be	Housebuilding rates locally have fluctuated over the period, dipping after the recession, but showing recovery in recent years and since the Land	Council planning permission and building control records. Reported in AMR

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
	2008/9: 155 2009/10: 282 2010/11: 103 2011/12: 148 2012/13: 206 2013/14: 112 2014/15: 256 2015/16: 370 2016/17: 245 2017/18: 291 2018/19: 268		established in the new Local Plan. The current understanding of need in the 2017 SHMA is 290 homes per year.	Allocations local plan was adopted and increased the housing land supply. Delivery figures have generally fallen below plan targets.	
Housing Delivery Test Result	2018: 205%	SLDC's 2018 result was the 28 th highest of all local authorities.	Below 95% local authorities must prepare housing delivery action plans, and below 85% they must include a 20% buffer in their housing supply.	The first HDT was published by the government in 2018 so a trend has not established yet. The first result for South Lakeland significantly exceeds the government's thresholds.	MHCLG Housing Delivery Test https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/housing-delivery-test-2018-measurement
Affordable housing provision	LPA (arising through planning permissions only) 2009/10: 128 2010/11: 28 2011/12: 23 2012/13: 46 2013/14: 19 2014/15: 79 2015/16: 119	n/a	Increased affordable housing provision. The Council has a target for 1000 affordable homes to rent to be provided by 2025,		Council planning permission and building control records. Affordable rent provision: https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/your-council/council-

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
	2016/17: 50 2017/18: 80 2018/19: 61		this is measured through the Council Plan key performance measures.		business/performance-measures/measure-details?id=64 Reported in AMR

SP3 To reduce wealth inequalities and support financial resilience

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
Qualification levels (working population with NVQ4 equivalent or higher)	2004: 34.5% 2005: 29.4% 2006: 32.1% 2007: 35.9% 2008: 32.1% 2009: 37.1% 2010: 41.0% 2011: 38.0% 2012: 39.6% 2013: 43.0% 2014: 34.6% 2015: 40.0% 2016: 39.5% 2017: 43.3% 2018: 41.9% Change: +7.4%	NW 2004: 23.3% 2018: 35.5% Change: +12.2% England 2004: 25.9% 2018: 39.0% Change: +13.1%	No decline and to remain above regional and national levels.	The proportion of people with higher level qualifications (e.g. HND, degree and above) is higher in South Lakeland than regionally or nationally and has increased by 7.4% since 2004. Increases in qualifications levels regionally and nationally have happened at a quicker rate and have started to close the gap with South Lakeland.	ONS annual population survey https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157080/report.aspx?town=southlakeland#tabquals Reported in AMR
Earnings levels	South Lakeland 2003: £383.4 2004: £408.5	SL: All, female, male 2003: £383.4, 296.3, 487.8 2019: £540.5, 487.8, 581.6	To increase, remain above regional average	Earnings levels by residence have increased by just over 50% since	ONS annual survey of hours and earnings –

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
Earnings by residence – median gross full time weekly pay	2005: £409.0 2006: £423.3 2007: £440.9 2008: £466.7 2009: £479.2 2010: £481.9 2011: £461.6 2012: £471.1 2013: £492.6 2014: £493.8 2015: £519.4 2016: £545.7 2017: £536.3 2018: £570.8 2019: £540.5 Change: +51%	Change: +51% (all) NW: All, female, male 2003: £383.2, 322.4, 422.3 2019: £555.8, 498.0, 598.0 Change: +45% (all) England: All, female, male 2003: £411.3, 347.1, 453.4 2018: £591.3, 530.7, 634.7 Change: +43.8% (all)	and reach national average.	2003, faster than the increase in earnings regionally and nationally. Earnings in South Lakeland now significantly exceed regional averages and are almost up to national averages.	resident analysis - median https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/imp/la/1946157080/report.aspx?c1=2013265922&c2=2092957699#tabearn Reported in AMR
Earnings levels Earnings by workplace – median gross full time weekly pay	South Lakeland 2003: £354.5 2004: £366.1 2005: £365.8 2006: £391.6 2007: £391.2 2008: £437.3 2009: £416.0 2010: £440.8 2011: £399.7 2012: £401.4 2013: £435.1 2014: £421.4	SL: All, female, male 2003: £354.5, 268.2, 389.8 2019: £474.6, 412.6, 520.9 NW: All, female, Male 2003: £379.7, 322.1, 419.3 2019: £549.8, 496.4, 588.2 England: All, female, male 2003: £410.6, 346.3, 452.1 2019: £591.4, 529.9, 635.2	To increase workplace based earnings and close gap between workplace and residence earnings.	In 2003 workplace earnings in South Lakeland were 92.5% of residence earnings, in 2018 they were 87.8%, showing the gap has widened.	ONS annual survey of hours and earnings – workplace analysis https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/imp/la/1946157080/report.aspx?c1=2013265922&c2=2092957699#tabempunemp Reported in AMR

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
	2015: £449.0 2016: £481.7 2017: £477.7 2018: £501.2 2019: £474.6 Change: +33.9%				
Unemployment (ONS model based) % of economically active aged 16+	South Lakeland 2018/19: 1.8 2017/18: 1.9 2016/17: 2.1 2015/16: 2.3 2014/15: 2.7 2013/14: 2.6 2012/13: 2.9 2011/12: 3.7 2010/11: 3.3 2009/10: 3.3 2008/9: 2.9 2007/8: 2.8 2006/7: 2.9 2005/6: 2.4 2004/5: 2.3	NW, England 2018/19: 3.9, 4.1 2017/18: 4.4, 4.3 2016/17: 5.1, 4.7 2015/16: 5.3, 5.1 2014/15: 6.4, 5.9 2013/14: 7.8, 7.2 2012/13: 8.3, 7.8 2011/12: 8.8, 8.1 2010/11: 7.7, 7.6 2009/10: 8.7, 7.9 2008/9: 6.8, 6.2 2007/8: 5.7, 5.2 2006/7: 5.4, 5.3 2005/6: 5.0, 5.0 2004/5: 4.8, 4.7	To not increase and to stay below regional levels.	Unemployment levels have reduces and remain well below regional levels.	ONS annual population survey https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/imp/la/1946157080/report.aspx?c1=2013265922&c2=2092957699#tabempunemp Reported in AMR
Deprivation Population in lower super output areas (LSOAs) in 40% most	IMD 2019: 3 LSOAs (003B, 004C, 012B), with a combined population of 6,563	The IMD ranking provides a relative assessment of deprivation compared with other areas. There are no areas within the South	For no areas to be within the 40% most deprived nationally.	When exploring changes in deprivation between different publications of the IMD changes can only be	English indices of deprivation https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
deprived nationally using the Index of Multiple Deprivation	<p>IMD 2015: 2 LSOAs (004C and 012B), with a combined population of 4,293</p> <p>IMD 2010: 4 LSOAs (012B, 012D, 004C, 004D) with a combined population of 7,488</p>	Lakeland Planning area within the most 30% deprived nationally.		<p>described in relative terms, rather than real terms.</p> <p>There are 3 small areas (Sandylands and Kirkbarrow areas in Kendal, and Ulverston East) within the 40% most deprived nationally and this has increased from 2 areas in the 2015 IMD.</p>	ish-indices-of-deprivation

SP4 To improve people's health and sense of wellbeing

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
Life expectancy at birth	<p>South Lakeland Male, Female</p> <p>2015-2017: 82.2, 85.0 2014-2016: 81.5, 84.6 2013-2015: 80.7, 84.7 2012-2014: 80.5, 84.5 2011-2013: 80.7, 83.8 2010-2012: 80.8, 83.3 2009-2011: 80.1, 83.1 2008-2010: 79.5, 82.8</p>	<p>England Male, Female</p> <p>2015-2017: 79.6, 83.1 2014-2016: 79.5, 83.1 2013-2015: 79.5, 83.1 2012-2014: 79.4, 83.1 2011-2013: 79.3, 83.0 2010-2012: 79.1, 82.9 2009-2011: 78.8, 82.7 2008-2010: 78.4, 82.3</p>	To increase and remain above national average	Life expectancy locally has increased in recent years and continues to exceed the national figures.	<p>ONS - Life expectancy at birth by local areas.</p> <p>https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/lifeexpectancyatbirthandage65bylocalareasuk</p> <p>Reported in AMR</p>

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
<p>Long term health problems and disabilities</p> <p>% of people whose day-to-day activities are limited by a long term health problem or disability</p>	<p>South Lakeland District</p> <p>2001: 18.5%</p> <p>2011: 18.8%</p>	<p>North West</p> <p>2001: 20.7%</p> <p>2011: 20.2%</p> <p>England</p> <p>2001: 17.9%</p> <p>2011: 17.6%</p>	To decrease	<p>The proportion of the population with limiting long term health problems or disabilities increased slightly between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, whilst regionally and nationally the proportion fell.</p>	<p>Census 2001 Table UV022 https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2001/uv022</p> <p>Census 2011 Table QS303EW https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs303ew</p> <p>Reported in AMR</p>
<p>South Lakeland Quality of Life Survey:</p> <p>Assessment of general health - % of respondents saying their health is 'very good' or 'good'.</p>	<p>South Lakeland</p> <p>2017: 72%</p> <p>2016: 67%</p> <p>2015: 69%</p> <p>2014: 72%</p> <p>2012: 73%</p>	n/a	Increased proportion	<p>The % of respondents describing their health as very good or good has fluctuated slightly but has recently recovered to 2012-14 levels.</p>	<p>South Lakeland District Council Quality of Life Survey</p> <p>https://cumbria.citizenspace.com/south-lakeland-district-council/quality-of-life-survey-2017/</p>
<p>South Lakeland Quality of Life Survey</p> <p>Participation in physical activity - % of respondents taking part in at least 30 minutes moderate to high intensity physical</p>	<p>South Lakeland</p> <p>2017: 65%</p> <p>2016: 55%</p> <p>2015: 56%</p> <p>2014: 56%</p> <p>2012: 58%</p>	n/a	Increase	<p>The % of people taking part in moderate/high intensity activity 3 or more times a week has fluctuated, and after declining from 2012-2016</p>	<p>South Lakeland District Council Quality of Life Survey</p> <p>https://cumbria.citizenspace.com/south-lakeland-district-council/quality-of-life-survey-2017/</p>

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
activity three times a week or more					
Crime Rates Rates per 1000 population	South Lakeland Sep 2017: 3.1 March 2018: 3.7 Sep 2018: 3.8 March 2019: 5	Cumbria 4.5 5.6 6.1 7.1 England 6.7 6.9 7.1 7.6	To decrease and remain below Cumbrian and English averages	Crime rates are generally low	Cumbria Observatory, using data from data.police.uk https://www.cumbriao bservatory.org.uk/crime-community-safety/report/view/c214251fea374415934608fce66ff61a/E07000031 Reported in AMR
Air quality Number of monitoring sites exceeding legal nitrogen dioxide limits.	South Lakeland 2019: 1 site (Lowther Street) 2018: 1 site (Lowther Street) 2017: 1 site (Lowther Street)	n/a	No sites exceeding legal requirements.	Nitrogen dioxide levels have shown a significant downward trend in recent years, and of the 33 sites monitored there is only one site where the objective (annual mean concentration below 40 micrograms per metre cubed) has still not been achieved, although it is expected to do so in the near future.	SLDC Air Quality Monitoring https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/your-environment/pollution/air-quality/ Reported in AMR

SP5 To support and create resilient, vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
South Lakeland Quality of Life Survey: % of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood	South Lakeland 2017: 72.8% 2016: 71.7% 2015: 74.4% 2014: 70.2% 2012: 69.3%	n/a	Increased % of people who feel they belong to their neighbourhood	The percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood has increased in recent years.	https://cumbria.citizenspace.com/south-lakeland-district-council/quality-of-life-survey-2017/results/sldc-quality-of-life-survey-2017-full-results-report.pdf

Environmental Indicators

EN1 To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity, and to deliver biodiversity net gains

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
SSSI coverage	South Lakeland LPA 2017/18: 22,323ha 2018/19: 22,323ha	n/a	Increase	The planning authority area changed in 2016 (as the national parks were extended) so it is not relevant to consider this indicator before this date. The methodology for calculating this indicator has also been amended so comparisons may not be possible.	Natural England - SSSI Units England https://data.gov.uk/dataset/c52ead19-47c2-473b-b087-0842157e00b6/sites-of-special-scientific-interest-units-england Reported in AMR

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
%SSSI in recovering or favourable condition	South Lakeland LPA 2018: 98.5% 2017: 98.5%	Cumbria 2019 90.94% England 2019 93.14% n/a	Increase	The % of SSSIs in South Lakeland in favourable or recovering condition is higher than that for the County or England.	Natural England - SSSI Units England https://data.gov.uk/dataset/c52ead19-47c2-473b-b087-0842157e00b6/sites-of-special-scientific-interest-units-england GIS analysis of SSSI units in LPA boundary and calculation of area in favourable or recovering condition. Reported in AMR
% of SSSI in unfavourable condition	South Lakeland LPA 2018: Recovering: 9.9% Declining: 1.3% Unchanged: 0.2%	TBC	Decrease	New indicator suggested by NE in 2019. Trend will be established in future years.	Natural England - SSSI Units England https://data.gov.uk/dataset/c52ead19-47c2-473b-b087-0842157e00b6/sites-of-special-scientific-interest-units-england GIS analysis of SSSI units in LPA boundary

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
					and calculation of area in unfavourable condition.
Biodiversity metrics Net gains from new developments	Not available at present, as good practice and national standards for measuring biodiversity are still being developed.	It is unclear at present whether authorities will report biodiversity net gain in a consistent way that will allow comparisons to be made.	The draft Environment Bill stipulates a requirement for a 10% net gain through development.	n/a at this stage	Likely to be from biodiversity net gain plans that will be submitted with planning applications to meet the proposed statutory requirement for 10% net gain in new development. Defra's biodiversity metric: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5850908674228224
Areas of identified habitats	We are currently researching potential ways in which habitat networks can be mapped, which would enable an indicator to be developed around the area of the planning area covered by particular habitat types.	n/a	The target will likely be for an increase in habitat coverage.	n/a at this stage	Likely to be from the Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre. Also potential use of National Habitats Network Map: https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/fceb938

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
					50462454ab3fb5accea2be35b_0

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

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend	Data Sources
TBC. Possible indicators could be around ancient woodland coverage or TPOs. We are currently considering what indicators could be developed for landscape quality.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

EN3 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and locally distinctive character

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Number of designated heritage assets	South Lakeland LPA Listed Buildings: 1,064 Scheduled Monuments: 59 Registered Parks and Gardens: 4	n/a	No decrease		Historic England https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/data-downloads/

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	Conservation Areas: 10				
Heritage at risk	<p>2019 Listed Buildings at Risk: 2, Scheduled Monuments at Risk: 13 Conservation Areas at Risk: 1 (Burton-in-Kendal) Total: 16</p> <p>2018 Listed Buildings at Risk: 2 Scheduled Monuments at Risk: 13 Conservation Areas at Risk: 1 (Burton-in-Kendal) Total: 16</p>	n/a	Zero	The number has remained relatively consistent, however Burton-in-Kendal Conservation Area was added to the register in 2017.	<p>Historic England Heritage at Risk</p> <p>https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/</p> <p>Reported in AMR</p>
Design quality	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
We are currently considering how an indicator relating to design quality could be developed, potentially relating to the Building for Life 12 toolkit.					

EN4 To protect, enhance and maintain green and blue infrastructure

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend	Data Sources
<p>We are currently considering how an indicator could be developed relating to green infrastructure. This will be informed by our forthcoming green infrastructure study which should provide up to date mapping of GI.</p> <p>We are also considering an indicator relating to GI provision through new development but availability of data is making this problematic at present without resource intensive analysis of each scheme.</p>	TBC	TBC	Increase in quantity and quality of GI	TBC	TBC – likely new Green Infrastructure mapping as part of Local Plan Review evidence base.

EN5 To reduce flood risk to local communities

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Flood Incidents triggering Flood Investigation Reports	2018-19: No FIRs 2017-18:	N/A	The target is clearly zero but this is unlikely given recent	The scale and severity of flood incidents has increased in recent years, with	Cumbria County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority publishes Flood

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIR- Holme: 19 properties flooded on 22/11/2017 2016-17: No FIRs 2015-16: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIR – Kendal: 2150 properties flooded on 5-6/12/2015 FIR – Burneside: 80 properties flooded on 5-6/12/2015 FIR – Beetham: 8 properties flooded on 5-6/12/2015 2014-15: No FIRs 2013-14: No FIRs 2012-13: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIR 68 – Hallgarth, Kendal: 9 properties flooded on 28/06/2012 FIR 69 – Highgate and Kirkland, Kendal: 9 commercial properties flooded on 28/06/2012 		trends of increased flooding.	unprecedented flooding in 2015.	Investigation Reports on its website
Planning applications approved contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk grounds	South Lakeland LPA 2018/19: 1 (SL/2018/0782 – no FRA) 2017/18: 0 2016/17: 0	n/a	Zero	Very few applications have been approved contrary to the advice of the EA on flood risk grounds. In the vast	Environment Agency https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-agency-

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	2015/16: 0 2014/15: 1 (SL/2014/0679-inadequate FRA) 2013/14: 0			majority of cases any initial objections have been overcome through the planning process generally by requiring additional flood risk assessment work or information.	objections-to-planning-on-the-basis-of-flood-risk This data includes all objections, many of which are resolved through the process, so a review is undertaken locally to check whether any of these remained unresolved at decision stage. Reported in AMR
Number of properties within flood risk area (FZ2, FZ3 or surface water)	TBC – we are currently confirming the methodology for this data – it will likely be a GIS analysis using gazetteer address data and flood risk areas to determine properties within them.	n/a	No increase	Flood risk areas have significantly increased since Storm Desmond which has resulted in a significant increase in the number of properties at risk of flooding.	Council Gazetteer GIS data and Environment Agency flood risk GIS layers.

NR1 To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants, and reduce reliance on fossil fuels to mitigate climate change

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
Carbon emissions per capita	South Lakeland 2017: 7.0 2016: 7.4 2015: 7.7 2014: 7.9 2013: 8.7 2012: 9.1 2011: 8.4 2010: 9.6 2009: 9.0 2008: 9.7 2007: 9.8 2006: 10.1 2005: 10.1	Cumbria NW England 2017: 6.5 4.3 4.3 2016: 6.8 4.5 4.6 2015: 7.4 4.8 4.8 2014: 7.3 5.0 5.0 2013: 8.4 5.7 5.7 2012: 8.4 5.9 5.9 2011: 7.8 5.5 5.6 2010: 8.9 6.2 6.3 2009: 8.2 6.0 6.0 2008: 9.1 6.6 6.7 2007: 9.2 6.8 6.8 2006: 9.6 7.0 7.1 2005: 9.8 7.1 7.1	To decrease in line with locally/nationally set targets and reduce gap between local and regional/national levels.	Local emissions per capita have reduced by 30.7% between 2005-2017 but South Lakeland remains the 2 nd highest of all the Cumbrian districts. Nationally carbon dioxide emissions per capita have reduced by 39.4% over the same period. The gap between per capita emissions at a local and national level has widened.	UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2017 Subset – within the scope of LAs. https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics
Public electric charging points in the area	TBC – we are currently considering the methodology for this indicator – the national charge registry is downloadable from the government's website and can be plotted in GIS but does not seem to be a comprehensive set	n/a	Increase	TBC	Potentially National Charge Point Registry https://data.gov.uk/dataset/1ce239a6-d720-4305-ab52-17793fedfac3/national-charge-point-registry

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
	of all the points in South Lakeland. Further research required.				Other sources include websites such as:
Renewable energy - installed generating capacity	South Lakeland 2018: 54.5 MW 2017: 54.1 MW 2016: 47.0 MW 2015: 37.0 MW 2014: 33.3 MW	n/a	To increase		Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy: Renewable electricity by local authority https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics
Air quality Number of monitoring sites exceeding legal nitrogen dioxide limits.	South Lakeland 2018: 1 site (Lowther Street) 2017: 1 site (Lowther Street)	n/a	No sites exceeding legal requirements.	Nitrogen dioxide levels have shown a significant downward trend in recent years, and of the 33 sites monitored there is only one site where the objective (annual mean concentration below 40 micrograms per metre cubed) has still not been achieved, although it is expected to do so in the near future.	SLDC Air Quality Monitoring https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/your-environment/pollution/air-quality/ Reported in AMR

NR2 To protect and improve water quality and sustainably

manage water resources

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
Water quality - rivers Number of rivers with bad, moderate and good water quality	2016: Good: 17 Moderate: 11 Bad : 1 (Leighton Beck)	n/a	All to reach good status by 2021.	Leighton Beck was classified as moderate in 2014 and deteriorated to bad in 2015.	Environment Agency https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/data-download/#/
Planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on water quality grounds	South Lakeland LPA 2018/19: 0 2017/18: 0 2016/17: 0 2015/16: 0 2014/15: 0 2013/14: 0		Zero	No planning applications have been approved with objections from the EA on water quality grounds.	Environment Agency https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-agency-objections-to-planning-on-the-basis-of-flood-risk Reported in AMR
Water Stress and future supply Data from Water Resource Management Plans (WRMP)	A 2013 EA report classified the North West as being an area under 'moderate' stress. United Utilities 2019 WRMP forecasts a surplus in water supply from 2020 to 2040 with a very small deficit from 2041 to 2045.	In 2013, of all the water company areas, 9 out of 24 were classified as being under serious stress, 14 under moderate stress and 1 under low stress.	n/a	The area is not under significant water stress and the latest UU water resources management plan predicts a surplus between 2020 and 2040 with a small projected deficit from 2041 to 2045 which the plan seeks to address.	Environment Agency https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/water-stressed-areas-2013-classification United Utilities WRMP https://www.unitedutilities.com/corporate/about-us/our-future-

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
					plans/water-resources/water-resources-management-plan/
SuDS schemes TBC - we are currently considering whether an indicator could be developed in relation to the implementation of SuDS schemes.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

NR3 To ensure the sustainable use of land, minerals, materials and soil resources and minimise waste

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
% of new development on previously developed land - residential	South Lakeland LPA: 2018/19: 33% 2017/18: 40% 2016/17: 49% 2015/16: 58% 2014/15: 73% 2013/14: 60% 2012/13: 78% 2011/12: 86% 2010/11: 63%	England (inc conversions) 2017/18: 54% 2016/17: 56% 2015/16: 61% 2014/15: 58% 2013/14: 60%	Current Core Strategy sets target of 28%	The proportion of new residential development on brownfield land has fallen in recent years, as greenfield completions on allocated sites have begun to increase. In previous years the proportion of brownfield development in South Lakeland has exceeded	Council planning application records. Reported in AMR National data – Land use change statistics https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/land-use-change-statistics

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
				the average nationally but in recent years has been significantly lower.	nd-use-change-statistics
% of new development on previously developed land - employment	South Lakeland LPA: 2018/19: 65% 2017/18: 100% 2016/17: 23% 2015/16: not available 2014/15: 85% 2013/14: 36%	n/a data not readily available	No local target – maximise	The proportion of employment developments completed on brownfield land has fluctuated widely in recent years ranging from 23% up to 100%.	Council planning application records. Reported in AMR
Density of new development Average (net) density per hectare on sites over 10 units under construction.	2018/19: 54.8dph 2017/18: 58.5dph	n/a comparable data not readily available	Current Core Strategy target of average 30dph for housing developments.	The majority of housing developments have been over 30 dwellings per hectare.	Council planning application records. Reported in AMR
Recycling rates % Household Waste Recycled or Composted	South Lakeland District: 2018/19: 44.3% 2017/18: 44.4% 2016/17: 42.4% 2015/16: 41.9% 2014/15: 43.8%	England: 2017/18: 43.2% 2016/17: 43.7% 2015/16: 43.0% 2014/15: 43.7%	EU target for 50% of household waste to be recycled by 2020	Recycling rates have increased in recent years but the 50% target has not been reached yet.	Council's Street Scene department. Reported in AMR Published nationally at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend and Comments	Data Sources
					waste-annual-results-tables
Volume of household waste collected per household	2018/19: 469kg 2017/18: 468kg 2016/17: 511kg 2015/16: 502kg	n/a comparable data not readily available	Decrease	The volume of waste collected per household has generally decreased in recent years.	Council Street Scene department Reported in AMR.

Economic Indicators

EC1 To enhance the range of high quality employment opportunities in the district and improve access to them

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Employment developments completed – land developed	South Lakeland LPA: 2014/15: 0.108ha 2015/16: 0 2016/17: 0.807ha 2017/18: 0.212ha 2018/19: 0.496ha	n/a	Core Strategy target of 4ha per annum between 2010 and 2025	Employment development has consistently fallen significantly below the target in the Core Strategy for 4 hectares per year. Changes in employment land monitoring methods (County Council stopped monitoring it in 2015) has led to difficulties in establishing consistent data and establishing longer term trends.	Council planning application records. Reported in AMR
Employment developments – floorspace	South Lakeland LPA: 2014/15: 2119 sq m	n/a	No specific target, but	See above	Council planning application records.

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend	Data Sources
developed (net gain)	2015/16: 236 2016/17: -53 sq m 2017/18: 1169 sq m 2018/19: 1065 sq m		increase sought.		Reported in AMR
Loss of employment land to housing and other uses (sq. m)	South Lakeland LPA: 2014/15: 976 sq m 2015/16: 0 sq m 2016/17: 2278 sq m 2017/18: 1267 sq m 2018/19: 1186 sq m	n/a	Minimal loss of employment land	There have been some significantly losses of employment land to housing and other uses in recent years although the last two year's data appear to show a reduction.	Council planning application records. Reported in AMR
Employment land availability	2013/14: 55.44 ha 2014/15: 54.34ha 2015/16: not available 2016/17: not available 2017/18: 50.92ha 2018/19: 54.59ha	n/a	Core Strategy Policy CS7.1 – to maintain a 5 year rolling supply of around 20 hectares.	The available land supply far exceeds the target in the Core Strategy, largely because most of the land allocated in the 2013 Land Allocations remains undeveloped.	Council's annual monitoring of employment land permissions and land take up. Reported in AMR
Number of jobs	South Lakeland District 2015: 50,000 2016: 52,000 2017: 49,000 2018: 51,000	n/a	Increase	Except for a dip in 2017 the number of jobs has increased in recent years.	ONS Business and Employment Survey https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157080/report.aspx?c1=2013265922&c2=2092957699#tabjobs Reported in AMR

EC2 To ensure the future vitality and viability of town centres

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Empty Shops	South Lakeland District 2014/15: 7.3% 2015/16: 8.24% 2016/17: 8.25% 2017/18: 8.56% 2018/19: 8.06%		Decrease	Vacancy levels have fluctuated slightly in recent years.	Annual Monitoring Report using data from the Council's Economic Development team surveys. Yearly average figures combined for all centres. Also in the Council's key performance measures .
Completed town centre uses within and outwith town centres (TC) in sq m	South Lakeland LPA: Within TC, Outwith TC 2014/15: +135, +1065 2015/16: +81, +1228 2016/17: +428, +2468 2017/18: +152, +8,408 2018/19: -565, +1,370	n/a data not readily available	For the majority of town centre use development to take place within town centres	The recent trend has been for the majority of 'town centre use' development to take place outwith town centre boundaries, which does not align with policy objectives. There have been a number of out of town supermarket developments.	Council planning application records. Reported in AMR

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend	Data Sources
				In the last year there was a net loss of town centre uses within town centres.	

EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend	Data Sources
GVA per head (balanced, current prices)	South Lakeland District 2010: £19,521 2011: £19,130 2012: £21,169 2013: £20,530 2014: £21,439 2015: £22,822 2016: £23,162 2017: £23,131	NW 2010: £19,904 2011: £19,923 2012: £20,515 2013: £21,093 2014: £21,761 2015: £22,528 2016: £23,148 2017: £23,918	Increase	GVA has generally increased over recent years.	ONS Regional/National: https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/nominalregionalgrossvalueaddedbalancedperheadandincomecomponents (GVA (balanced) per head at current basic prices) Local: https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/regionalgrossvalueaddedbalancedlocalauthoritiesbynuts1region (GVA balanced current prices)

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend	Data Sources
					Reported in AMR
Business Counts Total enterprises	2010: 6,030 2011: 5,875 2012: 5,935 2013: 5,880 2014: 5,925 2015: 6,210 2016: 6,270 2017: 6,395 2018: 6,410 2019: 6,430	n/a	Increase	The number of business has generally seen a sustained increase in recent years.	ONS Inter Departmental Business Register https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/imp/la/1946157080/report.aspx?c1=2013265922&c2=2092957699#tabidbr Also a Council Plan performance measure https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/your-council/council-business/performance-measures/measure-details?id=15

Indicator	Local Data	Comparator	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Employment by industry/sector (% of employees)	South Lakeland District 2018 2017 2016	North West 2018	Improvement in the balance between sectors e.g. increased proportion in manufacturing, information & communication and financial and other business service sectors	There has generally been little fluctuation between employment in different sectors.	Nomis – ONS Business Register and Employment Survey https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157080/report.aspx# Reported in AMR
Primary Services (agriculture, forestry and mining/quarrying)	1.4% 0.4% 0.4%	0.6%			
Energy and Water	0.9% 1.0% 1.0%	1.1%			
Manufacturing	9.6% 9.3% 9.8%	9.6%			
Construction	4.8% 4.2% 4.8%	4.7%			
Services	81.7% 85.3% 83.8%	84.0%			

Appendix 3: Proposed Changes to Cumbria SA Framework

This appendix summarises the changes that are proposed to the SA framework to ensure that it reflects an up to date understanding of the local context, key sustainability issues and objectives in related plans and programmes.

Previous SA Objective	Proposed SA Objective	Notes on Proposed Changes
SP1 – To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	Proposed to delete SP1	It is proposed to remove this objective from the SA framework as it is considered to relate more to how the plan is prepared and implemented rather than its content and policies. The plan's preparation will be subject to Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) to ensure that it reflects the needs of everyone and does not disadvantage any particular characteristic. The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) also sets out how we will ensure that the local community is fully engaged in the Local Plan process and decision making on new developments.
SP2 – To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces	SP1 To ensure people have good access to essential services and community facilities	It is proposed that this objective is amended to focus on access to essential services and facilities, and that the element around access to countryside and green spaces is integrated with the objective around people's health and wellbeing. It is proposed to add new questions around access to facilities by sustainable transport modes and ensuring facilities are accessible for everyone and inclusively designed. A new question on electric and autonomous vehicles is proposed to recognise changing trends in transport modes.
SP3 – To provide everyone with a decent home	SP2 To provide everyone with a decent home	It is proposed that the objective remains the same, and that the questions are slightly refined to refer to addressing the housing needs of all sectors of the population, ensuring new housing is resilient to climate change and contributes to the health and wellbeing of its occupants.
SP4 – To improve the level of skills, education and training	SP3 To reduce wealth inequalities and support financial resilience	It is proposed to refine this objective to focus on financial resilience and reducing wealth inequalities, which is a key priority for the Council. The questions have been slightly refined but still focus on issues around education, skills and training and local employment opportunities.

Previous SA Objective	Proposed SA Objective	Notes on Proposed Changes
SP5 – To improve people’s health and sense of wellbeing	SP4 To improve people’s health and sense of wellbeing	It is proposed to keep the wording of this objective the same but to amend some of the questions and to add in a question around access to green infrastructure and leisure facilities, and also to add in questions around social isolation and air quality to recognise additional environmental factors that influence health and wellbeing.
SP6 – To create vibrant, active inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	SP5 To support and create vibrant, inclusive and resilient communities	It is proposed to slightly amend this objective to include the theme of resilience within communities, and to refer to supporting existing communities rather than just creating communities, as most communities already exist. A new question has been included around helping communities become more resilient to the impacts of climate change. A new question is also proposed around social resilience and ensuring mixed communities (e.g. in terms of age, culture etc) that can support local facilities.
EN1 – To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity	EN1 To protect, enhance and maintain habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity, and to deliver biodiversity net gains.	It is proposed to slightly amend this objective to explicitly refer to biodiversity net gain in line with national policy changes. The questions have been slightly amended to make more reference to enhancing networks and delivering gains, rather than just protecting assets.
EN2 – To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations	EN2 To conserve and enhance landscape quality and character for future generations	It is proposed to retain the objective as worded, but the questions have been slightly amend to remove references to land management as it is considered that the Local Plan has little scope to influence farming practices and land management.
EN3 – To improve the quality of the built environment	EN3 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and locally distinctive character	It is proposed to re-word this objective and to make explicit reference to the historic environment and local character to make clear what the Plan should be seeking to achieve. The questions on flood risk have been removed and moved to a new objective on flood risk.
EN4 – To protect, enhance and maintain green infrastructure	EN4 To protect, enhance and maintain green and blue infrastructure	The objective has been slightly amended to add a reference to blue infrastructure, as suggested by the Environment Agency.
N/A	Proposed new objective – EN5 To reduce flood risk to local communities	A new SA objective around reducing flood risk is proposed to reflect the importance of flood risk as a key sustainability issue. The existing SA framework did include two questions on flood risk within objective EN3 on the built environment but it is considered flood risk should be treated as a single

Previous SA Objective	Proposed SA Objective	Notes on Proposed Changes
		objective to ensure it is given due weight in the SA rather than being considered alongside built character, heritage etc. The new SA objective includes a question on minimising flood risk both now and in the future, taking account of climate change impacts.
NR1 – To improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce the need to travel	NR1 To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.	It is proposed to amend this objective to remove the reference to air quality and instead incorporate this into the health and wellbeing objective. This objective has been refined to concentrate on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. It includes a new question around reducing emissions targets in line with or exceeding national or local targets.
NR2 – To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services	NR2 To protect and improve water quality and sustainably manage water resources	The objective has been slightly amended following a suggestion by the Environment Agency in their draft SA scoping report response. The questions have been slightly amended and condensed.
NR3 – To restore and protect land and soil	NR3 To ensure the sustainable use of land, minerals, materials and soil resources and minimise waste.	It is not proposed to combine existing objective NR3 and NR4 to have a joint objective around using resources wisely and minimising waste. The existing questions have been refined and combined and cover issues around making efficient use of land, minimising resource use in new buildings, maintaining soil quality, minimising
NR4 – To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling	Proposed to combine with NR3	See NR3 above
EC1 – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	EC1 To enhance the range of high quality employment opportunities in the district and improve access to them	It is proposed to combine and slightly revise former SA objectives EC1 and EC2 to refer to enhancing the range of employment opportunities and improving access to them.
EC2 – To improve access to jobs	Proposed to combine with EC1	See EC1 above
N/A	EC2 To ensure the future vitality and viability of town centres	It is proposed to add a new SA objective specifically relating to the vitality and viability of town centres, and to include new questions around supporting the

Previous SA Objective	Proposed SA Objective	Notes on Proposed Changes
		diversification of town centres to help support a sustainable future, and the enhancement of town centre environments.
EC3 – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	To diversify and strengthen the local economy	It is proposed to retain the existing objective but to refine the questions to focus more on what the plan can directly influence as some of the questions fall outside the scope of a Local Plan (e.g. existing question EC3.5 – will the plan help to facilitate the provision of financial assistance to local businesses?)

Appendix 4: Feedback from Statutory Bodies on draft SA Scoping Report

Section	Comments	Respondent	Council Response
General	In terms of the historic environment, on the whole, we consider that the Report has identified the majority of plans and programmes which are of relevance to the development of the Local Plan Review, that it has established an appropriate Baseline against which to assess the Plan's proposals and that it has put forward a suitable set of Objectives and Indicators. Overall, therefore, we believe that it provides the basis for the development of an appropriate framework for assessing the significant effects which this plan might have upon the historic environment.	Historic England	Comments noted and welcomed.
General	<p>Historic England strongly advises that the conservation and archaeological advisers to your authority are closely involved throughout the preparation of the SEA/SA of this Plan. They are best placed to advise on;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local historic environment issues and priorities, including access to data held in the HER (formerly SMR); - how the policy or proposal can be tailored to minimise potential adverse impacts on the historic environment; - the nature and design of any required mitigation measures; and - opportunities for securing wider benefits for the future conservation and management of heritage assets. 	Historic England	<p>Cumbria County Council hosts the Historic Environment Record and the Council will work closely with the County Council as the Local Plan is prepared.</p> <p>The Council does not at present have an in house Conservation Officer but acknowledges that specialist historic environment expertise will be crucial throughout the Local Plan and SA/SEA process.</p>

Section	Comments	Respondent	Council Response
General	Historic England has produced guidance for all involved in undertaking SEA/SA exercises which gives advice on issues relating to the historic environment. This can be found on our website.	Historic England	Comments noted, and the Historic England Advice Note 8 will be used to inform the SA process. Historic England's advice notes relating to Local Plan preparation will also be used.
Establishing the Baseline	Many of our environmental datasets are available at our Data Share service: https://environment.data.gov.uk/ Please also refer to available information and datasets available via this link to Archived web page at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/policy/123355.aspx	Environment Agency	The Council has downloaded a number of the EA's datasets to inform the Scoping report and to prepare the baseline.
Establishing the Baseline	Please see attached annex for our advice on sources of local plan evidence on the natural environment. As well as this, other more recent mapping and data from Natural England that may be useful is listed below. National Habitat Network National Habitat Network (NHN) maps for England have been created to help identify where there is potential to create or restore habitat and identify priorities for action. The maps are based on the existing priority habitat inventories and are intended to be used alongside other datasets and local knowledge, to plan future habitat creation and restoration at a landscape scale. A national NHN map and guidance is free to download through the hyperlink above.	Natural England	The Council has added a priority habitat inventory map and commentary in the baseline section. We have also added commentary and a map of the national habitat network map to illustrate the current network of habitats in South Lakeland and the potential for improvements to be made at a landscape scale. We have also added reference to nature recovery strategies. We have also added reference to the state of nature 2019 report and highlighted issues that it raises that are

Section	Comments	Respondent	Council Response
	<p>UK Biodiversity Indicators 2019 National source of evidence on biodiversity change and the impact of policies and actions to conserve biodiversity. Last updated December 2019. Whilst set at a national scale, it may be useful to consider common habitat types to South Lakeland that are covered within the report and general trends.</p> <p>Priority Habitat Inventory This is a spatial dataset that shows the geographic extent and location of NERC Section 41 habitats of principle importance (replacing BAP inventories).</p> <p>UK State of Nature Report 2019 Identifies change in abundance and distribution of species across the UK, using evidence from UK Biodiversity Indicators, and partnership data. Whilst conducted at a national level, it may be possible to use these report findings in relation to common species in South Lakeland.</p> <p>Monitor of Engagement of the Natural Environment (MENE) survey This decade long project has helped to identify how people use and engage with the natural environment, identifying nationally what kind of green spaces people use most, what benefits this brings to people, and how engagement differs across income, ethnicity and age groups. Whilst it is a national dataset, this may provide useful evidence when setting objectives for the Local Plan. The story map linked above provides an overview of the survey and its results.</p>		<p>relevant to South Lakeland, such as trends in species abundance and distribution, and the main drivers that are affecting nature, such as climate change.</p>

Section	Comments	Respondent	Council Response
Establishing the Baseline	<p>Annex provided with suggested data sources for information on the natural environment, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Character Area Profiles • Natural England Natural Capital Maps • Magic Maps • Local Environment Record Centres • Local organisations e.g. Local Nature Partnerships, Wildlife Trusts, AONBs, Nature Improvement Areas • National Park/AONB Management Plans • Landscape Character Assessments • CPRE tranquillity data • CPRE light pollution data • Detailed information on designated biodiversity sites • Priority habitats and species • Local Biodiversity Action Plans • Local Geodiversity Action Plans (LGAPS) identify agreed local action for geodiversity, a list of active LGAPs can be found at UK Geodiversity Action Plan • APIS holds data on air pollution in particular in relation to protected nature conservation sites. • Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land Inventory (a priority habitat dataset currently not integrated into the Priority Habitat Inventory on Magic) and is available on request from Natural England via email: NaturalEnglandGIDataManagers@naturalengland.org.uk • Magic website - National Trails, Public Rights of Way (on the Ordnance Survey base map), Open Access Land (the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 layer), 	Natural England	<p>Reference has been added to the National Character Areas that are within South Lakeland and a map has been inserted.</p> <p>The Council has made extensive use of the data that is available in Magic Maps and open data downloads in preparing the draft scoping report.</p> <p>The Council has recently renewed its subscription to the Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre and will be making use of the local data in the Local Plan review and SA. Reference has been added in the scoping report to the habitats and species statements that are published by CBDC which will be a useful resource.</p> <p>Reference has been added to CPRE's dark skies mapping and the role of planning policy in minimising light pollution in new development.</p> <p>GIS data on tranquility mapping has been requested from CPRE, and GIS data on the likelihood of best and most versatile land has been requested from Natural England.</p>

Section	Comments	Respondent	Council Response
	<p>together with national and local nature reserves, country parks and the England Coast Path. Locally held data will include the definitive Public Rights of Way, and may include Rights of Way Improvement Plans where they exist, and any locally mapped open space audits or assessments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural England's work on Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt) may be of use in assessing current level of accessible natural greenspace and planning improved provision. • A provisional Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) map is on Magic, and the GIS layer 'Likelihood of Best and Most Versatile Land' is available on request from Natural England via email; NaturalEnglandGIDataManagers@naturalengland.org.uk <p>Some areas already have detailed ALC maps. The coverage of existing detailed MAFF post 1988 ALC surveys is shown on Magic. The MAFF post 1988 ALC survey reports and maps themselves are available from Natural England or from Gov.UK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils information at LandIS: http://www.landis.org.uk/index.cfm • Climate Change Adaptation Manual • National biodiversity climate change vulnerability model • Natural Environment Research Council LWEC Climate Change Impacts Report Cards • Catchment Flood Management Plans • Shoreline Management Plans • River Basin Management Plans • Coastal Erosion Maps 		<p>As the SA scoping report is further progressed towards the Issues and Options consultation stage we will continue to add to the baseline evidence section, making use of the additional datasets suggested by Natural England. We will also work with Natural England to understand how some of the suggested data e.g. the natural capital maps may best be used to inform the Local Plan process.</p>

Section	Comments	Respondent	Council Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine Planning Evidence Base 		
Establishing the Baseline	<p>Below is a list of all the SSSI's within South Lakeland boundary (or within 1Km of the boundary) which exceed the critical load for nutrient nitrogen for at least one of the notified interest features (habitat). Further study of the information on the Air Pollution Information System (APIS) should enable the identification the source of the atmospheric nitrogen. For Roudsea Wood and Mosses SSSI/SAC for instance, the nutrient nitrogen is primarily from livestock (41% from local agriculture). Potential objectives and actions for the Local Plan could be seeking to assist landowners/farmers to implement ammonia reduction measures and exploring opportunities for ammonia reduction mitigation measures such as tree screening within the landscape to protect sensitive sites. Road traffic and transport sector are also a contributor to atmospheric NOx.</p> <p>Coldwell Farm Pasture SSSI, Eaves Wood SSSI, Roudsea Woods & Mosses SSSI, Arnside Knott SSSI, Marble Quarry SSSI, Silverdale Golf Course SSSI, Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SSSI, Skelsmergh Tarn SSSI, River Kent & Tributaries SSSI, Burns Beck Moss SSSI, Hutton Roof SSSI, Foulshaw Moss SSS, Scout & Cunswick Scars SSSI, Thrang End & Yealand Hall Allotment SSSI, Borrow Beck Meadows SSSI, Underlaid Wood SSSI, Meathop Woods & Quarry SSSI, Whitbarrow SSSI, Cautley Thwaite Meadows & Ecker Secker Beck SSSI, Duddon Valley Woodlands SSSI, Barker Scar SSSI, Middlebarrow SSSI, Kirkby Moor SSSI, Sea Wood SSSI</p>	Natural England	<p>The Council welcomes the additional baseline information and has added additional commentary in the baseline section to recognize this issue.</p> <p>With regards to objectives relating to this issue it is considered that there is limited scope for the Local Plan to influence land management practices, however the role of the Local Plan in ensuring appropriate landscaping schemes that could help mitigate nitrogen issues in certain locations is recognised.</p>

Section	Comments	Respondent	Council Response
	Combe Scar SSSI, Duddon Mosses SSSI, Gait Barrow SSSI, Leck Beck Head Catchment Area SSSI, Murthwaite Park SSSI, Hawes Water SSSI, Farleton Knott SSSI, Duddon Estuary SSSI, Humphrey Head SSSI, Morecambe Bay SSSI		
Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems	<p>The number of Heritage Assets at Risk within the Local Plan area has not reduced over the last year. With the changing trends on the high street and in town centres there is a risk that more conservation areas could become at risk over time.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review should consider how the Local Plan can set out a positive strategy for addressing Heritage at Risk.</p> <p><i>Suggested Change:</i> Include Heritage at Risk as part of the <i>Historic environment and local character</i> sustainability issue.</p>	Historic England	Reference to heritage at risk has been added to the sustainability issues in section 5 as suggested.
Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems	Overall we are satisfied that the main sustainability issues relevant to the Local Plan have been identified however we would suggest that Water Quality is added under the Environmental Issues listed on pages 2 and 3. The protection and enhancement of surface water and ground waters and the sustainable use of water resources are intrinsic to the other environmental objectives listed and therefore a key sustainability issue relevant to the Local Plan.	Environment Agency	Water quality and sustainable use of water resources has been added to the key issues.
SA Objectives	We particularly welcome the proposed re-wording of SA Objective EN3 to explicitly reference the historic	Historic England	Comments noted and welcomed.

Section	Comments	Respondent	Council Response
	environment, including the objective to “conserve and enhance” the historic environment.		
SA Objectives	We agree with the Environmental Objectives identified however we would suggest that the fourth bullet point under Environmental Objectives (page 4) is expanded to also include ‘blue infrastructure’ such as watercourses and waterbodies.	Environment Agency	Reference to blue infrastructure added to objective EN4 and the appraisal questions.
SA Objectives	We would also suggest ‘To improve and manage water quality and water resources and services is strengthened to; To protect and enhance surface water and ground water quality and sustainably manage water resources. Alternatively the reference to water resources could be added to the last bullet point under Environmental Objectives (page 4).	Environment Agency	Objective NR2 slightly amended to refer the sustainable management of water resources.
SA Objectives	Natural England welcomes the objectives set out, and the inclusion of additional objectives on the flood risk, resilience to climate change and environmental net gain.	Natural England	Comments noted and welcomed.
SA Objectives	Air Quality We note paragraph 4.3.18 states that nitrogen dioxide is the only pollutant of concern in the district, principally sourced from road traffic. However, South Lakeland has been identified as an area of sensitivity to Ammonia (NH3) emissions originating from agriculture. As nitrogen from ammonia settles (nitrogen deposition) it can impact upon the local natural environment and human health resulting in the general loss of plant diversity and health impacts. In combination with other impacts such as acidification of land and water, ammonia can lead to changes in ecosystem structure and function. To address this the	Natural England	The additional information is welcomed and noted. Given the advice that the issue is largely driven by livestock it is considered that the Local Plan has a more limited role to play and a specific objective related to this issue is not required. The appraisal question EN1.3 has however been amended in response to this suggestion to include specific

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	<p>Government's Clean Air Strategy (2019) aims to reduce ammonia by 16% by 2030.</p> <p>In South Lakeland several designated sites (SSSI's and SAC's) are at risk of ammonia pollution, with Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC being a primary concern being very sensitive and highly exceeding its nitrogen critical load level (For further information on critical loads, please see APIS). Whilst this is predominantly from livestock emissions, transport emissions are also a high contributor, and when combined together can form particulate matter damaging to human and environmental health. Natural England therefore recommend setting an objective to address this issue.</p>		reference to minimizing air quality impacts on sites and species.
SA Objectives	<p>Recreational Disturbance and Bird Populations</p> <p>Evidence suggests recreational disturbance such as dog walking, outdoors sports, noise and lighting within and nearby Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA is having detrimental impacts upon the condition of bird populations protected by the SPA designation. To address this issue, SPA Conservation Objectives have been set with the aim of reducing the frequency, duration and intensity of disturbance to protected birds. SLDC's Local Plan review should seek to contribute to this conservation objective and reduce recreational disturbance in bird sensitive locations, for instance through better management of recreational behaviour along the coast, improved access infrastructure and cross-boundary coordination around the bay. We recommend setting an objective within the Sustainability Appraisal address this issue. For additional evidence on recreational disturbance in Morecambe Bay, please see the Morecambe Bay Bird</p>	Natural England	It is considered that this issue falls within the existing overarching objective EN1. Specific reference to recreational disturbance has however been added to appraisal question EN1.3 to ensure it is recognised in the assessment process.

Section	Comments	Respondent	Council Response
	Disturbance and Access Management Report (2015)		
SA Objectives	<p>Natural Capital</p> <p>We consider additional wording could be included to take into account the protection and enhancement of South Lakeland's natural capital and the ecosystem services it provides. Applying a natural capital approach helps to recognise that a healthy natural environment provides multiple benefits and value to people, through delivering essential services to society such as food, clear air and water, climate and flood regulation, economic, cultural and personal well-being. Taking this framework into account within a Local Plan can help ensure natural capital stocks (habitats, species, air, water, soil, etc) and the services they provide are considered within local planning and decision making, and provides an economic rationale for protecting and investing in the nature environment.</p> <p>Whilst taking a natural capital approach can be complex, it is at its foundation a useful tool for communicating and considering nature and the services it provides in delivering economic, environmental and social benefits.</p> <p>The Natural Capital Committee (2019), How to do it: a natural capital workbook is a useful practical guide aimed at anyone who wants to use natural capital approaches in making decisions about the natural environment. It is intended to support decision makers, including planners, communities and landowners, but has particular relevance for place based decisions.</p>	Natural England	<p>The Council would welcome the opportunity to work with Natural England to understand how the natural capital approach can be integrated with the Local Plan, as it does not have any current in house expertise in this area.</p> <p>The Council is also aware of the newly launched Defra natural capital tool online resource and will investigate its potential use in the Local Plan review process.</p>
SA Appraisal Framework	We consider the appraisal methodology is both clear and workable.	Environment Agency	Comment noted and welcomed.

Section	Comments	Respondent	Council Response
SA Appraisal Framework	Consider the appraisal framework is clear and workable.	Natural England	Comment noted and welcomed.
SA Appraisal Framework	<p>We welcome the inclusion of appraisal question EN3.1 which will assess whether the Plan will protect and enhance the historic environment. In order to reflect the language of the National Planning Policy Framework it would be beneficial to include a reference to the “significance” of heritage assets as well.</p> <p><i>Suggested Change:</i> Wording of question EN3.1 to read: “Will the plan protect and enhance the character, significance and setting of areas, buildings and features of historic, heritage or archaeological interest?”</p>	Historic England	EN3.1 amended as suggested, to include reference to the significance of assets.
SA Appraisal Framework	<p>NR1 To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants, and reduce reliance on fossil fuels to mitigate climate change.</p> <p>NE recommend an additional question which recognises the role of nature-based solutions (such as carbon sequestration through trees and peatlands, and air pollution capture through green infrastructure) in mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants. E.g. Will the plan promote nature-based solutions which reduce greenhouse gas emissions, conserve and expand carbon sinks, and mitigate air pollution?</p> <p>Additional questions that could be included are: Will the action/policy: 1. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? 2. Continue to be viable for a range of plausible future</p>	Natural England	<p>Additional question NR1.6 has been included regarding nature based solutions.</p> <p>Additional question EN1.6 added in relation to the resilience of biodiversity to climate change.</p>

Section	Comments	Respondent	Council Response
	<p>climate scenarios?</p> <p>3. Increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change?</p> <p>4. Help people adapt to climate change?</p> <p>5. Maintain or enhance the biodiversity of a region, now and under future climates?</p> <p>6. Maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates?</p> <p>7. Lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?</p> <p>These questions are referenced from Morecroft et al (2019) <i>Measuring the success of climate change adaptation and mitigation in terrestrial ecosystems</i>. Science, Vol 366, Issue 6471 https://science.sciencemag.org/content/366/6471/eaaw9256</p>		
SA Appraisal Framework	<p>EN5 To reduce flood risk to local communities</p> <p>NE recommend an additional question which recognises the role of natural flood management in reducing flood risk to communities. E.g. Will the plan promote natural flood management measures within catchment areas?</p>	Natural England	Additional question EN5.5 added relating to natural flood management.
Appendix 1 Relevant Plans, Policies, Strategies and Initiatives	<p>The Plan area is adjacent to the Lake District National Park, the English Lakes World Heritage Site and the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Any management plans related to these areas would be relevant to the South Lakeland Local Plan.</p> <p><i>Suggested Change:</i></p>	Historic England	The management plans for the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales national parks have been added to the list of local plans, policies, strategies and initiatives in Appendix 1.

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	Include the following documents as a relevant plan: <i>The Partnerships Plan: The Management Plan for the English Lake District 2015-2020</i> Yorkshire Dales National Park Management Plan 2019-24		
Appendix 1 Relevant Plans, Policies, Strategies and Initiatives	Flood Risk Management Plans are available at: http://intranet.ea.gov/knowledge/law/52706.aspx	Environment Agency	Reference to the North West river basin district flood risk management plan has been added to the list of regional plans, policies, strategies and initiatives in Appendix 1. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/north-west-river-basin-district-flood-risk-management-plan
Appendix 1 Relevant Plans, Policies, Strategies and Initiatives	Suggest addition of the Cumbria Coastal Strategy to the list of plans. The coastal strategy sets out how we will manage the risks related to coastal flooding and erosion along our coastline over the next century. Cumbria County Council is working with the Cumbria Coast Protection Authorities (District Councils) and the Environment Agency, to develop a strategy for the future management of the coast from Arncliffe to the Scottish Border. This project is being funded by the Environment Agency. The Cumbria Coastal Strategy is currently out for public consultation until 13th December 2019, comments are invited to share views about how our coastline should be managed, and help us understand its impacts on people, the local economy and the environment. Consultation details and more information on the Strategy, the proposed approaches and future activities recommended can be	Environment Agency	The Cumbria Coastal Strategy was already included in the list of plans, policies, strategies and initiatives. An additional reference to the strategy has been added in the overview of relevant plans in section 3.

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	found at https://cumbria.gov.uk/ccs/publicengagement.asp		
Appendix 1 Relevant Plans, Policies, Strategies and Initiatives	Natural England has not reviewed the plans listed. However, we advise that the following types of plans relating to the natural environment should be considered where applicable to your plan area; 1. Green infrastructure strategies 2. Biodiversity plans 3. Rights of Way Improvement Plans 4. Shoreline management plans 5. Coastal access plans 6. River basin management plans 7. AONB and National Park management plans. 8. Relevant landscape plans and strategies.	Natural England	The Council considers that the key plans listed have been considered, and will continue to update this section as new plans emerge.
Appendix 2 Proposed SA Indicators	Conservation areas are not included under the baseline figure for the number of designated heritage assets. <i>Suggested Change:</i> Include the figure for conservation areas under the number of designated heritage assets so that this can form part of the indicator for EN3.	Historic England	Conservation areas added to the designated heritage asset indicator under objective EN3.
Appendix 2 Proposed SA Indicators	<i>Suggested Indicator:</i> Surface Water New development which incorporate SuDS and discharge surface water in order of drainage hierarchy to a watercourse, surface water sewer and a combined sewer. The target is to minimise and control surface water runoff according to the discharge hierarchy and incorporate SuDS in new development.	Environment Agency	The draft SA scoping report suggested an indicator on the implementation of SuDS schemes but didn't go as far as defining how this indicator could be measured. The Council agrees that an indicator on SuDS should be included but is still considering how this can be monitored in practice in a way that isn't resource

Section	Comments	Respondent	Council Response
			intensive. New planning application software is being procured and should offer opportunities for improved monitoring.
Appendix 2 Proposed SA Indicators	<i>Suggested Indicator:</i> Renewable energy The number of domestic and non-domestic PV installations in new development.	Environment Agency	The Council welcomes the suggestion of this indicator but is not sure how it could be measured at present. Planning applications for photovoltaics developments could be analysed but this would exclude installations under permitted development rights and would only pick up applications where PV is specifically mentioned in the proposal description. We will explore whether the Council's forthcoming new planning software could allow for the recording of PV installations included in new development.
Appendix 2 Proposed SA Indicators	<i>Suggested Indicator:</i> Sustainability Standards The percentage of new developments completed e.g. meeting Building for Life, Lifetime Homes standards, are above the current CSH requirement or BREEAM excellent rating or their equivalent.	Environment Agency	Lifetime Homes has been superseded by the building Regulations M4(2) category and the Council has started monitoring this. The use of BREEAM in planning conditions can be analysed and the Council will consider adding this as an indicator. The Code for Sustainable Homes has effectively been withdrawn due to national policy changes around the energy efficiency of new homes. The

Section	Comments	Respondent	Council Response
			Council is following developments around the Future Homes Standard. Schemes are not currently assessed against Building for Life 12 but its use is being encouraged.
Appendix 2 Proposed SA Indicators	<i>Suggested Indicator:</i> Sustainability/energy Per capita CO ₂ emissions in the Local Authority area.	Environment Agency	This indicator is already included under SA objective NR1.
Appendix 2 Proposed SA Indicators	EN1 – % SSSI in recovering or favourable condition (Row 2): NE consider this indicator should also measure the % of SSSI's in unfavourable status to accurately reflect the full state of SSSI's in the district. Biodiversity metrics (Row 3): NE welcome the inclusion of the Biodiversity Metric to measure losses and gains in biodiversity within the district. A key principle of the Biodiversity Net Gain approach is that gains and losses are measurable, and can therefore be recorded by the authority to assist with annual monitoring of biodiversity. Area of identified habitats (Row 4): NE welcome the ambition to monitor habitat networks and utilising the Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre. The data and mapping sources referenced above in response to question 2A may be useful to support the development of this indicator.	Natural England	Additional indicator has been added to provide unfavourable figure, split into recovering, declining and unchanged. The Council will continue to research indicators on net gain and habitat coverage.
Appendix 2 Proposed SA Indicators	EN2 – Ancient Woodland Coverage: The Ancient Woodland Inventory dataset shows the extent and coverage of ancient woodland across England, however there are gaps	Natural England	We will continue to research these potential indicators. We would welcome advise as to how changes in landscape quality over time could be measured.

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	<p>in this data, particularly for smaller areas of ancient woodland.</p> <p>Magic Maps includes layers for several landscape classifications which may be useful for this indicator, including National Character Areas, National Historic Landscape Characterisation, Agricultural Land Classification and Landscape Typology.</p>		
Appendix 2 Proposed SA Indicators	<p>EN4 –</p> <p>NE welcome the ambition to map GI within the district and increase its quantity and quality. Establishing a baseline which identifies the quantity, quality and functionality of green infrastructure within the district is the key first step in doing this, and may require gathering of additional data on areas such as biodiversity, ecosystem service provision and local need for green infrastructure.</p> <p>Listed below are examples of green infrastructure mapping which may be useful to review:</p> <p>https://www.merseyforest.org.uk/files/The Value of Mapping Green Infrastructure pdf.pdf</p>	Natural England	Comments welcomed, and this area continues to be researched by the Council as we progress our green infrastructure evidence for the Local Plan Review.
Appendix 2 Proposed SA Indicators	<p>NR1 –</p> <p>Other indicators could include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recording trees lost and planted through planning applications, land management agri-environment schemes and the Forestry Commission Monitoring of peatland coverage and restoration Monitoring of designated site air quality and their critical loads. – Critical loads are a tool for assessing the risk of air pollution impacts to ecosystems. APIS provides critical loads and levels of different pollutants for designated sites. 	Natural England	We would welcome further advice on how the suggested tree data could be obtained from other organisations. Our current planning software does not allow the monitoring of trees lost and gained through development but there is scope to explore this in the replacement software.

