



Shaping our future



SOUTH LAKELAND **LOCAL PLAN** 2040

# South Lakeland Local Plan Review: Consultation Statement June 2021



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose of this document

- 1.1.1 This consultation statement sets out how we have engaged with communities and stakeholders in reviewing our Local Plan for South Lakeland (which applies to the district outside the National Parks).
- 1.1.2 It sets out:
- Who we have engaged with;
  - How we have engaged;
  - A summary of the main issues raised;
  - How these issues have been taken into account.
- 1.1.3 This statement will be updated as we progress through the main stages of reviewing our Local Plan, and this version sets out what we have done during our 'early engagement' stage which ran from February 2020 to September 2020.

## 1.2 South Lakeland Local Plan Review

### Context

- 1.2.1 The Local Plan is a document that all local planning authorities must produce which sets the amount, location and type of development that should take place in the district, usually over a 15-20 year timeframe. It also includes planning policies which are taken into account in determining planning applications.
- 1.2.2 South Lakeland District Council is the planning authority for South Lakeland outside the two National Parks, and is responsible for preparing the South Lakeland Local Plan. The current Local Plan has a lifespan of 2003-2025 and comprises of a number of documents:
- The [Core Strategy Development Plan Document \(DPD\)](https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/south-lakeland-local-plan/local-plan-core-strategy/)<sup>1</sup> (adopted in October 2010), which sets out strategic planning policies, housing and employment targets; how development should be distributed between towns, villages and the countryside over the plan period;
  - The [Land Allocations DPD](https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/south-lakeland-local-plan/land-allocations/)<sup>2</sup> (adopted in December 2013), which allocates land for the development needs identified in the Core Strategy and also protects sites from development, including open spaces and Green Gaps;

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/south-lakeland-local-plan/local-plan-core-strategy/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/south-lakeland-local-plan/land-allocations/>

- The [Development Management Policies DPD<sup>3</sup>](#) (adopted in March 2019) which sets more detailed policies on a range of topics that are used to inform decisions on planning applications – for example on design, biodiversity, flood risk and setting new standards for accessible and adaptable homes;
- The [Arnside and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty DPD<sup>4</sup>](#) (adopted in March 2019) which includes a development strategy and other planning policies for the whole of the Arnside and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) that are used to inform decisions on planning applications.

- 1.2.3 The current Local Plan also include documents prepared by other organisations, including [Neighbourhood Plans<sup>5</sup>](#) and the [Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan \(2015-2030\)<sup>6</sup>](#).
- 1.2.4 Local Plans must be reviewed at least every five years from the date of their adoption. The Council is reviewing the Local Plan documents that it has prepared, and it is proposed that the Core Strategy, Land Allocations and Development Management Policies DPDs be updated and combined into a single Local Plan. The review will include district-wide policies relating to the AONB, but will not include a review of the AONB DPD itself.
- 1.2.5 The Local Plan Review must be informed by robust up to date evidence which looks at the future needs for things such as housing, employment, leisure, recreation, retail and community development. It must also be informed by the views of communities, individuals, businesses and other relevant stakeholders such as infrastructure providers.
- 1.2.6 Information on the Local Plan Review can be found on the Council's website at [www.southlakeland.gov.uk/LocalPlanReview](http://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/LocalPlanReview).

## The timeline for the Local Plan Review

- 1.2.7 The Local Plan Review will prepared through a number of stages as set out in the table below. The updated Local Plan is due to be adopted by Spring 2024 following an independent public examination by the Planning Inspectorate.

Stage	Date
Early Engagement	Early 2020
Issues and Options Consultation	Summer 2021
Draft Plan Consultation	Summer 2022
Formal Representations and Submission of the Plan for Examination	Spring 2023

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/south-lakeland-local-plan/development-management-policies/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/south-lakeland-local-plan/area-of-outstanding-natural-beauty-aonb-development-plan/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/south-lakeland-local-plan/neighbourhood-plans/>

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals\\_waste/MWLP/Adopted.asp](https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals_waste/MWLP/Adopted.asp)



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Stage	Date
Public Examination by the Planning Inspectorate	Autumn 2023
Adopting the Local Plan	Spring 2024

Table 1: Timeline for the Local Plan Review

- 1.2.8 More information about the process and timescales can be found in the Council's [Local Development Scheme](#)<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/south-lakeland-local-plan/local-development-scheme-lds/>

## 2. Overall approach to consultation and engagement

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Council is committed to early and ongoing community and stakeholder engagement in the planning process. Our approach to community involvement in the planning process is set out in our [Statement of Community Involvement](#)<sup>8</sup>.
- 2.1.2 This section sets out our broad approach to consultation and engagement through the Local Plan Review process.
- 2.1.3 Community engagement in relation to planning is guided by national regulations and legislation including the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. National regulations include basic requirements about who Councils should consult and how and when in the planning process they should do it.
- 2.1.4 Our approach to consultation and engagement in the Review process has been designed to comply with national regulations, and also to go above the minimum requirements to ensure that our communities and stakeholders are fully involved in the process.
- 2.1.5 The table below provides a general summary of our approach to engagement in the Local Plan review process, and further detail of the specific activities undertaken at each stage of the review is included in later sections of this statement.

### 2.2 Engagement Methods

#### 2.2.1

Engagement Method	Summary
Consultation Documents	<p>At each stage of the review consultation documents and evidence reports and background information have been prepared to inform communities and stakeholders of the key issues being considered and to seek their views.</p> <p>These documents have been made available for inspection at South Lakeland House in Kendal, Coronation Hall in Ulverston and libraries at Kendal, Ulverston, Grange-over-Sands, Milnthorpe, Kirkby Lonsdale and Arnsdale. They have also been made available on the Council's website.</p>
Website	<p>A Local Plan Review web page has been created at <a href="http://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/LocalPlanReview">www.southlakeland.gov.uk/LocalPlanReview</a>. This provides</p>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/media/6116/sci-october-2018.pdf>



Engagement Method	Summary
	comprehensive information about the review and contains all the documents for download.
Email/letter mail out	<p>We maintain a significant mailing list, comprising of statutory and general consultees and any members of the public or other stakeholders who have been asked to be notified of Local Plan consultations.</p> <p>At each consultation stage a mail out has been undertaken to notify those on the mailing list.</p>
Media	The Local Plan officers have worked closely with the Council's communications team to publicise consultation and engagement activities through press releases, press adverts, adverts in local publications (e.g. Grange Now) and the Council's social media channels.
Existing Channels and Networks	<p>Parish Councils have been provided with 'engagement packs' to enable them to coordinate local awareness raising and engagement in their local communities.</p> <p>S Lakeland News – edition July 2020.</p>
Key Stakeholder Groups	<p>Engagement with key stakeholder groups at key stages.</p> <p>A launch event was held on 6 March 2020; this provided stakeholders with an opportunity to find out more about the Local Plan Review and provide feedback on its scope and content.</p>
Questionnaires/Survey	<p>At each key consultation/engagement stage the Council has prepared online surveys using the Cumbria citizen space online portal.</p> <p>Paper survey response forms have also been made available at libraries and document inspection points.</p>
Exhibitions, Leaflets and Posters	<p>Fliers were produced and these were distributed to Parish Councils / Town Councils to be displayed in public places. The Council placed posters of the fliers in libraries, shops and post offices and made fliers available in other public places.</p> <p>Exhibition boards were displayed at the Drop In Events along with supporting documentation, statistics.</p>



Engagement Method	Summary
Focus Groups (and other interactive meetings)	None.
Newsletters	A Local Plan Newsletter had been prepared and made available at community events.
Meeting with Communities	Meetings have been held on request and where resources allow.
Schools and Colleges	Consultation with secondary schools and colleges and methods for how to best obtain views of young people (and their parents).

Table 2: Summary of methods of engagement

## 3. Early Engagement – February to September 2020

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Early engagement on the Local Plan Review commenced in February 2020, and was originally scheduled to end in May 2020, however, the period was extended until September 2020 in order to account for circumstance relating to the Covid - 19 epidemic. This section sets out how we engaged (methods chosen), the results of the engagement including summary of main issues/points raised and how these have been taken into account as we have progressed to Issues and Options Consultation.

### 3.2 How did we engage?

- 3.2.1 The table below sets out the methods of engagement used:

Engagement Method	Summary
Consultation Documents	<p>Two key documents were prepared to support the early engagement: a short <b>summary leaflet</b> and a more in depth <b>discussion paper</b>. A draft <b>policy review</b> paper was also published which informed the content of the discussion paper.</p> <p>A range of '<b>topic sheets</b>' were also prepared to provide some useful background information and to help generate discussions. The topic sheets provided key facts and figures, and explained the current Local Plan's position on these topics, and the issues that need to be considered in the Local Plan review.</p> <p>The <b>draft Sustainability Appraisal Report</b> was also made available for comment at the early engagement stage.</p> <p>These documents were made available for inspection at South Lakeland House in Kendal, Coronation Hall in Ulverston and libraries at Kendal, Ulverston, Grange-over-Sands, Milnthorpe, Kirkby Lonsdale and Arnsdale.</p>
Website	<p>A Local Plan Review web page was created at <a href="http://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/LocalPlanReview">www.southlakeland.gov.uk/LocalPlanReview</a>.</p> <p>The website included copies of all the documents available for download, and also provided background information on the Local Plan Review and information on how to get involved, including advertising the drop in events.</p>

Engagement Method	Summary
Email/letter mail out	<p>We maintain a significant mailing list, comprising of statutory and general consultees and any members of the public or other stakeholders who have been asked to be notified of Local Plan consultations.</p> <p>An email (and letter for those without email addresses) mail out was undertaken in mid- February 2020 to notify all the individuals and organisations on the mailing list of the early engagement period.</p> <p>Reminders about the consultation were sent out in June and August 2020.</p>
Media	<p>A press release was issued by the Council and articles were as a result published in the Westmorland Gazette February 27 2020.</p> <p>An advert was also placed in the Westmorland Gazette to advertise the public drop in events which happened in February – March 2020.</p> <p>An article was placed in Grange Now March 2020 to promote the early engagement period and raise awareness of the Local Plan Review.</p> <p>The Council promoted the start of the Local Plan Review process and the drop in events through its social media channels including Facebook.</p> <p>An article appeared in South Lakeland News – July 2020 which is sent to every household in South Lakeland.</p>
Existing Channels and Networks	<p>Briefing sessions were held with Parish Councils.</p> <p>Engagement packs were sent to Parish Councils comprising of copies of leaflets, posters, fliers, newsletter and response forms.</p> <p>At the launch event, attendees were asked if they would be able to assist with our engagement, for example by publicising the review through their networks. A number of offers were made.</p>

Engagement Method	Summary
Key Stakeholder Groups	<p>A stakeholder launch event was held on 6 March 2020 at Carus Green Golf Club in Kendal. The results of the event is available to view in a separate report on our <a href="#">website</a>. Over 65 people attended from a wide range of organisations and groups.</p> <p>A meeting was held with housing developers, agents and landowners to inform the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment process on 12 March 2020.</p>
Questionnaires/Survey	<p>Citizen space online surveys were set up for people to respond to the questions raised in the summary leaflet and longer discussion paper. Two online surveys were created, one relating to the summary leaflet questions and one relating to the discussion paper questions:</p> <p><a href="https://cumbria.citizenspace.com/south-lakeland-district-council/lp-early-engagement-short-survey/">https://cumbria.citizenspace.com/south-lakeland-district-council/lp-early-engagement-short-survey/</a></p> <p><a href="https://cumbria.citizenspace.com/south-lakeland-district-council/lp-early-engagement-discussion-paper-survey/">https://cumbria.citizenspace.com/south-lakeland-district-council/lp-early-engagement-discussion-paper-survey/</a></p>
Exhibitions, Leaflets and Posters	<p>Display boards were used at the drop in event. These provided an overview of the Local Plan Review and the key points from the summary leaflet. 'Facts and figures' of useful information such as housebuilding information were also displayed, and newsletters, leaflets and survey response forms were available to take away.</p> <p>Posters were displayed at drop in venues and distributed to Parish councils who were asked to display them in their local areas.</p>
Focus Groups (and other interactive meetings)	<p>Member briefing and Town Parish briefing date 30 January 2020.</p> <p>Upper Kent LAP briefing 11 March 2020.</p> <p>Portfolio Holder Provision Advisor Group, 12 March 2020.</p>

Engagement Method	Summary
Newsletters	<p>A Local Plan Newsletter was prepared and was made available at drop in events and the launch event. A summary leaflet was also produced:</p> <p><a href="http://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/media/7090/lpr-summary-leaflet.pdf">www.southlakeland.gov.uk/media/7090/lpr-summary-leaflet.pdf</a></p>
Meeting with Communities	<p>A series of five public drop in events were proposed to enable communities to come along, view the material, talk to Council Officers and share their thoughts on the six main questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thursday 27 February, Kirkby Lonsdale, Lunesdale Hall from 3pm to 7:30pm</li> <li>• Tuesday 3 March, Grange-over-Sands, Victoria Hall from 3pm to 7:30pm</li> <li>• Monday 9 March - Ulverston, Coronation Hall - 3pm to 7:30pm</li> <li>• Tuesday 17 March - Kendal, The MintWorks - 3pm to 7:30pm (POSTPONED)</li> <li>• Thursday 19 March - Milnthorpe, M:Hub - 3pm to 7:30pm (POSTPONED)</li> </ul> <p>The Kendal and Milnthorpe events were postponed due to the escalating Covid-19 pandemic.</p>
Schools and Colleges	<p>Schools and colleges were notified of the early engagement on the Local Plan Review as part of the email mail out.</p> <p>In addition, direct contact was made with the secondary schools to gauge interest in engaging with the Local Plan process. We asked the schools to publicise the events, and explore options for obtaining views from students possibly as part of a Geography or Personal and Social Education lessons. We offered to provide resource packs to help assist with engagement. We offered to assist directly with any sessions put on by the schools and answer questions to stimulate discussions.</p> <p>Opportunity to undertake such engagement was curtailed on account of the Covid-19 pandemic.</p>

Engagement Method	Summary
Informal engagement with Key Bodies	We have engaged with key bodies including Cumbria County Council, to scope out evidence base requirements and scope of Local Plan Review.

Table 3: Methods of Engagement - February-September 2020

## 3.3 How did people respond, and how many people responded

- 3.3.1 The table below indicates the number of responses to the short survey and the discussion paper survey. It also identifies how many responses were on-line, using paper response forms, email, letter or at the drop in events.

Short Survey responses	Discussion Paper Responses
<b>139</b> responses in total.	<b>29</b> responses in total.
109 responses <b>on-line</b> .	19 responses <b>on-line</b> .
8 responses using <b>paper response forms</b> .	0 responses <b>paper response forms</b> .
8 responses by <b>email</b> .	2 responses by <b>email</b> (these are additions to 2 online responses).
15 responses by <b>letter</b> (one of these was an addition to an online response).	11 responses <b>letter</b> (one of these is an addition to an online response).
44 responses at the <b>drop in events</b> (Question 3 only) approximate numbers based on the highest number of times one of the 6 issues chosen.	

Table 4: Early Engagement Survey Responses

- 3.3.15 Approximately 62 people attended the Grange-over-Sands Drop In Event, along with representatives from Grange-over-Sands Town Council. Approximately 23 people attended the Kirkby Lonsdale Drop In Event, representatives from Kirkby Lonsdale Town Council and Churches also attended. Approximately 28 people attended the Ulverston Drop in Event as well as a church representative, and local councillors. Over 65 people attended the Launch Event Stakeholder Event.
- 3.3.16 In total there were 163 individual respondees who made a response to the consultation.

### Who responded?

- 3.3.17 This section of the report outlines the characteristics of who responded to the short and discussion paper survey. The analysis uses information received from the equalities monitoring form.
- 3.3.18 The graph below shows the postcode location of respondees to the consultation. Note these include agents, public bodies and other organisations. As seen a significant number

of respondents stated a Kendal (LA9) postcode, followed by a surrounding Kendal area (LA8), Grange-over-Sands area (LA11), and Ulverston area (LA12) postcode. A few respondents were from outside the Local Plan area (LA23 – Windermere).

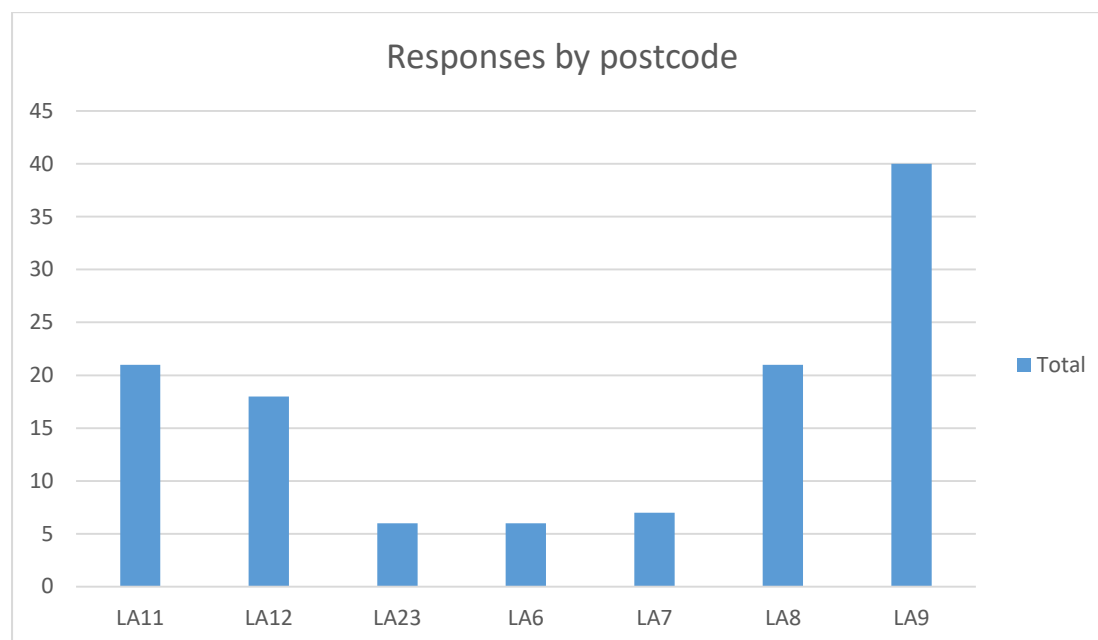


Figure 1: Graph showing postcode locations of respondees

3.3.19 The table below identifies how people found out about the consultation. As can be seen a large number of people identified email as the method by which they found out about the consultation. Other and word of mouth were the second and third methods by which people said they found out about the consultation.

Method	Number
Email	55
Word of Mouth	18
Social Media	12
SLDC Website	9
Drop In Event	
Poster / Flyer	2
Newspaper including local press	14
South Lakeland News	7
Parish Council /Town Council correspondence	
Local magazine or other publication	
Library	
Facebook	
Other	19
Not answered	27

Table 5: How people found out about the consultation

- 3.3.20 The table below indicates the number of people who responded by age range. Over half (61%) of the respondents identified as being aged over 50 years old. 20% of people did not answer. What is notable is the very small percentage of people who identified as being in the younger age groups (below 35 years old).

Age range	Number	Percentage
17-25 years	4	2.5%
26-35 years	5	3%
36-50 years	22	13.5%
51-65 years	50	31%
66-80 years	44	27%
Over 80 years	5	3%
Not answered	33	20%

Table 6: Responses by age category

- 3.3.21 69 people who responded identified as male, and 62 people who responded identified as female. 2 people who responded classified as having a disability.
- 3.3.22 The table below indicates the types of respondees (where known) to both the Short Survey and the Discussion Paper.

Type of respondees – Short Survey	Type of respondees – Discussion Paper
94 Members of the Public	5 Members of the Public
0 Developers / agents of	4 Developers / agents of
7 Parish / Town Councils	2 Parish / Town Councils
7 Specific Consultee Bodies – see Appendix 1	9 Specific Consultee Bodies – see Appendix 1
14 Non – business interest groups	5 Non – business interest groups
4 Business Interest Groups	2 Business Interest Groups
0 Planning Agents	2 Planning Agents

Table 7: Types of Respondee

## 3.4 What did people say?

### Short Survey and Overarching Questions

- 3.4.1 To start the conversation we put together 6 overarching questions to start discussions around how our area might change and develop over time and how we can best plan for and manage this change through the Local Plan. People could answer these questions through our short online survey (via citizen space) and through our drop in events (see Appendix 2).

**Question 1: What do you think is special about South Lakeland and your local area?**

3.4.2 Many people identified the **landscape, Natural Environment, countryside** and **habitats** of South Lakeland as special. People value the **proximity and access** to these natural features. Some people expressed the strong **sense of community** and **welcoming** and **friendly** nature of the area and people as special. Other people identified the **historic environment** and **cultural environment** as special features as well as its **architecture**. People also named **specific places** as special. **Transport links** north and south was identified as a special feature. Some people cited the range of **local facilities** such as shops as special. Whilst others said it is the wildlife, flora and fauna of the area that makes South Lakeland special. The **distinctiveness** and **character** of the communities and small towns and villages is identified as a special feature, as well as the **peace** and **tranquility, quietness** and **unspoilt** nature of the area. **Green spaces** were identified as special as well as the district's **tourism offer** and appeal.

3.4.3 Other features identified as special include:

- Vibrancy.
- Volunteering Opportunities.
- Low Crime / Safe place.
- Facilities for young and old.
- Healthy place.
- Good place to bring up children.
- Quality of Life.
- Inclusive.
- Not over populated.
- Clean air.
- Leisure / Outdoor opportunities.
- Variety of building styles and layouts, architecture.
- Footpaths.
- Limited congestion.
- Good access to public transport.
- Opportunities to start a business/employment opportunities.
- Natural Resources.
- Economy / Range industries.

- Educational facilities.
- Broadband access.
- Cycling lanes.
- Named places.

### Question 2: What do you think are the main challenges we face in planning for our area over the next 20 years?

3.4.4 A range of challenges were identified. The most common are indicated below grouped into the following themes:

#### Health and Wellbeing

- Pressure on Health Services, need more.
- Loss of facilities and services at the local level (shopping, leisure etc.).

#### Population

- Loss of young people, need to retain and provide jobs for them.
- Ageing population.
- Over-population impacts – more people.

#### Environment

- Biodiversity loss, habitat loss and loss of natural environment qualities and green space.
- Further loss of green field sites to development.
- Insensitive development harms settlement / countryside character.
- Urban sprawl.

#### Economy

- Limited employment opportunities – need to widen employment base, focus on new industries and technologies/green economy, and support more economic development.
- Lack of well paid jobs.
- Town Centre changing role, more online shopping.
- Impacts of tourism.

#### Infrastructure / Resources

- Road improvements needed including A590.
- Improve infrastructure not reliant on carbon.
- Sewerage and drainage.

### **Climate Change**

- Response to climate change, how can we adapt, low carbon world including greener energy.
- Flooding – will increase.
- Air pollution.

### **Design**

- Continued poor design.

### **Housing**

- Too many houses of wrong type being built, emphasis on large houses. Need to provide the right type and mix of housing meet all needs.
- Too many houses not for primary residence i.e. second homes.
- Lack of affordable housing.

### **Transport**

- Congestion and traffic growth.
- Lack of public transport, needs to be affordable and reliable.
- Private transport growth / reduce need to travel.
- Lack of walking and cycling routes.

#### **3.4.5 Others issues raised include:**

- Lack of amenities such as local shops.
- Lack of leisure facilities.
- Need more education facilities.
- Quality of life deterioration.
- Need to be resilient to future pandemics.
- Falling/static population.
- Population change and mix.

- Geological and topographical constraints for development.
- Conservation and historic asset preservation under threat.
- Built environment harm to character of the area.
- Dependency on tourism.
- Further demand for tourism and leisure uses.
- Town Centre decay.
- Economic growth vs climate challenge.
- Update sewerage / drainage infrastructure.
- Overburdened infrastructure.
- Better broadband provision.
- Lack of natural resources including access to food.
- Villages cannot accommodate more development.
- Continued reliance on private developers.
- Lack of resources in Local Authorities.
- Issues with decision-making.
- Building on wet ground / flood plains.
- Energy needs.
- Older peoples' housing – need more.
- Narrow roads, poor maintenance.
- Parking provision.

### Question 3: How important are the following issues to you?

3.4.6 We asked people to think about the following issues that the Local Plan review could address, and to decide how important each of them are to them, with 1 being not very important and 5 being very important.

- Building affordable housing.
- Increasing the number of well paid jobs in the area.
- Protecting and improving green spaces and wildlife habitats.
- Attracting investment and new businesses to the area.

- Reducing our greenhouse gas emissions and tackling the climate crisis.
- Making it easier to travel by bus, train, walking and cycling.

3.4.7 The graph shows the results. As can be seen protecting and improving green spaces was identified as most important, followed by making it easier to travel by bus, train, walking and cycling. Increasing the number of well-paid jobs in the area received fewest very important ranking.

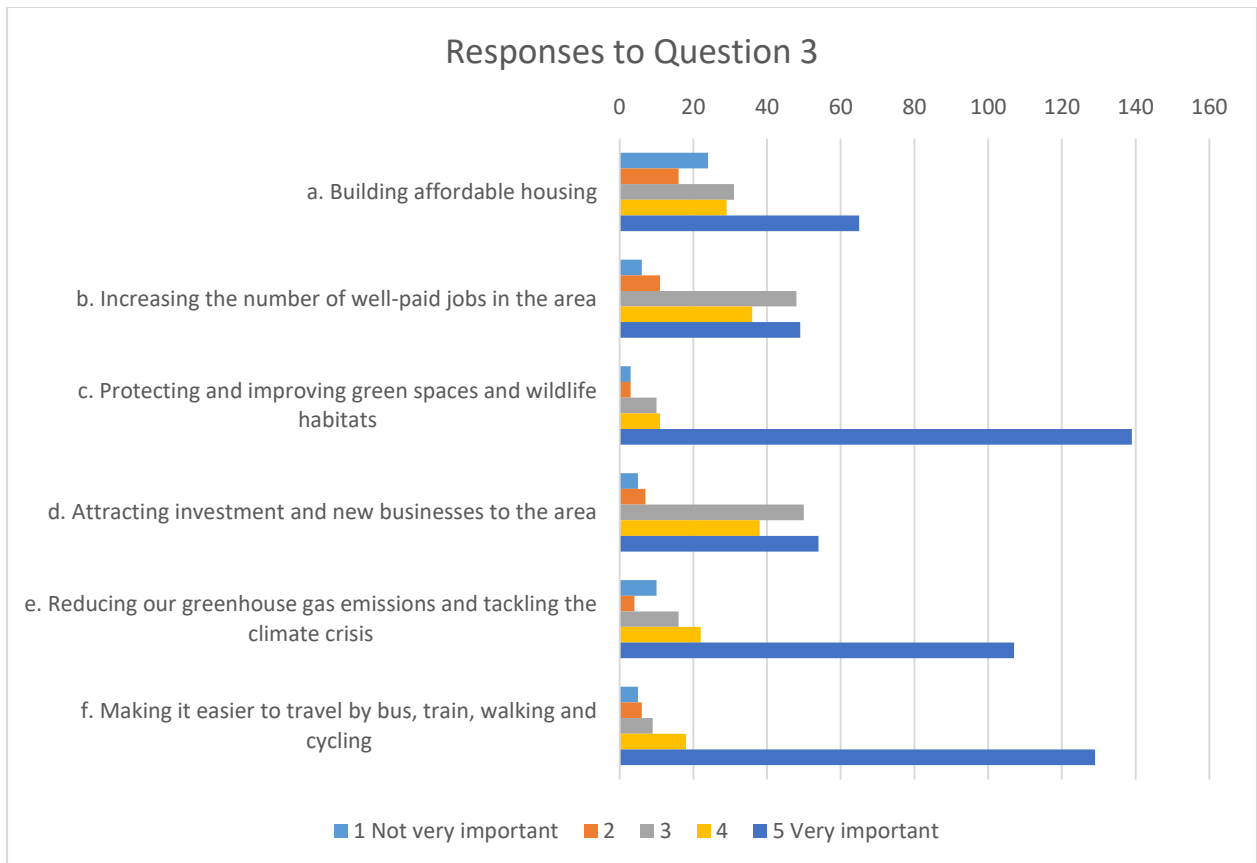


Figure 2: Graph showing ranking from 1 to 5 of the 6 issues presented in Question 3

3.4.8 The below table shows the mean average score for each issue. When looking at average scores it shows building affordable housing as being the least important of the six issues and protecting and improving green spaces and wildlife habitats as the most important, followed closely by making it easier to travel by bus, train, walking and cycling, and reducing our greenhouse gas emissions and tackling the climate crisis.

Issue	Average Score
Building affordable housing	3.2
Increasing the number of well paid jobs in the area	3.6
Protecting and improving green spaces and wildlife habitats	4.6
Attracting investment and new businesses to the area	3.7
Reducing our greenhouse gas emissions and tackling the climate crisis	4.3

Issue	Average Score
Making it easier to travel by bus, train, walking and cycling	4.4

Table 8: Average scores of the issues presented in Question 3

- 3.4.9 The graph below shows how people by age category ranked the six issues as the most important (score of 5). In the 36 – 50 years age group and above, protecting and improving green space and wildlife habitats was identified as the most important. In the younger age groups reducing our greenhouse gas emissions and tackling the climate crisis was identified as the most important, but only slightly above protecting and improving green space and wildlife habitats.

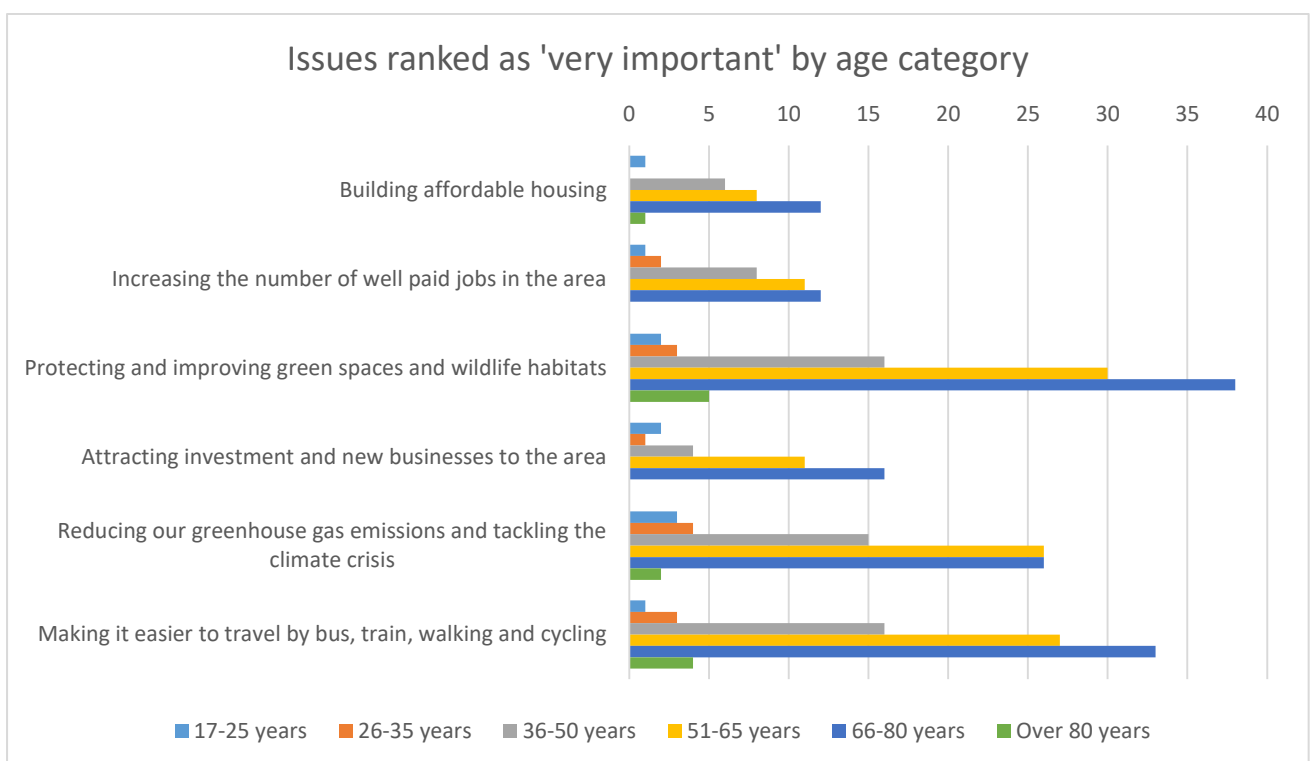


Figure 3: Number of responses to Question 3 by age group indicating a ranking of 'very important' against the 6 issues.

**Question 4: What sort of development (new homes, workplaces, shops, leisure facilities etc) do you think would help make South Lakeland a better place to live in 20 years' time, and where do you think it should be built?**

- 3.4.10 The following types of development were identified as the sort of development that would help make South Lakeland a better place to live in 20 years' time (those highlighted in black were mentioned a number of times):

#### Transport related

- **Cycling routes – provide more and enhanced existing routes including parking facilities.**

- **Better bus/rail provision.**
- **Park and ride in Kendal**, Kendal Fell mentioned.
- Kendal By-pass.
- Transport hubs linking rail and bus.
- Vehicle access improvements Grange over Sands.
- **Walking routes – provide more and enhance existing, safer pedestrian access.**
- Out of town parking.
- Car parking entrance town centres Kendal.
- Electric vehicle charging points.
- Cheaper car parks.

#### Community/Leisure/Culture related

- **Community facilities – including upgrading existing**
- **Medical facilities.**
- Local shopping facilities.
- Education, including a primary and secondary school in Kendal.
- **Leisure facilities** including sports facilities, swimming pool, leisure centre, 400m running track/all weather athletics track, locations include Grange-over-Sands and Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale.
- Arts facilities not just in Kendal.
- Care facilities.
- Entertainment facilities example bowling / ice skating.
- **Facilities for young people.**

#### Employment / Business related

- Business in town centres.
- **Green job developments.**
- Small scale business support rural economy / farming enterprises.
- New innovative technological and skills professional development.
- **Sustainable tourism.**
- Workplaces for young people.
- National chains into high streets.

- **Small work units.**
- Small start-up units in town centres.
- Night time economy development.
- High tech business parks.
- Sustainable / Green business development.
- Supermarket Grange.
- Mixed use development employment and housing together.
- Shared office space units.
- **Specialised shops in town centres.**
- Places for motor homes parking.

#### **Housing related**

- **Affordable housing.**
- New local occupancy homes including in Cartmel Peninsula.
- Variety of homes.
- Small housing developments – 6 houses.
- **Housing for older people** including bungalows and extra care houses.
- Small developments.
- Communal living developments.
- Housing for younger people.
- Green measures in housing developments.
- Smaller houses not 5 bed.

#### **Sustainable development – low carbon**

- Community led renewable energy development.
- Super fast broadband.
- **Energy efficient / green development.**
- Solar Farms.
- **Zero-carbon.**

### Environment related

- **More green space for recreation.**
- Allotments.
- Re-wilded areas for nature.
- Sympathetic to surrounding countryside / landscape.

3.4.11 The following locations were identified as suitable for development (those highlighted in black were mentioned a number of times):

### Type of site

- **Brownfield sites.**
- **Re-use disused properties including offices to shops, and shops to offices, shops to residential, focus on town centres and village centres.**
- Question whether brownfield would be beneficial or greenfield as brownfield has wildlife species value.
- Redundant town centre buildings.
- Redundant farm buildings.
- Small work units in redundant town centre buildings, agricultural or similar out of town buildings.
- Space above shops.
- Council land.

### General locations

- Mini-village away from housing.
- **Prevent coalescence of settlements, maintain green buffers.**
- Locations close to employment with large green spaces.
- **Main urban areas.**
- Town Centres – focus for leisure.
- Village Centres / village envelopes / infilling.
- **Larger towns and villages such as Milnthorpe and Kendal.**
- More areas for employment such as Canal Head Kendal.

- Housing on outskirts of built up area.
- **Areas away from areas risk of flooding.**
- Where there are most facilities.
- Where there is good proximity to services and infrastructure within walking distance – access leisure and recreation.
- Close to existing service centres.
- Reconfigure areas to support flood risk management or make more appropriate use of sites for most net benefits.
- Either expand towns but this may lead to more commuting from smaller places, or grow villages and build on rural sites to support more facilities outside of towns.
- Where the demand / market dictates.
- Relocate large scale / high impact businesses to out of town locations.

### Named locations

- Housing in South Kendal.
- Invest in Furness Peninsula area, more facilities and improvements.
- Pump track / jump park for cyclists land next to Kendal Leisure Centre.
- Restore Grange Lido for leisure.
- Large town at junction 36 M6.
- Affordable housing in and around Kendal and surrounding village.
- Rationalise Kendal Industrial Estates for housing.
- Light industrial development in Grange over Sands.
- Industrial development in Ulverston.
- Improve yards in Kendal.
- Improve Kendal public realm.
- Main routes leading into Kendal, lower ground only either side of A65.
- Motorway junctions for industrial development.
- Kendal vision opportunity sites.
- Boundary Bank, Kendal.
- Kendal Fell.
- County Hall, Kendal.

- Re-locate bus depot in Kendal, emergency services, domestic waste recycling facilities to out of town areas.
- Robinsons Brewery site.

**Question 5: Do you think there are any sorts of development which would make South Lakeland not as good a place to live in 20 years' time, and if so, what harm (if any) do you think it would do?**

3.4.12 A wide range of types of development were identified as the sort which would make South Lakeland not as good a place to live in 20 years' time. Listed below are the types of development:

#### **Housing related**

- Uninspiring housing.
- Crammed in housing.
- Housing Estates / large scale housing (mentioned many times).
- Use of open space for housing.
- Lack of infrastructure to support housing.
- Housing not supported by access to facilities including community.
- Housing not supported by public transport.
- Housing not supported by open space.
- Housing not supported by energy efficiency.
- Housing not supported by biodiversity/landscape.
- Lack of housing meet needs.
- 4/5 bed detached houses / Expensive housing.
- Second homes / holiday homes.
- No affordable housing provision and no local occupancy.
- Lack of mix of housing.
- Housing with affordable housing requirements disregarded.

#### **Scale / character / design related**

- High rise development.
- Too much building.
- Identikit towns and villages.
- Development not in keeping with character of towns/villages.
- Development doesn't consider heritage.
- Development use of inappropriate materials and design.
- One off architecture not in keeping with character of town/village.
- More of the same development last 10 years.
- Encroachment beyond town boundaries.
- Poor designed shopping and industrial development.

### **Environment related**

- Development involves loss of greenfield land.
- Loss of any green space / amenity space.
- Anything that damages the environment.
- Development on priority habitats.
- Carbon Intensive development.
- Building on areas subject to flooding.
- Polluting development.
- Health hazard related development.

### **Economic /Leisure Development related**

- Industrial development.
- Caravans and lodge parks.
- Motor-sports development.
- Derelict properties.
- International tourism.
- Distribution centres.
- Large factories.
- Quarrying.
- Tourism development not well paid jobs.
- Loss of individual shops.
- Warehouse sheds described as shops.
- National chain job creation developments.
- Business parks near residential schemes.
- Large / Out of town retail parks and developments
- Offices.
- Supermarkets.
- Loss of libraries.

### **Other**

- Nuclear power stations / coal mines.
- Wind turbines.
- Advertisement hoardings roadside.
- Non-inclusive development.

### **Transport related**

- Traffic calming / one way road systems.
- New roads.
- Northern relief road.
- Long distance travel development.
- Car dominated development.

### Site specific

- Planning Application SL/2018/075.
- McDonald's Ulverston.
- Barriers on River Kent.
- Development that loses links between the town and the river.

3.4.13 The following were identified as likely to be harmed or result as a consequence of the above types of development:

- Landscape.
- Loss of vistas.
- Loss of natural environment.
- Loss of agricultural land.
- Loss open space.
- Dependency on car use.
- Ghost towns loss of vibrancy and town centres / whole of town.
- Pollution.
- Noise.
- Loss young people.
- Carbon footprint increase.
- Traffic.
- Increased population .
- Travel to hospital less medical care.
- Parking restrictions.
- Small employer dependency.
- Inadequate provision for businesses.
- Lack of support tourists.
- Housing that doesn't meet needs.
- Lack of suitable jobs.
- Lack of good transport links.
- Destruction of agricultural land and livelihoods.
- Waste.
- Climate.
- Biodiversity.
- Loss wildlife.
- Increase flooding.
- Area will be less desirable.
- Cost of housing will increase.
- Loss of local character.
- Place for wealthy only.
- Increased demand on sewers.
- Coalescence setting of Grange and Kents Bank.

- Urbanisation of Cartmel Peninsula.
- Coalescence of villages.

### Question 6: Do you think that the quality of recent development in South Lakeland has helped to make our area better?

3.4.14 We asked people to think about recent developments that they have noticed in South Lakeland and to think about whether they felt they have helped improve South Lakeland. The pie chart below indicates only 14% who responded think development has made the area better, over a third (38%) believe it hasn't and nearly a half (48%) said they don't know. We asked people to think of specific examples that they like and also examples where they felt things could have been done better.

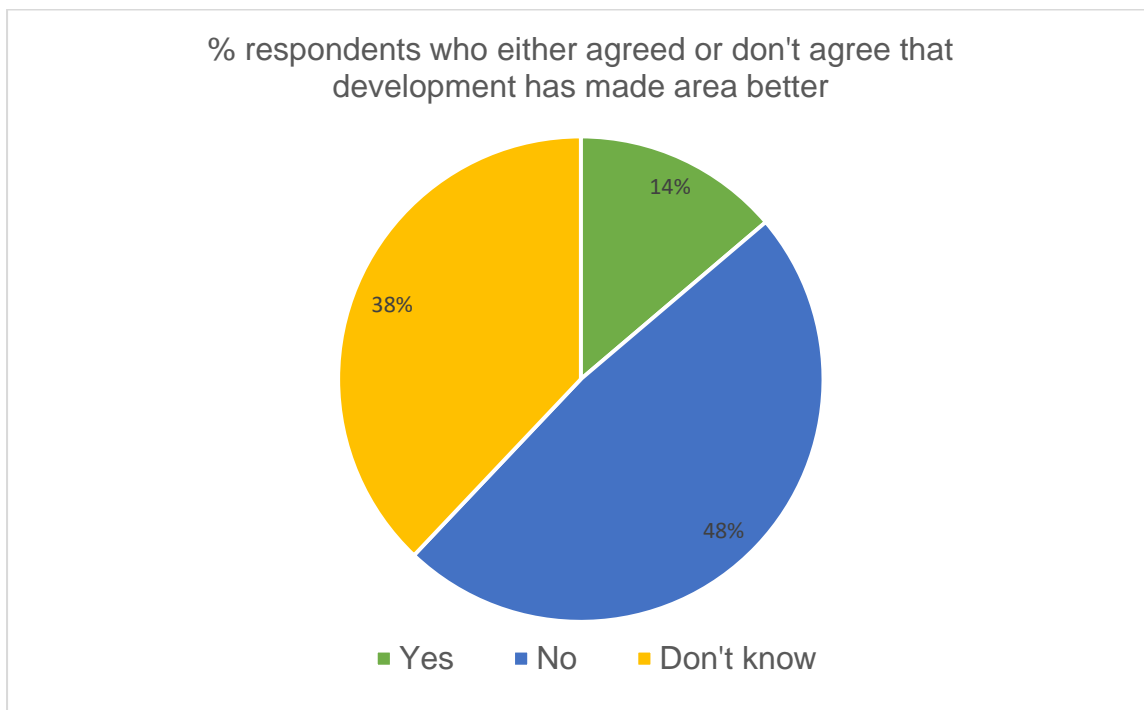


Figure 4: Pie chart showing responses to Question 6

### Tell us about some developments that you like. Why do you like them?

3.4.15 The following schemes were identified as those considered to make the area better, including reasons why:

- Auction Mart Kendal relocation – well designed and screened.
- Small development Tenterfield / Brigsteer Road, Kendal – low impact/unobtrusive, makes good use of space, sympathetic to existing urban environment.
- Development near Vicarage Park – imaginative.
- Berners Swimming Pool – sympathetic to what is there, blends in, not dense.

- New Road greening – opens up riverside.
- Meadow Wood, Levens – green space and trees included.
- Auction Mart development Kendal – some stone and attractive architecture not high price.
- Cedric Way.
- Cycling developments.
- Blue Light Hub, Ulverston – private outlets, residents able to access broader range goods without travelling.
- Edge of Kendal, transport and school provision better than development in small villages no facilities.
- Jones Homes scheme Milnthorpe Road, Kendal (4) Contained by roads not floodplain, fits well with surroundings.
- Grange schemes at Tricketts and Oversands – limited land take up.
- Community energy scheme development Burneside.
- Dowker Lane, Kendal – small scale and close to town centre.
- Co-housing initiatives, locations not stated.
- Strawberry Fields, Kendal – high standard.
- Stone Cross Mansion, Ulverston – sympathetic conversion.
- Rochester Gardens, Oxenholme – small scale ribbon development, nice architecture, blends well, set back from the road.
- Regeneration of Canal Head area Kendal / re-use of Good Acres Site – excellent use of old buildings.
- Windermere Road north end affordable housing – well designed.
- The Oaks, Kendal – varied houses.
- Retirement apartments near Booths Kirkby Lonsdale.
- Oakfield Park, Kirkby Lonsdale – thoughtfully create.
- Small scale housing in Levens, fits in well appropriate to village.
- Housing in Natland.
- Climbing Wall in Ulverston – planned.
- Carus Green Kendal.
- Re-use of Castle Green as a hotel.
- Langdale Chapel Stile? Heat Pumps.
- Wind Farms offshore.
- Area around the Coronation Hall Ulverston – attractive and inviting.
- Brogden Street Ulverston – sympathetic design.
- Affordable housing developments – location not named.

**Tell us about some developments that you have concerns about. How might these have been done better?**

3.4.16 The following named developments were identified as those which raised concerns with reasons expressed where given:

- Lumley Road/Jones Homes – houses all look the same, out of catalogue designs, crammed in, odd bit of limestone only, indistinguishable, make more individual, built without correct geophysical survey highlighting extensive bedrock and risk of flooding, disproportionate to size of the site and location.
- Strawberry Fields, Oxenholme Road Kendal – large houses, all the same, not in keeping with character of area, disproportionate to size of the site and location, built on flood plain, in future ensure new development not on flood plain.
- Thornfield Road, Grange – disproportionate to size of the site and location, not in keeping with characteristics of area, quality poor, identikit, density too high, loss of trees.
- Beeches, Kendal – destroyed rural area feel.
- Rugby Club, Kendal – floodlighting has harmed bats and river corridor habitat.
- Kendal linear flood defence scheme – negative impact on appearance of area, historic character.
- Blue Light Bub / Beehive, Ulverston – wrong side of town where affluent live, lack of walking and cycling routes, retail development should not have been allowed.
- SL/2018/075 – Intrusion open countryside.
- Laurel Place? – Built on flood plain not within walking distance of town centre.
- Sainsbury's Kendal – wrong development, wrong place in the town.
- Auction Mart and development Junction 36 M6 – too big, should have been screened by trees, generate large amounts of traffic.
- K Shoes Development, Kendal – disaster, poor design.
- Waterside, Kendal – Not in keeping with town.
- Jack Hill, Allithwaite – quota of affordable houses not enough.
- Gascow Farm, Ulverston – no infrastructure.
- Berners Pool, Grange-over-Sands – too much affordable in one place, need to scatter.
- Carter Road, Grange – market homes crammed in.
- Guide's Farm, Grange – will not enhance significant or setting of heritage assets, not in keeping with the area, harm assets.

#### 3.4.17 A few people expressed concerns with housing in parts of the district as follows:

##### Housing in Grange-over-Sands

- Identikit houses based on housebuilders templates, need to build individual houses with own character, need to change land values.
- Unattractive, suburban houses/boxes unrelated to local architecture, pressure on green space and sewerage system.

##### Housing in Kendal –

- Not in keeping with the town, too dense.
- Expensive houses on main roads.

- Poor quality, larger housing schemes, take reference from smaller schemes in town centre much better.

3.4.18 A number of general comments were made raising concerns with recent developments, and what should have been provided instead:

- Russell Armer Schemes inappropriate for present time, houses out of price range for people who work in the area.
- Schemes are not energy efficient – need to make sure they are.
- Protect hedgerows.
- Need to ensure schemes are supported by adequate infrastructure such as public transport, access to shops close by, cycle provision, parking provision.
- Creating too many schemes 3, 4, 5 bedroom not meeting needs, need more variety.
- Creating estates with no facilities, too dense, need more self-build.
- Too many houses on greenfield sites, more focus on brownfield.
- Too much car-dominated developments / build around people not cars, sustainable transport instead.
- Need to introduce more innovation, different architecture, make more special, not off the peg, more variety.
- Stone clad development not pointed to face – unmortared appearance of some buildings.
- Need more social housing.
- Segregated affordable housing.
- Protect rural buildings.
- Make use of redundant car parks.
- De-urbanise countryside.
- 5 bedroom houses don't need – more affordable instead.
- Business Parks in rural area, do not need, need to consider residents movements around surrounding area better.
- Make housing more eco-wildlife friendly.
- Build to higher environmental standards.
- Too many large housing developments / large detached homes don't meet genuine needs on edge of towns/villages distant from towns and village centres – instead create smaller developments in/on edge Kendal and Ulverston.
- Should be powered by renewable / low carbon energy.
- Design to make active sustainable travel most convenient option.
- One size fits all approach archaic and outdated.

3.4.19 A few people had nothing to say, could not name any schemes. A few people said they do not want South of Bowling Green, Endmoor allocation site to be developed; many concerns raised.

**Question 7. Do you have any other comments to make about what you think we should consider as we review our Local Plan?**

3.4.20 A number of other comments were made as follows:

- Disabled access is a key issue.
- Reduce greenfield development at Croftlands.
- Tidal barrage Morecambe Bay.
- Greater sustainability / global perspective.
- Northern relief road
- Incorporate green energy systems.
- Badly degraded countryside – need to increase biodiversity value.
- National Grid provided advice regarding how the Plan needs to take account of transmission electricity assets and gas assets.
- Protect area of amenity open space to the west of Helme Drive Kendal.
- Need to re-think vision for the future in light of Covid-19.
- Re-focus approach greater emphasis on achieving zero-carbon.
- Consultation process not very user friendly.
- Focus on land assembly to help assist toward infrastructure development
- Need to engage with young people, disabled people and people who are less economically advantaged.
- Kendal Town Council Planning Committee – advocate a holistic approach underwrite the whole Plan, so in the decision-making process all policy areas can be looked at in the round.
- Levens Parish Council raised issues around poor infrastructure especially roads, narrow, on-street parking issues. Any further development in the village will place strains on foul drainage system, roads, surface water drainage. Public transport provision does not support further growth. Development on Greenfield sites will harm the historic landscape and cause severe environmental impact, harming character of the village.
- Kirkby Lonsdale Town Council believe a smaller contribution to meeting needs of next Local Plan should be met within the town. Should use conclusions of the 2017 Mickledore Assessment of Kirkby Lonsdale, any further development should take a linear form, not development to the south of A65. Suggestion employment allocation on North Kendal Road be used for housing or a community purpose. There is scope to extend the existing employment sites on the A65 before considering new site allocations. Recommend full review of infrastructure capacity in the town before considering any development targets.

- Cumbria GeoConservation has provided advice and guidance on existing local geological sites and how this needs to be taken into account in the Local Plan Review.
- Canal and Rivers Trust wish to see the former line of the Lancaster Canal protected against any development that may prohibit or prevent its potential future restoration. Pedestrian and cycle access should be maximised to the canal corridor.
- Need to consider identification of suitable areas for non-mineral development – show Mineral Safeguarding Areas on policy maps. Need to review Policy CS8.9.
- Holme Parish Council has made comments about potential development on the East of Milnthorpe allocation site in the village and need to ensure there is a recreational area provided as part of any scheme.
- Preston Richard Parish Council has raised concerns about provision of inadequate footways in the village, access on foot to local employment site at Gatebeck needs improving in this respect. Parish believes Endmoor does not have an adequate supply of services or facilities to be classed as a service centre, need to reconsider how classify Service Centres.
- National Farmers Union stated a need to balance needs of agriculture practices – production of food as well as the role agricultural land / countryside has in helping to address the climate and biodiversity crises, along with the effects of leaving the European Union around issues such as renewable energy and diversification. Unreasonable conditions should not be places on farmers.

## Detailed Questions and Discussion Paper

- 3.4.21 To allow for more detailed comments to be made on various aspects of the Local Plan Review we asked 30 questions within a Discussion Paper. People could answer these questions through our online survey and through our drop in events.

### Question 1: Are the policy areas we are suggesting to be reviewed the rights ones? Is there anything missing?

- 3.4.22 Feedback indicates broad support for the policy areas outlined for review as set out in the Draft Policy Review Document as the right ones. The following policy areas were supported or considered important to review:
- Water supply.
  - Overarching health and wellbeing policy align with Green Infrastructure.
  - Environment, Climate Change.
  - Air quality.
  - Management of recreational disturbance.
  - Natural capital and ecosystem services.

- Sport and Leisure.
- Design policies – incorporate health into design ‘active design’.
- Town Centre policies to reflect changes in local economy, customers shopping behaviours and working environments.
- Housing mix and type including older people’s housing.
- Social community infrastructure – protection of cultural facilities.
- Flood Risk.
- Renewable Energy.
- Spatial Strategy.
- Glazing and light spillage.
- Coastal planning.
- Dark Skies and Tranquility.
- Setting or protected landscapes and English Lake District World Heritage site.
- Overall land uses across the district.
- Extraction of minerals including coal.
- Biodiversity and Geodiversity.
- Historic Environment.
- Crime prevention and community safety.

3.4.23 A number of policies were mentioned as needing specific review in order to bring into line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and in order to take account of new evidence and future employment and housing needs. These are set out below:

- Spatial Strategy policies in the Core Strategy.
- Green Infrastructure / Open Space policies.
- Landscape policies.

3.4.24 There were a few suggestions to give greater priority to certain policy areas than currently specified in the Draft Policy Review Document:

- Strategic policy for historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk.
- All policy areas should be reviewed in terms of impact of climate change.

- Consider definition/identification of 'valued landscapes'.
- Tourism policies (CS7.4, CS7.6 and DM18) should be ranked Category 1.
- Concern about 'light touch' approach to the policies in the Development Management Policies DPD.
- Consideration should be given to the AONB DPD in particular in relation to housing delivery.

3.4.25 There were a few comments about specific suggestions on future policy direction:

- Amalgamation of Policy CS8.3b into Policy CS8.1.
- Review of Policy LA1.1 do not limit to small settlements.
- Reference to cultural facilities in review of Policy DM17 and CS9.1.
- Coastal policies should include seascape.
- Split flood risk and surface water management into two separate policies. A suggestion has been provided for specific policy text in respect to surface water management.
- Site specific policies for site allocations – should cover surface water drainage.
- Equestrian development policy and how it should be applied in the Arnside and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
- Suggested policy wording for heritage Enabling Development Policy.

### Question 2: Do you have any thoughts on the evidence base needed to support the Local Plan Review?

3.4.26 A number of detailed comments were received:

- Natural England believes an evidence base is needed to support a policy seeking to deliver biodiversity net gain. This should be used to identify high value habitats and species connections where development / site allocations should be avoided and off-site biodiversity requirements should be targeted. A range of sources have been suggested to inform the preparation of the evidence base. National Habitat Networks should also be used.
- Natural England stresses a Green Infrastructure (G.I) Assessment should be undertaken and this should identify the whole suite of GI types within an area and the functions they are to provide taking a natural capital approach. The assessment should be used to inform what local needs for ecosystem services might mean for GI management, investment and creation.

- Sport England believes an up to date evidence base for sport and leisure is required and this should be used to create a strategy for sport setting out a case to protect, enhance and provide facilities. It should also be used to identify need including existing and future provision and demands as well as policy development.
- Historic England has said the Council's Historic Environment records need updating. Specific guidance on plan making for the historic environment is referenced. The Historic Environment Record is referenced as being useful in assessing the significance of heritage assets and contribution they make to their environment. Historic England welcomes the Council's intention to update Conservation Area Appraisals. It is suggested a Topic Paper as prepared by Plymouth City Council could be useful to identify strategic priorities for the historic environment, solutions to issues identified and inform preparation of a strategic policy. Historic England has provided suggestions on what may be considered in the Topic Paper.
- The Environment Agency has stated the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Environment Agency Flood Map will inform the selection of housing and employment sites.
- Friends of the Lake District has made detailed comments about how to assess carbon footprinting/budgeting.
- Cumbria County Council states there is a need to include a number of transport and economic plans and studies undertaken by the County Council and Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership. Flood Risk and digital infrastructure evidence base needs updating.

3.4.27 A number of responses indicated a need to update evidence base in addition to those identified in Appendix 1 of the Discussion Paper on the following topics:

- Studies regarding limestone flora and fauna.
- Census information 2021.
- Water Supply projections.
- Extra Care Housing Strategy.
- Dark Skies and light pollution.
- Local Heritage List including for the AONB.
- Up to date Landscape Character Assessment.
- Conservation Area Management Plans.
- Evidence to demonstrate how local occupancy, sole or main residence clauses could be utilised.



- Green Gaps.

### Question 3: Do you have any comments on the Draft SA Scoping Report?

3.4.28 There were few comments received about the Draft SA (Sustainability Appraisal) Scoping Report, and general support for its contents. Appendix 5 of the SA Scoping Report includes a detailed breakdown of all comments received, including those during the Stakeholder Launch Event. Main issues raised include:

- Environment Agency supportive of changes to the SA Scoping Report. Welcome the proposal to slightly amend EN1 to explicitly refer to biodiversity net gain and a new separate objective EN5 to reduce flood risk to local communities.
- Grange Town Council has identified a number of plans and reports to be taken into account, data to be collected such as concentration of caravan parks/holiday lets/second homes/air b&bs. Detailed comments have been provided by the Town Council regarding sustainability issues and the need to focus on prioritizing brownfield sites, recognizing the value of trees and need for greater protection, and that “ageing population” should not be seen as a problem. Concern is raised the SA objectives are too broad to be useful, objectives should describe specific tangible deliverable results that will be produced, measured and monitored. Detailed comments have been provided about the proposed appraisal methodology, quantifiable data criteria is needed.
- The AONB Partnership has asked for a number of specific additions; including reference to light pollution and light spillage.
- Historic England strongly advises that the conservation and archaeological advisers to the Council are closely involved in the preparation of the SA/SEA. Historic England has provided guidance for all involved in undertaking SEA/SA exercises, and one or two changes to the Appendices.

### Question 4: What types of homes are needed in South Lakeland?

3.4.29 A range of views were made; the following types of homes were identified as being needed:

- Bungalows.
- Lifetime Homes / Homes address disability.
- Low Cost homes
- Homes that meet needs of whole community.

- Homes designed with climate mitigation and adaptation measures and sustainable materials.
- Introduce local occupancy clauses.
- Extra Care Housing /Older People's Housing/ Sheltered Care Housing.
- Affordable homes.
- Smaller houses to meet needs for 1 person households.
- Self-build homes.
- Social housing.
- Houses for families.
- Should be determined on a site by site basis, developers, who are active in the local market, will be best placed to determine the mix based on actual demand.

### Question 5 What are your views on the overall amount of new housing that is needed in South Lakeland?

3.4.30 A few responses were made as follows:

- Current levels in current Local Plan are well balanced.
- Supportive of a locally justified bespoke method to identify housing targets.
- Need to consider in alignment with NPPF and NPG (National Planning Guidance) and latest government proposals for calculating methodology for housing targets. Figures identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) need revisiting in this respect.
- Support higher figure end of the range identified in the SHMA.
- Need to adopt higher targets due to effect of need to meet demands in National Parks.
- Target should be enough to meet current population demand plus contingency to meet expansion in local green jobs.
- Concerns whether targets will really reflect need.
- Target should be calculated based on amount of available suitable land rather than population modelling.
- Specific comments that currently have enough allocated land already.
- Must reflect aspirations for economic growth in the area and desire to increase the working age population.

- Need to review the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, use Office for National Statistics data sets more recent figures.

### Question 6 What factors will need to be considered in determining future affordable housing requirements, and any other standards we might wish to apply to meet the full range of housing needs for different groups?

3.4.31 The following factors were identified as important when considering affordable housing requirements:

- Use the results of the updated Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
- The balance of existing demographics, some parts of the area have high levels of older people and need to redress this.
- Understand full extent of unmet needs.
- Capacity and plans of Housing Associations.
- Viability implications must be carefully considered.
- Consider carefully affordable housing requirements in context of housing development that may cross-subsidise other development such as employment.

3.4.32 The following comments were made about considering how to meet the full range of housing needs of different groups:

- Ensure there is adequate access to services and facilities, green space.
- Detailed analysis of need through updated Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
- More smaller houses needed to meet growth in single-person households.
- Houses to be made fully sustainable.
- Promote exception sites for affordable housing, and ensure 'First Homes' are included as part of large and small sites.

### Question 7 Where should most new development be located?

3.4.33 A wide range of views were expressed on where most new development should be located as follows:

- Focus in the most sustainable locations that have greatest levels of sustainable access by public transport, walking and cycling to services and facilities (shops, jobs, recreation, transport, health and education). Largely acknowledged these are the currently defined Principal and Service Centres.
- A focus on town centre locations first.
- A focus on brownfield sites before greenfield.

- Focus on Kendal and Ulverston.
- Kendal should be main focus as it is the main urban centre.
- Focus within existing residential areas.
- Some small scale rural development needed to support local needs and vitality and viability of rural communities. One or two suggestions too much focus on Kendal and Ulverston.
- Given constraints within District and land available within the main settlements will need to consider role of local service centres such as Levens and Heversham for meeting needs.
- Spatial Strategy should be informed by ability to deliver development.
- Where re-use of buildings can be maximized.
- A range of sites meeting all needs should be identified (small and large, rural and urban).
- Use sequential, risk-based approach to determine location of development and take account of current and future impacts of climate change.
- Consider Junction 36 as a possible location for a new settlement and meeting employment needs.
- Urban sites near Lake District National Park.
- Potential for urban regeneration schemes.

3.4.34 A few comments were made about where to not focus development and where to specifically locate it (sites); these are summarised in the section of the Consultation Statement titled 'Other Comments'.

### Question 8 Are there particular types of development with specific locational needs? If so what types and what are these needs?

3.4.35 A few comments were received as summarised below:

- Supported living/ retirement/ extra care housing needs to be located with sustainable access to retail and health facilities.
- Retail development has specific locational needs dependent on catchment areas.
- Sports and leisure developments need a catchment and housing growth can impact on this.
- Where there are specific locational needs such as best option being to extend an existing premises, then consideration should be given to development within site

boundary on brownfield land first where there is least exposure to flood risk – limited development to footprint with least flood risk.

- Residential development should be located in most sustainable locations with access to public transport, pedestrian and cycle links.
- Leisure, community, healthcare and retail in areas where easily accessed by a range of means.
- Employment sites require good access to transport links.

### Question 9 Should the Local Plan promote higher levels of development to support economic growth, or should it plan for the minimum necessary to meet the needs of our population?

- 3.4.36 Differences in views were expressed, some respondents believe the Plan should meet needs of existing population only; levels that are commensurate with addressing local genuine needs, whereas others feel higher levels are needed to support economic growth, widen the district's economic base and support diversification helping to create a balanced demographic. Comments reiterated the need to ensure development is located where most sustainable and deliverable. There was a comment that we need to be flexible with existing allocations to make sure they are deliverable and developable, and to provide a mix of sites. A few respondents were unsure how to respond on this question.

### Question 10 Should most development be concentrated in locations with greatest levels of sustainable access to services and facilities? Which locations would you suggest?

- 3.4.37 Most people who responded to this question agreed most development should be concentrated in locations with greatest levels of sustainable access to services and facilities, important to consider access to adequate broadband and take account of modern working practices. The following locations were suggested as suitable places for most new development:

- Kendal.
- Ulverston.
- A591, A6, A590 corridor.
- New settlement at Junction 36 of M6.
- Established towns and villages (within and on outskirts).
- Milnthorpe (not excessive amounts).
- Brownfield and town centre locations.

3.4.38 There was a suggestion to make Cark/Flookburgh a Key Service Centre and retain Kirkby in Furness and Cartmel as Local Service Centres

### Question 11 How can the district's built and natural environment qualities be protected and enhanced in new development?

3.4.39 A number of detailed comments were received, with a wide range of points raised:

- Protection and enhancement opportunities maximised within new development, for benefits of nature
- Ensure open space is properly maintained
- Increase tree planting
- Greater emphasis on protecting coastline, important to include policy which makes reference to Marine Protected Areas
- Smooth interaction between natural and built environment and consider extent to which any adverse impact from new development could be reduced and minimised through mitigation, enhancement and compensatory measures
- Use Masterplans and mini-development briefs set out measures/parameters
- Natural England stated need to embed mitigation hierarchy and net gain approach and use biodiversity metric to measure losses and gains in habitat, and identify a Green Infrastructure network and services it provides and how can be enhanced.
- Historic England has stated a need for strategic policies that deliver conservation and enhancement of historic environment, a positive strategy for conservation and enjoyment of historic environment, protection of historic environment should be embedded throughout the plan, locally specific policies on issues that concern the plan area's issues and priorities and that when considering land allocations and development densities to deliver objectively assessed development needs, vital to assess if any adverse impacts on heritage assets and their settings.
- Encourage adoption of Secured by Design.
- Ensure character and setting of AONB and views from it are conserved and enhanced, and new developments need to be appropriate to local landscape character. Proposals that have a direct or indirect adverse effect on loss of priority habitats should not be permitted, this should also be the case for Limestone Pavement orders and ancient woodland.
- Need to fully value the built and natural environment, recognise it properly, the ecosystem services it provides.
- Specialist input into decision-making (landscape, ecology, heritage and arboriculture)

- Net gains for the environment should be secured.
- Recognise surrounding context and respect it.
- Promote green technologies and use of sustainable materials.
- More green space and protection of wild areas.

### Question 12 How can new development support net gains for biodiversity?

3.4.40 A range of thoughts were expressed on how new development can support net gains for biodiversity; these are set out below:

- Introduce soft landscaping, landscaping that can encourage biodiversity for example planting in front garden curtilages and functional landscaping.
- Natural England specified all development should seek to deliver net gains for biodiversity and this should be achieved on-site, if not possible then it should be secured off-site in a strategic location where it aligns with wider conservation objectives. Incoming planning applications should be required to submit biodiversity metric calculations and a biodiversity impact report indicating where and how net gains are being delivered secured via condition. Use the Local Nature Recovery Strategy to inform decisions.
- Ensure there is a sufficient ecological resource/expertise to input into decision-making on how best to achieve net gains.
- Ensure new development contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure.
- Create and enhance habitats that extend wildlife corridors.
- Require swift bricks, nesting boxes.
- Ensure there are appropriate ratios for compensation for loss of trees and hedgerows.
- Preserve natural and built features such as dry stone walls, ancient bridleways.
- Conserve greenfield land use brownfield instead.
- Green roofs and walls, Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.
- Adopt a multi-functionality approach to provision of green infrastructure, maximise its benefits for nature as well as people.
- Incorporate green space into larger developments.
- Home Builders Federation considers not appropriate for Councils to set its own policy for biodiversity net gains, once Environment Bill is enacted as this will set the mandatory standards to be applied.

### Question 13 What sort of development would help increase the number of well paid jobs in the area?

3.4.41 A number of suggestions were made as follows:

- Space and homes that enable flexible working and work from home.
- Tourist facilities.
- High standards in sustainable design.
- A mixed supply and stock of housing including affordable and family housing that will encourage working age population to the area.
- B Use allocations.
- Education and community facilities to support people to live and work in the area.
- Extending the Lake District National Park to cover Kendal and South Lakes Peninsula.
- Improved transport links.
- Hub for solar technological skills, and agriforestry skills in town centres. Make use of technology.
- Small offices for business start-ups, food and drink manufacturers.
- Large employers.
- Better internet access

### Question 14 What type of employment development should be located in the countryside?

3.4.42 A few comments were made in response to what type of employment development should be located in the countryside as follows:

- Hi-tech technology.
- Local food manufacturing.
- Riding Stables.
- Small agricultural businesses.
- Options that allow people to work from home – studios and workshops.
- Tourist facilities.
- Uses compatible with rural based industries.

- Live/work units that promote local small business.
- Agriforestry and land restoration development.
- Solar energy farms.
- Sensitive farm diversification.
- Jobs/services/accommodation/businesses that are essential to be in the countryside.
- Make provision for a range of flexible allocation to encourage wide range of business sizes, sectors and business uses.

**Question 15 What issues do you think our town centres and high streets are facing? How can we help them adapt to changing trends by managing or promoting development in them?**

3.4.43 Respondents identified our town centres and high streets are facing following issues:

- Inadequately served by public transport.
- Inadequate parking facilities including access for disabled people.
- Markets offer limited offer.
- Changing habits, growth in internet shopping.
- Competition from out of town retail uses.
- Limited specialist shopping offer.
- Reduced footfall and increased vacancy rates.
- Permitted development rights enabling greater loss of retail uses.
- Traffic, car domination.
- Deterioration in public realm.
- High business rates.
- Deterioration of quality of historic environment.

3.4.44 A number of suggestions were made about how they can adapt to changing trends and how they should be managed or promoted for new development as follows:

- Ensure streets and spaces are modelled on the 'active design' concept.
- Prioritise pedestrian and cyclist movement instead of cars, introduce shared surface streets.

- Well-designed public spaces offering opportunities for interaction and ‘pop up’ events.
- Mix of uses (shops, leisure, employment, education and cultural facilities).
- Historic England has suggested a number of considerations to take into account in managing historic town centres including making sure they are adaptable places can adjust to changing retail and social trends, with an emphasis on providing a strong leisure offer and complimentary uses such as residential.
- Conservation of traditional shop fronts, conserve local distinctiveness.
- Provide green space.
- Retain specialized shops.
- Retain and redevelop core of centres, and convert retail to residential located on fringes of town centres.
- Quality apartments and affordable housing in/on top of redundant retail spaces.
- Park and ride with electric vehicle charging points on town fringe with bus service connections for town centre.
- Should be the main focus of all new development.
- Accommodate and disperse development sustainably in each main centre to support vitality.

### Question 16 What approaches could we use to identify sites in our town centres for future shopping, leisure and commercial / employment needs?

3.4.45 A few responses were received as summarised below:

- Limited scope in towns with conservation areas for major redevelopment.
- Look at development opportunities in disused industrial and commercial properties.
- Provide flexibility within centres to enable a variety of uses and adhoc events.
- Less emphasis on tourism, more focus on meeting local needs.
- Identify existing or underused sites and find out more about their use and circumstances, work with occupants / landowners to explore opportunities for reusing sites/buildings and consider bringing into public ownership.
- Consider whether there are uses in town centres that would/could be better located elsewhere and could move to make way for uses which a town centre location is necessary/preferable.
- Re-purpose redundant retail units as mix housing and small office units.

## Question 17 How can new development reduce greenhouse gas emissions and respond to the climate crisis?

3.4.46 A range of suggestions were made as follows:

- Improve sustainable transport, focus on cycling, walking and public transport, make sure good access to social/leisure facilities.
- Increase electric car charging points.
- Secure biodiversity net gains and green infrastructure in new development through wider nature recovery network aligned with biodiversity net gain requirements.
- Green Infrastructure strategies should maximise opportunities to increase tree cover – strategy for trees and woodland within wider Green Infrastructure review. Assess the existing tree cover of GI assets.
- Adopt a whole life carbon approach for buildings.
- Re-use and refurbishment of historic buildings can be significant in reducing carbon footprint.
- Focus on making sure existing building stock can be adapted to mitigate climate change effects.
- Ensure climate change is a common thread that runs through development policies.
- Efficient use of natural resources, natural materials and sustainable development design and construction.
- Low –zero carbon buildings/ code for sustainable homes.
- Include carbon reduction targets in the plan.
- Home heating systems, energy efficiency, solar panels.
- Designate mixed use sites.
- Focus on digital services enhancement and home-based businesses.
- New developments should be subject to a full life cycle carbon footprint assessment and compare against baseline and other alternatives for example building on greenfield land to meet genuine needs or creating new homes through other means.
- Do not allow any fossil fuelled new development.
- Include planning conditions require installation of sustainable energy.
- Home Builders Federation concerned if each authority brings forward its own requirements (reference to energy-efficiency homes) that this could have significant impact on deliverability of homes, due to increases in costs and uncertainty.

## Question 18 How should we address the climate crisis in the Local Plan Review – what should be seen as the priority in this context?

3.4.47 Feedback suggests following considerations/priorities:

- Focus on supporting renewable energy provision. Make sure layout and location of new development is planned to deliver highest viable energy efficiency including use of decentralised energy.
- Protection and enhancement of natural environment.
- Important to consider impact of any measures such as onshore wind turbines on historic landscapes (must protect and enhance historic environment).
- Protect use of greenfield sites.
- Reduce the need to travel by car, support development where can maximise access to public transport to reach services and facilities.
- Future policies should be worded so they recognise different developments would be able to achieve different targets in different ways.
- More emphasis on making existing places and assets as good as can be and make most efficient use of resources that already exist rather than continuous expansion of towns.
- Ensure inappropriate types of development are not permitted in areas most vulnerable to coastal change or flooding from coastal waters.

## Question 19 How can the Local Plan Review best manage flood risk whilst still achieving the growth this is needed?

3.4.48 A number of responses were received in answer to this question as set out below:

- No building should be allowed on flood plains.
- Natural water management solutions should be promoted, help to meet biodiversity requirements. Land should be allocated upstream of river for this specific purpose.
- Environment Agency specified need to use the updated Strategic Flood Risk Assessment to inform management, in conjunction with sequential approach to flood risk.
- Avoid building on steep and undulating land.
- Incorporate water saving and harvesting policy and measures in new development.
- Ensure each new build development is accompanied with a drainage survey, reduce amount of hard surfacing.

- Incorporate flood amelioration measures on the edges of sites and next to rivers and streams, plant trees in such locations including in flood zones.
- Allow water to be drained naturally.
- Ensure local drainage system has enough spare capacity to support proposed developments.
- United Utilities has provided detailed comments suggested policy wording on a number of matters including separate policies for surface water and foul drainage. It states new development should manage water run-off in a sustainable and appropriate way, and that new development on previously developed land should set out how it achieves a significant volume reduction in surface water discharge. It encourages the use of design techniques such as rainwater recycling, green roofs water butts, permeable surfaces anything that can help reduce pressure on public water supply and public sewerage system.
- Important to consider coastal flooding – likely to increase as a result of climate change.
- Direct new development to areas with lowest risk from flooding, and consider opportunities for how development may improve the situation.

### Question 20 How can we plan for our ageing population?

3.4.49 A summary of feedback is given below:

- More bungalows, fewer apartments.
- Lifetime homes that can support full range of needs.
- Safe pedestrian routes.
- Access to public transport to reach key services and facilities (health, social, shopping and leisure).
- Protect vital services that support older people's needs, considering how uneasy it may be to access these by anything other than the car. Improve transport access to facilities.
- Retirement villages, improve care home offer.
- More sheltered accommodation.
- Extra care home development.
- Level access to all properties.
- Support opportunities to increase participation in sport and physical activity, make sure safe close access to green spaces.

- Local Plan should accord with priorities identified in Public Health documents such as Cumbria Health and Wellbeing policy.
- Co-locate uses that can support needs of older people within housing that meets their needs.

### Question 21 What are the key public health issues facing South Lakeland?

3.4.50 Respondents identified the following as key public health issues:

- Dementia.
- Older people's access to services especially health-care.
- Poor access to hospitals / car parking / specialist health care.
- Ageing population.
- Leisure services offer.
- Poor public transport.
- Private car dependency.
- Lack of social interaction.
- Mental Health.
- Physical inactivity across all ages.
- Obesity in children, and rising in adults.
- Poverty.
- Long term impacts of Covid-19 pandemic.
- Poor diet / diabetes.

### Question 22 What types of infrastructure improvements do you think may be needed to support future development?

3.4.51 A range of suggestions have been made:

- Improvements to A590.
- Improvements to public transport provision.
- More emphasis on safer improved cycling and walking routes, with one or two specific references to locations where this is needed.
- Electric vehicle charging facilities.
- 5G/Enhanced broadband internet technology.

- Free parking.
- Sport and leisure infrastructure may require protection, enhancement or new provision.
- Emergency services
- Flood Protection measures
- Utilities (water, wastewater supply and treatment)
- Electricity supply (alternatives to mains gas serving new development)
- Renewable energy
- Community energy / heating schemes
- Morecambe Bay link road
- Bypass serving primary employment areas to the north of Kendal

3.4.52 Historic England has suggested how Section 106 contributions could be spent on enhancing elements of the historic environment. Cumbria County Council states there is a need to fully assess the implications of what is being proposed in Local Plan to determine the type of infrastructure improvements would be required e.g. improvements to highway network through model runs, new walking and cycling routes and additional education provision. United Utilities states a fuller understanding of the impact on water and wastewater infrastructure can only be achieved once more details are known, such as the timescales for development, the approach to surface water management and the chosen points of connection. Once more information is available with respect to specific development sites, United Utilities will be able to better understand the potential impacts of development on infrastructure. The organization has emphasised the importance of securing a co-ordinated approach to infrastructure alongside delivery in cases here there is multiple ownership of a site. In rural areas United Utilities support infrastructure which is proportionate to its rural location, disproportionate growth in any settlement has the potential to place a strain on existing water and wastewater infrastructure.

### Question 23 How can the plan ensure new developments will be viable?

3.4.53 A few comments were received as summarised below:

- Work closely with the housing industry / developer forum
- Statement of Common Ground with landowners should be produced demonstrating the viability and deliverability from a development perspective
- Open-book viability study for every application
- Reduce Community Infrastructure Levy rates

- Cost up complex drainage systems during viability assessments.
- Promote mix use development.
- Use development briefs to set out what is required to develop a specific site.

### Question 24 Should there be a greater emphasis on allocation land for mixed use development rather than single end uses such as housing, and or employment?

3.4.54 A few respondents support a greater emphasis on allocation land for mixed use, whilst a number of others responded with a don't know answer. Points that were raised include:

- Need to take account of historic/environment factors.
- Should consider on a site-by-site basis.
- Mixed use allocations and developments can help address viability issues with delivery of employment development especially where upfront infrastructure is required to service development land. In these cases higher value uses such as residential can be utilised to 'open up' a site and deliver necessary infrastructure for both residential and employment. The serviced employment land can be put to the market and delivered by way of market rents payable without relying on public sector funding.
- Mixed use development can support creation of sustainable developments and make it easier for people to access services, for example co-locating small retail uses, employment areas, community facilities and healthcare within residential developments.
- Need to consider carefully amenity, certain uses may not be appropriate to mix with others for example B2 employment with residential.
- Town Centres are ideal locations for new development as they already have a mix of uses, need to avoid creating large housing developments with no services and facilities.

### Question 25 What can the plan do to support the sustainability of local communities?

3.4.55 Feedback received in response to this question includes:

- Subsidising public transport.
- Creation of urban satellite communities.
- More housing to sustain local services.
- Promoting active design in developments.

- Valuing the protection of heritage and community assets including arts and culture, parks and recreation facilities.
- Protecting the environment.
- Focus on reuse and regeneration.
- New housing to be main residence only.
- Allocating land to meet local needs.
- Promoting mix use development.
- Invest in local infrastructure improvements.
- Create high quality sustainable developments with lifetime standards.
- Ensure development meets the range of economic, social and environment objectives set out in NPPF.
- Create mixed and integrated new developments – different house types.
- Protect valued services and facilities including cultural uses.

**Question 26 How can the plan increase the number of journeys made on foot, bicycle and public transport to access services and facilities?**

3.4.56 The following suggestions were made in response to this question:

- Provide safe cycle paths in new developments.
- Promote 10 principles of 'active design', three of which include high quality streets and spaces, walkable communities and connected walking and cycling routes.
- Improved public transport provision, use Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) contribution.
- Refuse development with no safe foot/cycle access.
- Focus development in town centres.
- Require bike storage facilities, and nearby bus stops and shelters in new developments.
- Avoid locating development with poor access and where no possibility for separating walkers and cyclists.
- Place greater priority towards pedestrians and cyclists.
- Locate development where journeys by foot and bike will be encouraged, failing that where not possible include public transport links.

## Question 27 How should new developments support provision of high quality open space?

3.4.57 The following suggestions were made on how new developments can support provision of high quality open space:

- Make it a legal condition of granting planning permission for large developments (say over 50 houses) to include open space.
- Sport England has stated need to produce a robust up to date assessments for need for open space, sport and recreation (qualitative and quantitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Use this assessment to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed. Local policies to be brought into line with national policies. Sport England has set out a number of detailed points to consider in developing policy around open space in terms of its protection, enhancement and new facilities. It suggests developer contributions should be used to levy money to contribute to new or enhanced facilities.
- New developments may be beneficial to setting of heritage assets through incorporation of open space that enhances views and vistas. Open space provision presents opportunity to better reveal and enhance learning of historic environment.
- Cumbria Police has cited reference to “Secured by Design Homes 2019 – Communal areas and play space” as good guidance.
- Ensure density of housing is sympathetic to surroundings and allows for sufficient room for open space including Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.
- Wherever possible ensure new developments are designed to include areas of open space able to serve both a private amenity purpose such as gardens but also wider green infrastructure benefits.
- Make sure local parks and green space is easily accessible to new development.
- Produce a comprehensive GI assessment and action plan and use it to inform provision of any new or enhanced GI, use biodiversity and landscape evidence to inform type of open space.
- Consider how open space in and around development will assist with drainage/flood prevention.

## Question 28 Should the Local Plan Review give a steer on potential longer term strategy beyond the proposed 2040 plan period?

3.4.58 Of the few responses received, there was a mixed level of response. Some respondents believe the Local Plan review should give a steer on potential longer term strategy beyond the proposed 2040 plan period, a number of others specified they did not know. A couple of respondents suggested it shouldn't. Comments received are set out below:

- A lot can change in 20 years.
- Taking a strategic longer look beyond 2040 necessary as some development takes a long time to deliver.
- A longer term strategy look would help to build on the tourism potential of the district.
- Should include regular reviews to ensure the Plan remains up to date.
- A lot will be dependent on Government's proposed planning reforms.
- Longer term ambitions should be considered as several policies including climate change require a longer-term view.
- Need to look long in order to ensure strategy works towards longer term goals.

### Question 29 Have we identified the main key cross boundary issues in a broad sense, if not, what is missing?

3.4.59 A few respondents agreed the main key cross boundary issues have been identified, whilst a number of others stated they do not know. Three respondents felt not all main key cross boundary issues have been identified. Issues that people felt need to be included were:

- Interaction with the Lake District National Park – also acknowledge it is a World Heritage Site and need to identify attributes in the plan area that are important to the setting of the Lake District National Park. Need to consider the role of the LDNP and how needs can be met within South Lakeland such as housing, conversely how the Park can support meeting open space and recreation needs, may be a case for exchanging open space in Plan area for development to meet needs cannot be met within National Park.
- Strategic issues may change once evidence base is up to date (example meeting sports and leisure needs).
- Wildlife corridors.
- Water supply.
- Transport links around Morecambe Bay and to neighbouring authorities.
- Flood management.
- NW Marine Plan.
- Landscape.
- Green Infrastructure and Ecosystem provision.

- 3.4.60 Cumbria County Council has emphasised a need to promote South Lakeland as a great location for inward investment and recognise the role the visitor economy has to play to the Cumbria economy as a whole. Planning for infrastructure is a key cross boundary issue.
- 3.4.61 North Yorkshire County Council has stated there are no significant cross boundary issues, and that the authority wishes to engage on any development proposals / infrastructure schemes that may have cross boundary effects including blue and green infrastructure and need for any developer contributions.
- 3.4.62 The Marine Management Organisation would welcome reference to legal duty to cooperate on marine planning and forthcoming NW Marine Plan.

### Question 30 Have you any comments on the role of Neighbourhood Plans and Supplementary Documents in terms of supporting the Local Plan Review?

- 3.4.63 In terms of Neighbourhood Plans the following feedback was received:
- Need to ensure planning applications conform with policies in Neighbourhood Plans. Currently this is not the case with respect to Grange-over-Sands.
  - Question the value of Neighbourhood Plans.
  - Have an important role to play in protecting and enhancing natural environment.
  - Historic England is able to provide support and guidance to development of Neighbourhood Plans.
  - Cannot keep pace with Local Plan requirements or be the main lever for reducing carbon emissions.
  - Consider whether any elements of existing or draft Neighbourhood Plans would be beneficial to bring into local plan where have a wider applicability.
  - Must ensure they do not promote less development than set out in strategic policies.
  - Should only contain policies on provision of infrastructure, design principles, community facilities at the local level, conservation and enhancement of natural and built environment alongside development management policies.
- 3.4.64 A number of suggestions for topics to be covered in Supplementary Planning Document were made as follows:
- Future development in our town centres.
  - Viability.
  - Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure – will help support overarching policies within Local Plan and provide more detailed guidance.
  - Designing out Crime.

- Climate Change – mitigation and adaption measures.
- Design particularly in the AONB.
- Lighting.
- Revise the Shop Front Design Guide.

### Other feedback

3.4.65 In addition to the above, we received a number of comments about specific sites allocated for development in the current plan and also possible sites for development in the future. A summary of comments of this nature is provided below:

#### Specific sites

- North of Urswick Road, Ulverston – not needed as encroaches on green gap.
- Concerns about South Allithwaite Road allocation, Grange-over-Sands, issues relating to loss of green gap, drainage issues in the surrounding area effect on flooding, lack of transport infrastructure in the area.
- West of High Sparrowmire, Kendal – landowner believes a sustainable site.
- Should de-allocate Guide's Lot as a location for waste recycling.
- No further development west of Kent's Bank avoid coalescence with Allithwaite.
- Scroggs Wood should be retained as an allocation.
- Concerns about South Bowling Green, Endmoor allocation, one or two suggestions to de-allocate it.
- Concerns about delivery of open space / recreation on East of Milnthorpe Road, Holme.
- Scope for extension of existing employment sites on sites A65, Kirkby Lonsdale.
- No further development south of A65, Kirkby Lonsdale.
- Remaining part of N Lonsdale Road allocation should be used for housing or community uses.
- Concerns about ineffective application of conservation area policies in Grange-over-Sands and Kents Bank.

## Launch Event

- 3.4.66 A launch event was held at Carus Green Golf Club in Kendal on 6 March 2020. Over 65 people attended, comprising a range of stakeholders (invitation only). The results of the event can be viewed [here](#)<sup>9</sup>.

## 3.5 How did we take comments into account?

- 3.5.1 This section of the Consultation Statement identifies how we have taken into account the feedback received, with reference to the Issues and Options Report, SA Scoping Report and Draft Policy Review Document (as applicable).

### Vision

- 3.5.2 Feedback has been used to inform aspects of the vision for the South Lakeland Local Plan as established in the Issues and Options Report as follows:

Comments what sort of place should South Lakeland be, what is important	How taken into account in the Vision in the Issues and Options Report
Value of environmental qualities – landscape, access to countryside.	The vision includes creation of a more beautiful South Lakeland, with more wildlife, trees, and an environmental quality of life that is recognised as the best in England.
Protecting and improving green spaces and wildlife habitats.	The vision includes more wildlife and trees.
Reducing our greenhouse gas emissions and tackling the climate crisis, emphasis on low carbon development, energy efficiency in buildings, reducing air pollution.	The vision specifies South Lakeland leading the way to Net Zero. More cleaner air and water, warmer and safer homes.
Supporting local economy – greener jobs, sustainable tourism, widen employment base, more well paid jobs.	The vision includes emphasis on sustainable economic growth including high value jobs, more jobs and a thriving sustainable economy.
Range of housing types to be provided especially affordable housing, housing for older people.	The vision includes a balanced community – growing working age population, quality of life for all age groups.
Better quality designed new development.	The vision includes a more beautiful South Lakeland, more comfortable homes.

Table 9: Feedback informing the vision of the Local Plan

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/media/7156/local-plan-review-launch-event-report-final.pdf>

## Key Issues

3.5.3 Key Issues to be considered and addressed are identified in the SA Scoping Report.

Comments - Main Key Issues to consider	How taken into account in the SA Scoping Report
<p>Impact on health facilities.</p> <p>Environment should be top of each section.</p> <p>Climate crisis is cross-cutting across the Plan.</p> <p>Need to rebalance population, loss of young people, ageing population.</p> <p>Loss of biodiversity – decline in habitats.</p> <p>Development harmful to countryside and settlement character.</p> <p>Need to widen employment base.</p> <p>More well paid jobs.</p> <p>Changing role of town centres.</p> <p>Continued poor design.</p> <p>Infrastructure quality – roads, sewerage and drainage systems.</p> <p>Addressing flood risk.</p> <p>Wrong type of housing being built – emphasis on large houses.</p> <p>Too many houses not for primary residence.</p> <p>Lack of affordable housing.</p> <p>Congestion and traffic growth.</p> <p>Lack of public transport, and walking and cycling routes.</p>	<p>Comments noted and welcomed. The data and discussion in the SA Scoping report is considered to adequately reflect the views expressed in terms of covering the key issues.</p> <p>Comments made will be taken into account in developing policy responses to these issues through the Local Plan Review.</p> <p>It is agreed the environment and climate crisis is at the core of sustainable development, and the structuring of the SA scoping in different chapters is not intended to artificially separate the themes, but some form of document structure is required.</p> <p>The consultation material for the Issues and Options consultation makes clear that climate change runs through the heart of the document through all themes.</p>

Comments - Main Key Issues to consider	How taken into account in the SA Scoping Report
<p>Too much greenfield development.</p> <p>Loss / lack of facilities.</p> <p>Brexit implications.</p> <p>Skills gap and skills development.</p> <p>Mental Health.</p> <p>Recognise the role of Culture and Leisure.</p> <p>Digital Connectivity.</p>	

Table 10: Key Issues addressed in the SA Scoping Report

## Strategic Objectives

- 3.5.4 Strategic objectives have been identified in the Issues and Options Document. These take account of feedback received from the consultation as follows:

Comments – What we should aspire to deliver through new development	How taken into account in Issues and Options Document
Need more cycling and walking routes, infrastructure that supports shift from private car to walking and cycling.	Objective 7 specifies development should promote more sustainable modes of travel by enhancing greener travel networks including walking and cycling.
Need better bus/rail provision.	Objective 7 specifies development should promote more sustainable modes of travel by enhancing greener travel networks including public transport.
More better cultural and leisure facilities.	Objective 4 specifies new development should support the health and wellbeing of communities, this means including access to services and facilities. Objective 3 seeks to ensure our market towns and their centres in particular are places for cultural and economic activity.
More health facilities.	Objective 4 specifies new development should support the health and wellbeing of communities.

Comments – What we should aspire to deliver through new development	How taken into account in Issues and Options Document
More facilities for young people.	Objective 2 specifies development should deliver wider social and economic outcomes.
More well paid jobs.	Objective 6 seeks to support economic growth including good quality and better paid jobs.
Sustainable tourism.	Objective 6 seeks to support economic growth compatible with environmental objectives.
Greener job opportunities.	Objective 6 seeks to promote a greener economy.
Support new uses in town centres including local specialised shops.	Objective 6 seeks to revitalise town centres.
Support new small work units.	Objective 6 seeks to support economic growth that delivers increased prosperity for the whole community.
Broaden / widen economic base.	Objective 6 seeks to support economic growth as a whole.
Support affordable housing provision.	Objective 5 seeks to deliver housing to meet current and future needs including affordable housing.
Range of housing that meets needs including older people's housing.	Objective 5 seeks to deliver housing of a quality, type and size which meets a range of needs over people's lifetime.
Low carbon sustainable development.	Objective 1 ensures new development plays its part in achieving Carbon Neutral Cumbria and that environments and communities are adaptable and resilient to climate change.
Energy efficient buildings.	As above.
More green spaces.	Objective 4 seeks to ensure open spaces support the health and wellbeing of communities and encourage active and healthy lifestyles.
Improved infrastructure including super-fast broadband.	Objective 7 seeks to ensure development is supported by essential infrastructure and services.
Focus on re-using buildings for new development, more brownfield development.	Objective 8 seeks to protect and enhance the district's high quality environment including its natural landscapes and green infrastructure. Objective 2 ensures development is sustainable in being sited in locations where people can access jobs

Comments – What we should aspire to deliver through new development	How taken into account in Issues and Options Document
	and services, within the district's environmental limits.
Better quality design – avoid characterless development.	Objective 8 seeks to protect and enhance the district's varied and high quality environment, including through quality design.
Protection of character of settlements.	Objective 8 seeks to protect and enhance district's rich historic built environment and cultural assets.
More biodiversity.	Objective 8 seeks to protect and enhance the district's biodiversity.
Reduce flood risk.	Objective 1 seeks to ensure new developments and communities are adaptable and resilient to climate change.

Table 11: Strategic Objectives identified from feedback

## Draft Policy Review Document – Level of review of current Local Plan policies

3.5.5 There was general consensus at the Launch Event and also in the responses in the Discussion Paper (Question 1) that the policy areas we had decided needed significant review as indicated in the [Draft Policy Review Document](#)<sup>10</sup> February 2020 (labelled as Category 1) were the right ones. The following policy areas were supported or considered important to review:

- Water supply.
- Overarching health and wellbeing policy align with Green Infrastructure.
- Environment, Climate Change.
- Air Quality.
- Management of recreational disturbance.
- Natural capital and ecosystem services.
- Sport and Leisure.
- Design policies – incorporate health into design 'active design'.
- Town Centre policies to reflect changes in local economy, customers shopping behaviours and working environments.

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/media/7084/draft-policy-review-document.pdf>

- Housing mix and type including older people's housing.
- Social community infrastructure – protection of cultural facilities.
- Flood Risk.
- Renewable Energy.
- Spatial Strategy.
- Glazing and light spillage.
- Coastal planning.
- Dark Skies and Tranquillity.
- Setting or protected landscapes and English Lake District World Heritage site.
- Overall land uses across the district.
- Extraction of minerals including coal.
- Biodiversity and Geodiversity.
- Historic Environment.
- Crime prevention and community safety.

3.5.6 A number of policies were mentioned as needing specific review in order to bring into line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and in order to take account of new evidence and future employment and housing needs. These are set out below:

- Spatial Strategy policies in the Core Strategy.
- Green Infrastructure / Open Space policies.
- Landscape policies.

3.5.7 There were a few suggestions to give greater priority to certain policy areas than suggested in the Draft Policy Review Document February 2020. The table below sets out the policy topics in question with a summary of the feedback received followed by an indication of how this will be addressed in the Local Plan review.

Policy Topic and accompanying policy reference (current Local Plan)	Comments	How to be addressed in the Local Plan Policy Review, reference to the Issues and Options Document
Historic Environment – Policies CS8.6 / DM3	Should be a strategic policy for historic environment, including	The Issues and Options Document sets out policy approaches to the Historic and Cultural Environment in Theme 8. It suggests refreshing and updating local

Policy Topic and accompanying policy reference (current Local Plan)	Comments	How to be addressed in the Local Plan Policy Review, reference to the Issues and Options Document
	<p>heritage assets most at risk.</p> <p>Suggested policy wording for heritage Enabling Development Policy</p>	<p>policy further in line with the NPPF including a strategic policy for the conservation and enhancement of the built and historic environment. It also suggests resourcing and updating the historic environment evidence base including conservation area management plans and appraisals, and identified assets of local historic importance.</p> <p>At this stage we are not proposing any draft policies Feedback will be taken into account in considering drafting of future historic environment policies.</p>
Climate Change	All policy areas should be reviewed in terms of impact of climate change.	The implications of climate change will be taken into full account in reviewing all policy areas.
Tourism policies CS7.4, CS7.6 and DM18	Should be ranked Category 1.	<p>The Issues and Options Document in Theme 3 sets out a policy approach to reviewing Policies relating to tourism development (accommodation and leisure) under the 'Rural Economy' key issue.</p> <p>We have re-categorised Policy CS7.4 to Category 1.</p>
Development Management Policies	Concerned about light touch approach.	Current Local Plan policies will be reviewed to various degrees depending on extent to which they relate to strategic policies, whether there is need to change in light of National policy changes or other circumstances. The Policy Review Document indicates the degree to which each Development Management Policy will be reviewed.
AONB DPD	Need to consider particularly in relation to housing delivery.	The AONB DPD will be reviewed separately to the remainder of the District wide Local Plan. Policies relating to housing delivery specific to

Policy Topic and accompanying policy reference (current Local Plan)	Comments	How to be addressed in the Local Plan Policy Review, reference to the Issues and Options Document
		the AONB will be reviewed through future review of the AONB DPD.
Open Space policies CS8.3b and CS8.1	Consider amalgamating.	The Issues and Options Document in Theme 4 sets out policy approaches to reviewing current open space and green infrastructure policies including CS8.3b and CS8.1. It focuses on all open space policies collectively.
Settlement Development Boundaries LA1.1	Do not limit to small settlements.	The Issues and Options Document in Theme 2 sets out options for reviewing settlement development boundaries.
Equestrian Development DM19	Need to consider how to be applied in Arnside and Silverdale AONB.	This policy will be reviewed at a district-wide level, see Policy Review Document. However, any separate approach for the AONB will need to be considered through future review of the AONB DPD and not through the District-wide Local Plan review.
Coastal policies CS8.5	Should include seascape, Needs further review than suggested given the emerging marine plans and Cumbria Coastal Strategy.	The Issues and Options Document in Theme 8 sets out policy approaches to reviewing current coastal policies. It proposes updating current local plan policies to take account of up to date evidence base and strategies including marine plans, north west shoreline management plan and draft Cumbria Coastal Strategy.
Flood Risk Policy DM6	<p>Split flood risk and surface water management into two separate policies. Suggestion provide specific policy text in respect to surface water management.</p> <p>Site specific policies for site allocations – should cover surface water drainage.</p>	At this stage we are not proposing draft policies, feedback will be taken into account in reviewing the flood risk policies and in the formulation of future site specific policies.

Policy Topic and accompanying policy reference (current Local Plan)	Comments	How to be addressed in the Local Plan Policy Review, reference to the Issues and Options Document
Efficient use of land and Density CS6.6	Should be brought into main focus of review.	This topic is covered in the Issues and Options Document under Theme 2 – reference to spatial strategy and principles for selecting sites for development, in context of promoting sites for higher densities in certain circumstances.
Sustainable Development Principles CS1.1	More attention required in light of climate change.	The Council is embedding climate change throughout its consideration of review of all policies. The Issues and Options document in Theme 1 sets out policy approaches to reviewing the Local Plan response to climate change, and scopes in review of this policy in this context.
Parking policy DM9	Reference to planning for electric cars.	The Issues and Options Document in Theme 7 sets out a policy approach to parking provision policy and reference to possible changes needed as a result of changes in future demands for electric vehicles. This issue is also considered in Theme 1.
Design CS8.10	Carbon neutrality influence.	There is opportunity to consider carbon neutrality within review of climate change policies – see Theme 1 in Issues and Options Document and also Design policy Theme 8.
Social and community infrastructure CS9.1 / DM17	Requires more substantive review, needs to be considered in context of the future spatial strategy.  Reference to cultural facilities in review of Policy DM17 and CS9.1	These policies will be reviewed through the Local Plan Review, a policy approach is set out in Theme 4 of the Issues and Options Document. Dimensions of review of spatial strategy include consideration of access to services and facilities including social and community infrastructure as set out in Theme 2 of the Issues and Options.  Cultural facilities form an element of social and community infrastructure and

Policy Topic and accompanying policy reference (current Local Plan)	Comments	How to be addressed in the Local Plan Policy Review, reference to the Issues and Options Document
		will be reviewed when reviewing these policies.
Housing Mix CS6.2	Controlling second homes – look at within scope of policy review	Policy Theme 5 of the Issues and Options Document sets out policy options on whether to introduce controls on second homes.

Table 12: Policy Topics feedback

3.5.8 Changes have been made to the Categorisation of policies as set out in the Policy Review Document taking account of the feedback received as follows:

- Policies CS1.1, CS6.6, CS7.4, CS8.5, LA1.6, LA1.7, LA1.8, and DM21 are now classed as category 1 from category 2 in the Policy Review Document June 2021.
- Policy DM17 now classed as category 2 from category 3 in the Policy Review Document June 2021.

## Evidence Base

3.5.9 A number of comments were received about the suggested evidence base to support the Local Plan Review, set out below is how we have taken these into account.

Comments on Evidence Base	How taken into account
Natural England believes an evidence base needed to support a policy seeking to deliver biodiversity net gain. It should identify high value habitats and species connections where development / site allocations should be avoided and off-site biodiversity requirements should be targeted.	The Issues and Options Document specifies the need to utilise current available evidence to support development of a policy for net gains for biodiversity, including reference to strategies such as the future Local Nature Recovery Strategy, local biodiversity data and Nature Recovery Networks. It is an area the Council recognises may need additional guidance, and the Council will through Habitats Regulation Assessment process ensure new development avoids high value habitats. Opportunities for net gains for site allocations will be identified in site specific policy requirements.
Natural England stresses need for a Green Infrastructure Assessment taking a natural capital approach.	An open space assessment will be undertaken to support the Local Plan Review. Following this a Green Infrastructure Strategy is proposed.

Comments on Evidence Base	How taken into account
Sport England believe an up to date evidence base for sport and leisure is required to create a strategy for sport setting out a case to protect, enhance and provide facilities.	The Council's current sport and recreation evidence will be updated and a Playing Pitch Strategy produced.
Historic England believes the Council's Historic Environment records need updating. Making use of the Historic Environment Record. It is suggested a topic paper is prepared to inform a strategic policy.	The Council has proposed policy approaches to how to review current historic environment policies, including need to update relevant evidence base. The feedback will be used to inform scope of review.
Cumbria County Council recognise need to update a number of transport and economic plans including flood risk and digital infrastructure evidence base.	We have identified the need to undertake relevant transport related studies to assess impacts of future Local Plan. A housing and economic employment needs assessment is to be prepared. Flood risk evidence base is being updated in the form of a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Local evidence base will be used to inform site selection choices taking account of flood risk.  A policy approach is set out in the Issues and Options respect to Digital/Broadband Infrastructure.
Studies regarding limestone flora and fauna.	A specific study looking at this type of habitat is not proposed, however, the Council will use the latest available evidence on quality of habitats and fauna – Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base to inform future Local Plan policy review.
Water supply projections.	The Council will engage and liaise with United Utilities (water supply provider) to assess likely impacts of future growth for water supply.
Extra Care Housing Strategy.	The Council will use latest available evidence contained within the Cumbria Extra Housing and Supported Living Strategy to inform future policy review for extra care housing.
Dark Skies and Light Pollution.	Evidence Base relating to these topics will be reviewed as necessary.
Landscape Character Assessment.	The Council will use current available evidence and guidance such as the

Comments on Evidence Base	How taken into account
	Cumbria Landscape Character Appraisal and update local evidence base as necessary to support Local Plan Review.
Evidence to demonstrate how local occupancy, sole or main residence clauses could be utilized.	The Issues and Options Document in Theme 5 presents options for whether to introduce a policy restricting occupancy of housing to principal residence and identifies current data on number of second homes. Further evidence may be gathered to support drafting of any policy on this matter.
Green Gaps.	Current Local Plan Green Gaps will be reviewed as set out in the Issues and Options Document in Theme 2.

Table 13: Evidence Base feedback

## SA Scoping Report

- 3.5.10 Changes to the SA Scoping Report have been made taking account of feedback received. Appendix 5 of the SA Scoping Report provides a detailed account of the comments received and how these have been taken into account. A summary of main responses is provided below, for a full account please see Appendix 5 of the SA Scoping Report.

Comments	How addressed in SA Scoping Report
Environment Agency (EA) welcome proposal to slightly amend EN1 to explicitly refer to biodiversity net gain and a new separate objective EN5 to reduce flood risk to local communities.	Comment noted and welcomed, no change.
Historic England request changes to Appendix 1 – recognise separately the “Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention 1985) and “Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe”.	Correction made in Appendix 1.
Historic England request change to Appendix 2, please amend to 15 rather than 16 assets on the Heritage at Risk Register 2019.	Update made in Appendix 2 and Section 4.3.
Cumbria Constabulary notes references to crime and the negative impact on the District. Wish to strengthen partnership with SLDC to encourage crime prevention through environmental design through the planning process.	Comments noted and welcome, no change.

Comments	How addressed in SA Scoping Report
Grange Town Council (GTC) highlight concentration of caravan parks/holiday lets/second homes/air b&bs in Cartmel Peninsula. Number of Air b&b premises in the Grange/Cartmel area should be added to percent of second homes to obtain a true impact assessment.	Reference to Air B&B added at section 4.2.28. A greater analysis of second home ownership and holiday letting is included in the Housing Topic Paper published alongside the Issues and Options report.  We have requested data for listings and if can be provided will be included in the SA Scoping Report and Housing Topic Paper.
GTC request reference to One Earth Report and Carbon Reduction Plan for Cumbria including South Lakeland.	Reference to the South Lakeland Climate Change Action Plan has been added.
GTC request inclusion of local rainfall data for Grange over Sands and Kents Bank. GTC specify need to take account of British Geological Survey SuDS Summary for Grange, Kents Bank and other local limestone flood risk areas.	SA Scoping report is to provide an overview of data for the whole Local Plan area and it is not considered appropriate to include highly specific localised data for Grange-over-Sands without seeking to do this for everywhere else. This information can however be referred to in site specific assessments for Grange-over-Sands.
GTC specify inclusion of Environment Agency River Basin Management Plans for the North West	EA River Basin Management Plans are referred to in the SA Scoping (paragraph 4.3.47, page 142).
GTC wish for United Utilities demand projections and infrastructure improvement plans for plan period to be referenced	As part of the Local Plan Review process we will liaise closely with United Utilities to understand current issues and future planned improvements. An assessment of water and wastewater capacity to support development will be presented in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which will sit alongside the updated Local Plan
GTC would like reference to a Waste Disposal and recycling strategy for plan period.	Will liaise with CCC as waste disposal authority and colleagues within SLDC as the waste collection authority to understand the future strategy for waste collection and disposal across the Local Plan area including the future of specific waste sites.
Current model for Call for Sites process does not encourage owners of brownfield / smaller sites to come forward.	The Call for Sites Guidance Note issued alongside the 2020 Call or Sites exercise specifically referred to brownfield opportunities and stated that the Local Plan Review will seek to make the most of brownfield opportunities. It also specifically encouraged town centre regeneration

Comments	How addressed in SA Scoping Report
<p>A second Call for Sites should then be publicised with a strong emphasis on brownfield sites near the best public transport routes.</p>	<p>opportunities in recognition of the role these sites have to play.</p> <p>A second Call for Sites will be issued alongside the Issues and Options consultation and will again continue to particularly encourage brownfield sites and town centre regeneration opportunities.</p>
<p>GTC wish to highlight the current treatment of existing trees not in line with the need for carbon treatment.</p> <p>Suggestion should create policy to limit the extent of front curtilage paved space and policy to insist on tree replacement or contribution to a carbon mitigation tax.</p>	<p>Comments noted and agreed that existing trees play an important role in carbon mitigation.</p> <p>Issues raised relating to the paving of front curtilages could be considered through the investigation of the possibility of Article 4 directions, but as we understand on primarily surface water flood risk grounds rather than carbon mitigation.</p>
<p>GTC object to how the Plan presents “an ageing population” as a problem.</p>	<p>The identification of our ageing population was not intended to be portrayed as a problem, but an issue that will need responding to in the Local Plan, for example in ensuring suitable housing provision and helping deliver mixed and supportive communities.</p>
<p>GTC consider the SA objectives and appraisal questions are too broad to be useful, not framed as conventional objectives. Objectives should describe tangible deliverable results that will be produced, measured and monitored.</p> <p>There should be a set of quantified results, related to the district’s carbon reduction plan, so that progress can be seen and discussed on the basis of evidence.</p>	<p>Comments noted. It is accepted that the SA objectives perhaps more closely represent goals rather than objectives, but a series of indicators are presented to ensure that progress towards meeting them can be measured.</p> <p>Whilst some drawbacks are acknowledged the SA framework is based on earlier frameworks that have been found sound in previous examinations of South Lakeland Local Plan documents and the overall framework is considered fit for purpose. The statutory bodies are also satisfied with the proposed assessment framework.</p> <p>It is agreed that Local Plans should contain clear carbon reduction targets, and the Issues and Options report sets an objective for South Lakeland to be carbon neutral by</p>

Comments	How addressed in SA Scoping Report
	2037 in line with the Council's Climate Change Action Plan.
GTC consider appraisal methodology is same as last time. The plus/minus scoring for sites is dependent on personal professional judgment. The criteria for the judgement are not made explicit and may be inconsistent across the range of sites. Lack of quantifiable criteria means there is no method to challenge any score and no way of relating a site's characteristics to the SLDC Carbon reduction trajectory.  There is no way of identifying what would constitute acceptable mitigation.	Comments noted and welcomed. We are still developing the detailed methodology for the site assessment work and will take these comments and suggestions into account whilst refining it. It is acknowledged that the scoring does have to an extent, be based on a professional judgement and it would be difficult to make this an entirely objective exercise. We will endeavor to make sure the scoring criteria is clearly explained.
GTC state need to derive the Sustainability monitoring indicators from the Carbon Reduction Plan first and add extra where needed.	Noted.
AONB Partnership state need to include impact of light pollution in 3.2 Social Progress and 3.3. Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.	Agree that light pollution is also relevant to human health and could sit within the social progress section. In the interests of avoiding repetition is it considered to sit primarily in the environment section.
AONB Partnership state need to include mention of NW Marine Plan in Section 3.3.	Reference to the consultation draft NW Marine Plan added in section 3.3.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – National context  AONB Partnership believe protection of ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees should be included.  Also include priority habitats, ecological networks and priority species should be included.	Reference to ancient woodland added at paragraph 3.3.2.  Reference to priority habitats etc added at paragraph 3.3.2.
Local AS04 Natural Environment  Include AONB DPD	A general reference to Local Plan documents has been added to the local context paragraphs under Biodiversity and Cultural Heritage.
Cultural Heritage  Local AS07 Historic Environment  Include AONB DPD	See above

Comments	How addressed in SA Scoping Report
<p>Landscapes Local</p> <p>Include reference to Arnside and Silverdale AONB Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment</p>	<p>Reference to Landscape and Seascape Assessment added to paragraph 3.3.12.</p>
<p>AONB Partnership wish objectives in both social and environmental and natural resources section to include appraisal questions regarding light pollution and light spillage. Only currently mentioned in EN3.</p> <p>Needs including in:</p> <p>SP4</p> <p>EN1</p> <p>EN2</p> <p>EN4</p>	<p>Comments noted and following amendments made:</p> <p>-Question SP4.5 widened to include light and noise pollution in addition to air.</p> <p>-Reference to dark skies added to question EN2.2.</p> <p>-Reference to light pollution added to question EN1.3.</p>
<p>Historic England (HE) strongly advises that the conservation and archaeological advisers to the Council are closely involved in the preparation of the SA/SEA.</p> <p>Historic England has provided guidance for all involved in undertaking SEA/SA exercises.</p>	<p>It is strongly agreed that conservation and archaeological advisers will be crucial in the SA assessment. We will liaise with Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment with regards archaeological heritage and the Historic Environment Record.</p> <p>We are currently determining how best to resource the conservation input into the Local Plan and SA. We have the option of using the Council's recently adopted Local Plan procurement framework which includes a number of conservation specialists that can be drawn down throughout the process.</p> <p>We will ensure the HE planning advice is reflected in the SA assessment and Local Plan process, in particular:</p> <p>-Good Practice Advice 1 – Local Plan Making</p> <p>-Advice Note 8 – SA and SEA</p>

Table 14: SA Scoping Report feedback

## Housing matters including amount of housing development

3.5.11 A number of comments were made in respect to housing and how it should be addressed in the Local Plan Review as follows:

Comments - Housing	How has this been taken into account
Need to provide more affordable homes / low cost homes, social housing.	The Issues and Options Document includes in Theme 5 policy options for how many affordable homes should be provided in new development. It also suggests options for providing the right types of affordable homes.
Need to include a broader range of housing to meet needs for all e.g. bungalows, family homes, smaller houses to meets needs of single person households.	The Issues and Options Document includes in Theme 5 policy options for providing the right types and mix of new homes. It includes an option to set specific requirements in policy on the provision of certain types of housing on development sites such as bungalows, matching provision more closely to evidenced need.
Encourage and support self-build homes.	The Issues and Options Document includes in Theme 5 a policy option to allocate sites for self-build housing or requiring a proportion of plots on large sites to be available for self-build.
Provide for older people's housing including extra care housing.	The Issues and Options Document includes in Theme 5 policy approaches to older people's housing which includes consideration of whether to allocate sites specifically for specialist housing for older people, or whether to require them as part of the housing mix on large sites.
Introduce local occupancy clauses.	The Issues and Options Document includes in Theme 5 a policy option which would seek to ensure that a proportion of new private market homes are required to be used as main homes available only for people with a local connection.
Homes designed with climate mitigation and adaptation measures and sustainable materials.	The Issues and Options Document includes in Theme 1 options for achieving carbon reduction from new development including setting higher local standards for energy efficiency than set by government, a policy approach which would require sustainable design and construction over and above requirements in Building Regulations, along with preparation of a Local Design Guide

Comments - Housing	How has this been taken into account
	providing clearer guidance on requirements.
Lifetime Homes – homes address disability.	The Issues and Options Document includes in Theme 5 a policy approach which would continue with current policy that requires new homes to meet the optional building regulations on accessibility and adaptability to ensure all new homes are more accessible and are more easily adaptable as people's needs change throughout their lifetimes.
Allow market to determine mix of housing.	The Issues and Options Document includes in Theme 5 a policy option that would maintain flexibility on the different house types/sizes that should be provided by developers.
<p>Range of views on amounts of housing that should be proposed in the next Local Plan as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Current levels well balanced.</li> <li>- Support locally justified bespoke method.</li> <li>- Align with NPPF and NG and latest government proposals calculating methodology.</li> <li>- Adopt higher targets to meet demands in National Parks.</li> <li>- Support higher figure end of the range identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA).</li> <li>- Review SHMA and use to inform amounts of housing.</li> <li>- Base on available suitable land rather than population modelling.</li> </ul>	<p>The Issues and Options Document includes in Theme 5 policy options for the provision of the right number of new homes. These include using most up to date available evidence of need as set out in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment or a figure based on the government's 'standard method' calculation.</p> <p>Current evidence of need will be updated and used to inform future housing requirement target.</p>
Use updated SHMA to influence affordable housing requirements.	Noted.
<p>Take account of following in determining affordable housing requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balance of existing demographics</li> <li>• Capacity and plans of Housing Associations</li> <li>• Viability</li> </ul>	<p>These factors are of relevance and will be taken into consideration in determining future affordable housing requirements. Viability is a key issue and any proposed policy requirements will be subject to viability appraisal.</p>

Comments - Housing	How has this been taken into account
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cross-subsidised housing to support employment development</li> </ul>	

Table 15: Housing feedback

## Spatial strategy policies / development strategy

3.5.12 A number of comments were received about future spatial strategy for the District including where it should be broadly distributed as follows:

Comments about Spatial Strategy, distribution of development	How has this been taken into account
Suggestions on focusing on most sustainable locations with access to services and facilities.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 2 policy options for the future Development Strategy including an option based on locations with sustainable access.
Focus on town centre first.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 2 options for the future Development Strategy and where to prioritise development in the five main centres (Theme 3), with a town centre focus option.
Focus on brownfield sites.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 2 options for the future Development Strategy including options which might enable more of a focus on brownfield sites. It also sets out policy approaches for selecting sites for development including suggestion prioritising sites which maximise use of brownfield land.
Focus on Kendal and Ulverston.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 2 policy options for the future Development Strategy including an option to focus most development in Ulverston and Kendal.
Focus on built up areas.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 2 policy options for the future Development Strategy. Theme 3 sets out policy options for the main towns.
Allow some small scale rural development.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 2 policy options for the future Development Strategy. Options include allowing some degree of rural development. Theme 3 addresses development in rural areas.

Comments about Spatial Strategy, distribution of development	How has this been taken into account
Need to consider role of Local Service Centres and other villages given constraints in main towns.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 2 policy options for the future Development Strategy including an option to focus more development in rural areas.
Re-use buildings – maximise opportunities.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 2 policy options for the future Development Strategy including options which might enable more of a focus on re-use of buildings. It also sets out policy approaches for selecting sites for development including suggestion prioritising sites which maximise use of brownfield land and vacant and derelict buildings as well as re-using under-utilised facilities.
Urban regeneration focus.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 2 policy options for the future Development Strategy including an option to focus development which would take advantage of regeneration opportunities.
Suggestion change classification of service centre hierarchy.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 2 policy options for the place hierarchy (service centre hierarchy). It suggests options for reviewing current service centres including question whether existing criteria needs amending.

Table 16: Spatial strategy policies / development strategy feedback

## Other policy topic areas

- 3.5.13 A number of comments were made on a range of other policy topic areas as follows. The table below indicates how the policy topic area has been addressed.

Policy Topic Area – general comments	How has this been taken into account
Certain uses have specific <b>locational needs</b> and this needs to be taken into account in the Local Plan Review, for example employment sites require good access to transport links.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 2 policy approaches setting out principles for selecting sites for development, which includes elements relating to specific locational needs.
Level of <b>employment growth</b> should either be restricted to meeting needs of local population or, or higher levels to widen district's economic base and support diversification.	The Council will use up to date evidence contained within a review of employment and housing needs to inform future employment growth needs and requirements (See Theme 6).

Policy Topic Area – general comments	How has this been taken into account
Development should protect and enhance <b>environmental qualities</b> of the district both built and natural.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 8 a range of policy approaches to protecting and enhancing environmental qualities – built and natural.
Development should protect character and setting of the <b>AONB</b> .	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 8 policy approaches to the protection and enhancement of the Arnside and Silverdale AONB including making use of a Local Design Guide which will ensure that development within the settings of the AONB is sensitively located and designed so as to avoid adverse impacts.
Embed <b>mitigation hierarchy</b> and net gain approach and use <b>biodiversity</b> metric to measure losses and gains in habitat. Maximise biodiversity net gain, create wildlife corridors.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 8 policy approaches that includes a clear statement of the mitigation hierarchy. A Supplementary Planning Document is also suggested to provide detailed guidance on the implementation of biodiversity net gain.
<b>Green economy</b> emphasis.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 6 a range of policy approaches to providing the right types of employment sites including policies and site designations which would promote particular growth sectors including the green economy.
More <b>green spaces</b> and wild spaces.	<p>The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 4 policy approaches to the protection and enhancement of open space and green infrastructure.</p> <p>The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 1 policy approaches to promoting resilient landscapes which includes opportunities relating to the local nature recovery.</p>
Support preparation of a <b>Green Infrastructure Strategy</b> .	A Green Infrastructure Strategy will be prepared as part of the Local Plan Review.
Use <b>Masterplans</b> and <b>mini-development briefs</b> .	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 8 policy approaches to achieving quality design, this includes option of preparing mini briefs, development briefs and detailed masterplan for larger sites.

Policy Topic Area – general comments	How has this been taken into account
Greater emphasis on protecting <b>coastline</b> .	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 8 policy approaches for coastal development and protection.
Range of development should be supported to increase number of <b>well paid jobs</b> including start up units, education facilities, tourist facilities, small offices.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 6 policy approaches for providing the right type of employment sites to help enable increased number of well paid jobs and to meet range of employment needs.
Support range of development in <b>rural areas</b> including local food manufacturing, small agricultural business, tourist facilities, sensitive farm diversification, solar energy farms, live/work units, equestrian development and provision for range of employment buildings.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 3 policy approaches addressing development needs in rural areas.
Focus on re-building our <b>town centres</b> , more emphasis on better specialised shopping provision, more parking, better public spaces, improve historic environment, more housing, more leisure uses. Allow for flexible uses to be promoted, utilise vacant buildings, repurpose.	<p>The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 6 policy approaches for our town centres to promote their vitality and viability.</p> <p>Policy Options/approaches for the town centres are included in Theme 3.</p>
Responding to the <b>climate crisis</b> should underpin all policies in the future Local Plan. Emphasis on low carbon development, sustainable transport, renewable energy and appropriate heating systems.	<p>The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 1 policy options for achieving carbon reduction from new development, promoting renewable energy infrastructure.</p> <p>Theme 7 of the Issues and Options Document sets out policy approaches for increasing and enhancing greener travel.</p>
Address <b>flood risk</b> , new development should not be exposed to it or make it worse. Improve local drainage infrastructure. Avoid building on flood plains.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 1 policy approaches to managing and reducing flood risk. This is a key factor for consideration in choosing appropriate sites for future site allocation.
Ensure needs of <b>older people</b> fully accommodated in terms of providing appropriate range of housing, local facilities including public transport, shops etc.	<p>The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 5 policy approaches to provision of older people's housing.</p> <p>The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 4 policy approaches to safeguarding local facilities for all.</p>

Policy Topic Area – general comments	How has this been taken into account
Ensure <b>public health</b> is considered in Local Plan review, think about all aspects including mental health, poverty, poor diet, inactivity and obesity, access to health facilities	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 4 policy approaches for how to ensure health and wellbeing is taken into full account in decision making, with suggestions for requirements for Health Impact Assessments.
Make sure new development is supported with adequate <b>infrastructure</b> including roads, utilities, energy supply, social and community, electric charging points, public transport.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 7 policy approaches to infrastructure delivery including a requirement for new development to be supported by the provision of all necessary infrastructure needs it may generate.
Work closely with housing industry to consider <b>viability</b> , reduce Community Infrastructure Levy, statements of common ground with landowners.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 7 policy approaches to viability. The Council will undertake a full Viability Appraisal and work closely with developers/landowners to take account of their interests in this respect.
Consider <b>mix use allocations</b> to support viability of less high value uses.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 2 policy approaches for selecting sites for development including supporting sites for mix of uses where this can deliver community needs and enable employment development to become more viable. Theme 6 of the Issues and Options Document sets out a policy approach to providing the right types of employment sites including considering identifying Regeneration Opportunity Areas where this designation and appropriate policies could promote and guide their mixed-use redevelopment and regeneration.
Ensure more <b>pedestrian and cycle links</b> and improve current provision, new development should be served by sustainable greener travel to facilities and services.	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 7 policy approaches that would continue to require new developments to enhance or provide new pedestrian and cycle links.
Ensure development is built to a much higher quality <b>design</b> .	The Issues and Options Document sets out in Theme 8 policy approaches to achieving quality design. This includes consolidating and enhancing existing policies on design to take account of consultation feedback.
<b>Timescales</b> Some suggestions we should be looking beyond 20 year horizon.	Noted, the Council will take into account longer-term aspirations for growth in reviewing the Local Plan.

Policy Topic Area – general comments	How has this been taken into account
<b>Site specific matters</b> – comments about current site allocations, suggestions some should be de-allocated, concerns raised about others.	At this stage in the process the Council is not seeking views on the merits of specific sites in terms of their development potential. Through the Issues and Options Consultation the Council is seeking such views and these will be taken into account to inform the Draft Plan.
<b>Role of Neighbourhood Plans</b> – suggestions on their role, what policies they should contain.	The Issues and Options Document in Theme 5 sets out policy options for setting housing requirements for Neighbourhood Plans. The Council will continue to engage with Neighbourhood Plan Groups, providing advice on the role of Neighbourhood Plans in context of the Local Plan Review.
<p>Suggestions for <b>Supplementary Planning Documents</b> including –</p> <p>Town Centres Viability Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure Designing out crime Design Climate Change Lighting Shop Front Design Guide</p>	<p>In the Issues and Options Document we have suggested Supplementary Planning Documents on the following topics be considered:</p> <p>Local Design Guide / Design Code Open Space and Green Infrastructure Biodiversity Net Gain</p> <p>Planning Guidance on topics:</p> <p>Renewable Energy Development/Climate Change Pollution and Contamination Self-Build Housing – depending on option.</p>
<p><b>Cross Boundary Issues</b> – need to also include:</p> <p>-Interaction with the Lake District National Park and need to identify attributes in the plan area that are important to the setting of the Park. -Transport links around Morecambe Bay and to neighbouring authorities. -NW Marine Plan. -Landscape.</p>	These matters have been noted.

Table 17: Feedback on other policy topic areas

## Appendix 1 Consultee Bodies

Specific Consultation Bodies
<p>The Coal Authority.  The Environment Agency.  Historic England.  Marine Management Organisation.  Natural England.  Network Rail.  Highways England.  Neighbouring planning authorities (Eden District, Lake District National Park, Barrow Borough, Lancaster City, Yorkshire Dales National Park, Copeland Borough, Cumbria County, Lancashire County and North Yorkshire County).  Telecommunications organisations.  Primary Care Trusts and Clinical Commissioning Group (Morecambe Bay Clinical Commissioning Group/NHS England).  Electricity and Gas transmission and distribution bodies (Electricity Northwest, National Grid, Cadent).  Sewerage and Water Undertakes (United Utilities).  Homes England.</p>
General Consultation Bodies
<p>Voluntary Bodies active in the area for example Age UK South Lakeland, Cumbria CVS, The Birchall Trust, Cumbria Action for Sustainability, Action with Communities in Cumbria.</p> <p>Representatives of interests of racial, ethnic or national groups in the area for example AWAZ, South Lakes Equality and Diversity Partnership, National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Group.</p> <p>Representatives of different religious groups in the area example South Lakes Interfaith Forum, Buddhist Group of Kendal, Quaker Trust.</p> <p>Representatives of interests of disabled persons in the area example Cumbria Deaf Association – South Lakes, Sight Advice South Lakes.</p> <p>Representatives of people carrying on business in the area – Numerous groups including The Federation of Small Businesses, Cumbria Chamber of Commerce, Cumbria Tourism, Kendal BID, Ulverston BID and National Farmers Union along with individuals.</p>

### Duty to Cooperate bodies

Environment Agency.  
 Historic England.  
 Natural England.  
 Civil Aviation Authority.  
 Homes England.  
 NHS Primary Care Trusts (Morecambe Bay Clinical Commissioning Group / NHS England).  
 Office of Rail and Road.  
 Integrated Transport Authority (Transport for the North).  
 Highway Authority (Cumbria County Council).  
 Marine Management Organisation.  
 Local Enterprise Partnership (Cumbria LEP).  
 Local Nature Partnership (Morecambe Bay and Cumbria LNPs).

Table 18: Consultee Bodies

## Appendix 2

### Feedback from the Drop In Events

#### Grange-over-Sands Drop-in - Typed Comments (62 attendees approximately)

1) **What do you think is special about South Lakeland and your local area?**

- None.

2) **What do you think are the main challenges we face in planning for our area over the next 20 years?**

- Public transport (i.e. a bus service around Carlisle & Peninsular).
- You need to tax second homes highly. They spoil the community. We all need to be taxed more (obviously not people of low income). We need to pay for buses, and more care for our retired people.
- Everything as low carbon as possible.
- Environment top issue. Do you have 20 year Wood Plans? Are you acting on this?
- Keeping and developing vibrant town centres – not just empty shops & charity shops. New thinking required.
- Tourist tax to pay for road repairs caused by all the visiting cars.
- London style bus service.
- Avoid flood plains and areas where sewage and drainage are already poor.
- Need council houses, but still highest efficiency standards.
- We need a natural health shop/centre with less reliance on big pharma drugs!!
- Controlling climate change! There is no issue more urgent.
- Do we need more houses? Grange is already very congested, the road and parking cannot cope with more.
- The main challenge is that posed by climate change.
- Build resilience into all houses at risk of flooding – concrete floors – electrics etc.
- Housing – if we have to have more it should be carbon neutral, properly insulated with PVC tiles on the roof. We also need Council Houses for young people to rent to keep them in our community, they can't all buy.
- Climate crisis – we need to consider this in respect to every development.
- Plant more trees – in the right places.
- Insulate all homes.
- Better infrastructure, better public transport. Keep our green spaces. Build for the future, not for today. (Consider our environment).

- Conserving green spaces, linked up cycle / walk ways, getting people out of their cars. Car pollution issues e.g. Lowther Street, Kendal!
- New houses with PV / Solar panels etc. + MAGRAVE UNITS in homes (see: - [www.keshfoundation.org](http://www.keshfoundation.org))
- Sustaining public services without depending on an ever-increasing incoming workforce.
- Shifting to acceptance that Tourism cannot continue to grow as it has in recent years & this will have implications for the hotel industry etc.
- Building the necessary number of houses without destroying the countryside adjoining population centres.
- Restricting further second / holiday home trend, including inappropriate proliferation of air bnb.
- Cars, traffic.
- Too many tourists (how to get a good balance between sustaining the local economy and spoiling it?)
- Changes in water management in upland areas, so it doesn't all hit the towns so soon and is more spread out.
- Lack of resources, politics, impact of global economic issues.
- Cartmel Peninsula does not have infrastructure to support more development. Limited public transport and roads which already can't cope.
- Too much housing with insufficient infrastructure.

### 3) How important are the following issues to you?

	1 Not very important	2	3	4	5 Very important
a. Building <b>affordable</b> housing				1	16
b. Increasing the number of <b>well-paid jobs</b> in the area		1		4	1
c. Protecting and improving <b>green spaces</b> and <b>wildlife</b> habitats					19
d. Attracting <b>investment</b> and new businesses to the area			1		4
e. Reducing our greenhouse gas emissions and tackling the <b>climate crisis</b>	1			1	14

	1 Not very important	2	3	4	5 Very important
f. Making it easier to travel by bus, train, walking and cycling					22

Table 19: Grange-over-Sands drop-in event - Question 3 responses

4) **What sort of development (new homes, workplaces, shops, leisure facilities etc) do you think would help make South Lakeland a better place to live in 20 years' time and where do you think it should be built?**

- Low cost energy esp. wind power and solar power.
- Give priority to Brown Field Development rather than Green field.
- All new planning permission should take into consideration the infrastructure. This should include land ear-marked for lodges and caravan sites.
- Much better insulation in new & refurbished homes, to reduce energy use.
- Locally produced energy – solar, tidal and wind.
- All new buildings should be built with renewable energy considered – i.e. grey water waste, solar, electric plug in for car. Also fencing should have hedgehog highways.
- I think it should be possible for SLDC to require developers of new housing estates to incorporate solar panels in the roofs of the new houses. I understand that it is not yet possible, but perhaps there will be a change in the law?
- Needs to be an acceptance of the inevitable shift from “High Street” retailing to online – reduce the number of town centre retail units and make it easier for conversion to residential use.
- Push for new builds to be carbon zero.
- More for younger people & teens – purpose built building for club use – games/sailing etc.
- Affordable housing that can be built without developers opting out.
- Can effort be put into identifying empty/run down housing to offset the need for new build?
- The sporting facilities in Grange are not adequate for the present and the future. A multi-use sports hall and all-weather pitch should be built to serve education and the general public. Combination with Cartmel Priory School should be considered.
- Accessible, pay toilets in Kendal! Grange can provide these, so why can't Kendal.
- Improve rail services, improve bus services – especially in the evenings.
- I think there should be a walking route between Allithwaite and Cartmel that does not involve walking on the main road.
- The Government has said it will make money available for improving bus services in the North of England. Can SLDC & CCC try to have some of this money to improve Cumbrian bus services? In recent years the bus service to Cark, Flookburgh, Kents Bank and Allithwaite has been reduced substantially / also link with trains.

- New housing, even small areas, should be permeable i.e. footpaths & cycle ways through, not just around.
- Swimming pool in Grange (indoor)
- New homes to have highest efficiency with solar panels. Possibly heat pumps, maybe district heating.
- Existing housing to be retrofitted with insulation to reduce emissions to meet net zero earlier than 2050.

**5) Do you think there are any sorts of development that would make South Lakeland not as good a place to live, and if so, what harm (if any) do you think it would do?**

- Continued urbanisation of the Cartmel Peninsula.
- Repair of the pavements in the Kents Bank area, probably have not been repaired for 50 years!
- Stop 2<sup>nd</sup> home ownership and holiday lets.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> homes which are empty most of the year should have to pay double to give back something to the community.
- Worry about not putting in drainage and sewage etc. in new buildings.
- Essential to maintain individuality of villages by keeping green space around them to prevent mass urbanisation.
- Make developers deliver the full amount of affordable housing in any future development – no back sliding, like in the past.
- Bus services & train services should be improved, as to take more vehicles off the road, reducing carbon emissions.
- For me most of the area's attractiveness is unrelated to the need for "development" – as my inevitable but unhelpful response to questions 4/5 is: as little as possible, esp. on green fields.
- Improvement in bus services to encourage use rather than cars.
- Prosecution for dog fouling.

**6) Do you think recent developments in South Lakeland has helped make our area better?**

Tell us about some development that you like. Why do you like them?

- We have lost too many trees in GoS which make GoS the beautiful town that it is. Our trees should be protected so as to help our wildlife and nesting birds.
- Promenade development should include re-planting of the trees that were taken down recently. This will provide shade along the promenade and provide much needed habitat for over nesting birds.
- We should support all our local businesses with permissions to open late so that we can have a vibrant town centre.



- We need the lido back up and running. This will put GoS back on the map and provide a wonderful pool for all our visitors to enjoy.
- Tricketts Way – Grange appears to have brought some new young families into Grange which is good for a slightly older population.
- Extending the National Park to include Grange (hopefully!)
- Langdale Chapel Stile? Development with heat pumps as part of new build.

Tell us about some developments that you have concerns about – how might these have been done better?

- Developers who challenge the need for affordable housing (e.g. Jack Hill, Allithwaite).
- Loss of funding to local amenities e.g. Victoria Hall.
- Great concern re wind farms!
- The magnetic gravitational energy of the Earth must be studied and developed – see Nikola & his work & new Mehran Keshe.

## Kirkby Lonsdale Drop-in - Typed Comments (23 attendees approximately)

### 1) What do you think is special about South Lakeland and your local area?

- None.

### 2) What do you think are the main challenges we face in planning for our area over the next 20 years?

- Avoid building on flood plains.
- Increasing activities for visitors without disturbing residents.
- Increasing transport links for public use.
- Parking facilities need to be increased and better controlled in the town.

### 3) How important are the following issues to you?

	1 Not very important	2	3	4	5 Very important
a. Building affordable housing					7

	1 Not very important	2	3	4	5 Very important
b. Increasing the number of <b>well-paid jobs</b> in the area				4	1
c. Protecting and improving <b>green spaces</b> and <b>wildlife</b> habitats					7
d. Attracting <b>investment</b> and new businesses to the area				4	3
e. Reducing our greenhouse gas emissions and tackling the <b>climate crisis</b>				1	6
f. Making it easier to <b>travel by bus, train, walking and cycling</b>				1	7

Table 20: Kirkby Lonsdale drop-in event - Question 3 responses

**4) What sort of development (new homes, workplaces, shops, leisure facilities etc) do you think would help make South Lakeland a better place to live in 20 years' time and where do you think it should be built?**

- Kirkby Lonsdale is a great place to live and work and the present housing schemes are adequately supported by the current infrastructure. A lot more houses will create an imbalance in the town so needs to be carefully controlled.
- Better footpaths that are wheelchair friendly.
- The present leisure facilities need expanding to include a decent swimming pool.
- There is very little for young people to do outside school or sports clubs. No youth clubs exist for casual drop-ins.

**5) Do you think there are any sorts of development that would make South Lakeland not as good a place to live, and if so, what harm (if any) do you think it would do?**

- None.

**6) Do you think recent developments in South Lakeland has helped make our area better?**

Tell us about some development that you like. Why do you like them?

- Wind farms offshore have been a great success bringing much needed employment.

Tell us about some developments that you have concerns about – how might these have been done better?

20mph needed in Kirkby Lonsdale – impacts of new development on safety.

## Ulverston Drop-in - Typed Comments (28 attendees approximately)

### 1) What do you think is special about South Lakeland and your local area?

- The natural environment, the lakes, the bay, Furness.
- Ulverston is a very friendly place and the surroundings from the nearby coasts, to the head of Birkrigg make lovely places to walk.
- I do nearly all my shopping in Ulverston, no need to go further.
- Landscape – wonderful. Local culture – mixed and vibrant. Good transport connections North/South.
- Incredible landscape and scenery.
- Vibrant communities that offer lots of volunteering opportunities, such as Ulverston.
- Strong sense of community.
- Historic town/buildings.
- Beautiful countryside.
- Bardsea, rural environment, fell land, woodland, coast line.
- Our unique countryside, natural habitats. Encourage Tourism but not at the cost of overpowering the countryside and roads.
- Warm, welcoming, low crime, access to AONB.
- Business power house in SLDC. Good area to live – birds sing, not cough.

### 2) What do you think are the main challenges we face in planning for our area over the next 20 years?

- Poor public transport infrastructure.
- Low grade A class roads need improving.
- Utilities limitations.
- Bardsea.
- Mains treated water-flow – pressure and volume.
- Treated water supplies in Bardsea are limited. The village is serviced by an ageing water main, of doubtful pipework quality and almost certainly undersized for the number of consumers in the area. The treated water main to Bardsea should be replaced with a modern, larger, water main pipework reticulation. New pipework services to infill developments in Bardsea should be provided with suitably sized and modern quality connections.

- Localised flooding on lands bordering Morecambe Bay.
- Lack of public transport – how can people reduce carbon footprint if we have none? We have to drive.
- Highways England provide poor service up here.
- Protecting properties from flooding – waterways used to be dredged annually – i.e. Newland Area.
- Climate change x 3.
- No building on flood plans.
- All new builds to be carbon-neutral, climate change resilient.
- Need genuine affordable housing.
- Cycling on main routes needs to be made safer.
- No new housing on low-level land that floods.
- The tremendous increase in the number of private cars that go through the centre of Ulverston on the A590 as well as gigantic commercial vehicles that go to and from the Banour. Can't the railway be encouraged to accommodate these?
- Providing affordable housing for young people.
- Improving public transport links.
- Providing accessibility for those with disabilities.
- Ethnic diversity needs addressing.
- Encourage use of renewable energy – look at potential for hydro power.
- All new homes to be max energy efficient.
- School transport – return to school buses? Instead of 40 cars picking up at school gates.
- Avoiding unitary status based on Cumbria.
- Reducing vehicle speeds <50mph saves fuel.
- Investing in green energy – tidal especially.
- Increasing and maintain good affordable public transport.
- Reducing energy use – insulating old housing stock.
- Reliable transport infrastructure.
- Flooding.
- Truly affordable housing.
- Jobs.
- Jobs and houses
- Think in reverse – instead of increasing rural transport look at revival of local facilities to reduce need to travel to shop, doctors, chemists, culture etc.
- Youth employment.
- Better paid jobs.
- Maintaining NHS facilities locally.
- Integrated public transport.
- Reduced car usage.
- Air quality.

- Improved active transport routes.
- 20mph speed limits outside schools.
- Transport infrastructure.
- Too much development on flood plains.
- Building 1-2 bed homes.
- Not building in green belt and flood plains.
- Attract new manufacturing for our future generations.
- Amount of traffic on the A590 and local slip roads. Highways infrastructure not capable to manage traffic.
- Further housing will require additional school places (primary) and associated safe parking for dropping children off.

### 3) How important are the following issues to you?

	1 Not very important	2	3	4	5 Very important
a. Building <b>affordable</b> housing		2	2	2	12
b. Increasing the number of <b>well-paid jobs</b> in the area		1	3	1	11
c. Protecting and improving <b>green spaces</b> and <b>wildlife</b> habitats				2	15
d. Attracting <b>investment</b> and new businesses to the area			4	3	12
e. Reducing our greenhouse gas emissions and tackling the <b>climate crisis</b>			4	2	7
f. Making it easier to <b>travel by bus, train, walking and cycling</b>			1		13

Table 21: Ulverston drop-in event - Question 3 responses

### 4) What sort of development (new homes, workplaces, shops, leisure facilities etc) do you think would help make South Lakeland a better place to live in 20 years' time and where do you think it should be built?

- South Lakes needs to be marketed as 'gateway' to the lakes.
- Integrated urban development away from rural villages, shops, schools and community halls.

- Affordable housing, reduction in 5 bedroom houses. More building in National Parks to meet local people.
- Hope Grange Lido gets funding to re-open, very exciting scheme.
- Park & ride schemes.
- Smaller homes for elderly – easy access into them (i.e. no steps – bungalows) and near to town – or public transport – which is very lacking.
- Zero carbon homes, affordable for young families in Ulverston.
- More social housing.
- For investment need to move away from image of Cumbria being hills and fields.
- Nothing to do in Lakes area when raining.
- Homes for elderly to permit downsizing and community in Ulverston.
- There are still empty properties in Ulverston that could be used for Local Businesses.
- Make Council owned land available for Housing Associations (free?).
- New homes to be eco-efficient (zero carbon). Shops in Ulverston to have affordable rents to keep Ulverston thriving with independent shops.
- Make leisure facilities more affordable.
- Increase affordable public transport.
- Subsidise/encourage financially small businesses.
- Re-development of older properties into affordable homes.
- Recycling more e.g. furniture and make it more affordable.
- Realistic business rates etc in Town Centres.
- Robinsons Brewery site and public houses in Ulverston should be developed for domestic accommodation. The brewery site is in the wrong location for commercial development.

**5) Do you think there are any sorts of development that would make South Lakeland not as good a place to live, and if so, what harm (if any) do you think it would do?**

- Out of town development – increased need for car journeys.
- No more out of town shopping areas – they destroy town centre & force people to use cars.
- Further reduction in libraries, independent shops and air quality.
- Heavy engineering - ??? on flood drains.
- Second and holiday homes.
- No more out of town retail developments.
- Ulverston to be independent shops with **no** National chains. Our independent shops are part of our uniqueness.
- Privatisation of unique facilities e.g. Kendal Indoor Market.
- No more big supermarket chains – support the Co-op / local garden schemes e.g. Growing Well, Sizergh.



- Making local parishes into two ???
- Group developments in traditional rural environments should be resisted.
- Greed of parking charges.

**6) Do you think recent developments in South Lakeland has helped make our area better?**

Tell us about some development that you like. Why do you like them?

- Laurel & Hardy statue and area around the Coro is very attractive and inviting.
- Factory built housing.
- Village infill developments have been well executed and are sympathetic with the environment and keep the area alive and cared for.
- Sympathetic design of new homes on Brogden Street.

Tell us about some developments that you have concerns about – how might these have been done better?

- Bluelight Hub ???markets on the wrong side of town where the affluent live.
- I am concerned about the Hub and lack of thought given to roads leading to the Hub – Daltongate could be pleasant walk/cycle route to new shops.
- Retail development Blue Light Hub should not have been allowed – other sites available for retail.
- Boring, unsustainable, non-carbon neutral yet expensive housing should not have been allowed.
- Too much concentration on Kendal-centric issues to detriment of outside areas. Asset stripping.
- I am concerned about McDonalds & impact on environment re littering.
- Lack of affordable housing – “affordable” segregated & usually less than required to meet most housing need.
- Most developments are for expensive housing. South Lakes price to wage ratio higher than national average.
- Boring designs.
- The McDonalds must be controlled from getting a bad reputation.
- The proposed housing development at Swarthmoor / Cross-a-Moor.
- The proposed new round-about will create even more congestion and tail backing in and out of the village.

Other comments:

**Powers and controls**

Land up for development is owned by landowners and farmers who sell to developers who build the type of properties to which they can realise the most profit. Can SLDC not allow this?



## Process - engagement

Feel event and discussion on the Local Plan is an exercise in futility. SLDC is allowing developers to do as they please.

Additional comments received:

Treated water supplies in Bardsea are limited. The village is serviced by an ageing water main, of doubtful pipework quality and almost certainly undersized for the number of consumers in the area. The treated water main to Bardsea should be replaced with a modern, larger, water main pipework reticulation. New pipework services to infill developments in Bardsea should be provided with suitably sized and modern quality connections.

Robinsons Brewery site and public houses in Ulverston should be developed for domestic accommodation. The brewery site is in the wrong location for commercial development.

Land up for development is owned by landowners and farmers who sell to developers who build the type of properties to which they can realise the most profit. Can SLDC not allow this?

Feel event and discussion on the Local Plan is an exercise in futility. SLDC is allowing developers to do as they please.