

# Allerdale Borough Council



## Allerdale Local Plan (Part 2) Site Allocations

Sustainability Appraisal Report  
January 2017



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## **1. Introduction**

This Sustainability Appraisal has been produced to support the production of the Local Plan (Part 2) . Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). The purpose of the Local Plan (Part 2) is to achieve delivery of the adopted Local Plan (Part 1) . Strategic and Development Management Policies.

The Local Plan (Part 1) contains the Council's planning policies for the use and development of land up to 2029, planning for economic growth and new homes whilst balancing the need to protect the natural and built environment. The Plan identifies the need for 5,471 dwellings and 54 hectares of employment land by the end of the plan period in 2029. The role of the Local Plan (Part 2) is to allocate the most suitable land that can be developed to meet the identified need and the Strategic Objectives.

### **1.1 Purpose of the Report**

There is a legal requirement upon the Council to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal through Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The requirements for the Appraisal are set out in the Strategic Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, which implement the obligations included in the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC.

Producing a Sustainability Appraisal is an integral part of the production of the Local Plan (Part 2) as its primary purpose is to promote sustainable development through the plan making process. Carrying out the Sustainability Appraisal alongside the production of the Local Plan (Part 2) will allow for potential adverse social, economic and environmental impacts to be identified at an early stage. This will then allow policies contained in the Local Plan (Part 2) to be modified in order to address the impact.

In June 2014, a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was produced that set out the sustainability objectives and assessment framework which will be used as part of this assessment document. The framework included a set of indicators to identify sites that perform poorly and, subsequently, do not meet the set sustainability objectives.

### **1.2 Contents of the Plan**

The adopted Local Plan (Part 1) is the overarching planning policy document for the Allerdale Plan Area. This establishes a spatial vision and objectives (economic, social and environmental) and the amount, type and broad location of development needed to fulfil those objectives.

The Site Allocations Plan, Local Plan (Part 2), will allocate specific sites suitable for development in order to meet the requirements for housing and employment set in Part 1. It will directly take forward policies S3: Spatial Strategy and Growth, S11: Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People Sites and S16: Town Centres and Retail. Policy S3 sets an overall target of 5,471 new homes to be built and 54 hectares of employment land over the plan period (up to 2029). Policy S11 commits the Council to ensuring that there is a supply of deliverable and developable sites to meet the present and projected accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People. Policy S16 requires the Council to allocate sites where there is capacity for additional convenience and comparison retail.

The Local Plan (Part 2) will set out what type of development is supported at specific sites, thereby providing more certainty for local communities, landowners, developers and infrastructure providers. However, specific development proposals for the sites identified in the Plan will need to gain planning permission before development can take place.

### 1.3 Objectives of the Site Allocations Plan

The adopted Local Plan Part 1 is the overarching planning policy document for the areas of the Borough that lies outside of the Lake District National Park. Part 1 establishes a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the Allerdale Plan Area. It also sets out the amount, type and broad location of development needed to fulfil those objectives. The Local Plan Part 2 - Site Allocations - will allocate specific sites suitable for development in order to meet the requirements for housing and employment set out in Part 1 and in so doing, make a major contribution to delivering the vision and objectives.

The Local Plan Part 2 will take forward Part 1 policy S3: Spatial Strategy and Growth, which sets an overall target of 5,471 new homes and 54 hectares of employment land over the plan period 2011 - 2029. Part 2 will set out what type of development is supported at specific sites, thereby providing more certainty for local communities, landowners, developers and infrastructure providers.

The strategic objectives that were established in Part 1 seek to, cumulatively, contribute to achievement of the Vision and direct the development and implementation of the planning framework in the Allerdale Plan Area. These objectives have been grouped together under six thematic headings:

#### Theme 1: Climate Change and Sustainability

<b>SO1a</b>	Reduce Allerdale's carbon footprint and support a low carbon future
<b>SO1b</b>	Ensure a comfortable, resilient and liveable environment across Allerdale by ensuring development adapts to, and mitigates the effects of climate change
<b>SO1c</b>	Focus major development in Workington and encourage complementary and additional development in Key Service Centres of Maryport, Cockermouth, Wigton, Silloth and Aspatria. Small-scale development will be supported in Local Service Centres with appropriate facilities.
<b>SO1d</b>	Ensure the sustainability of towns and villages by supporting a stable and balanced population, ensuring accessible services that meet a range of community needs.
<b>SO1e</b>	Support and encourage construction methods that seek to reduce energy consumption, use renewable energy sources, minimise waste and encourage recycling.
<b>SO1f</b>	Promote renewable and low carbon energy production in the Plan Area.
<b>SO1g</b>	Sustainable and effective use and re-use of land and buildings and protect the most versatile agricultural land from development.

## Theme 2: Housing

<b>SO2a</b>	Enable a balanced housing market that delivers a mix of housing type and tenure to meet the needs of all communities.
<b>SO2b</b>	Support housing renewal and re-use of empty properties.
<b>SO2c</b>	Ensure a deliverable supply of housing land that meets the needs of the community and local economy.
<b>SO2d</b>	Increase access to affordable housing as part of housing developments and rural exception sites.
<b>SO2e</b>	Support independent living for older people and people with disabilities by ensuring housing is adaptable for changing and varied needs

## Theme 3: Economy

<b>SO3a</b>	Diversify the urban and rural economic base of Allerdale to enable a prosperous mixed, low carbon economy, including creative knowledge based industries, specialist engineering, energy and tourism sectors.
<b>SO3b</b>	Encourage the development of business clusters, maximise the economic opportunities identified in the West Cumbria Economic Blueprint and Implementation Plan and ensure the timely improvement and delivery of essential infrastructure, such as the Port of Workington to support economic growth.
<b>SO3c</b>	Promote Lillyhall as an important employment site, encouraging the growth of nuclear technology and research clusters while building on its existing education and skills role through the Energy Coast Campus.
<b>SO3d</b>	Provide a wide range of modern, high quality employment sites and premises to meet existing business needs and emerging sectors.
<b>SO3e</b>	Support opportunities for home working, creation of rural enterprise hubs for start-up businesses and proposals that contribute to farm diversification
<b>SO3f</b>	Support improved digital connections, especially in rural areas.
<b>SO3g</b>	Support the development of further and higher education in the Plan Area and improve educational attainment and skills to meet the needs of existing and future employment opportunities.
<b>SO3h</b>	Promote the principles of sustainable tourism, the provision of high quality accommodation and attractions, and support key projects such as the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall) World Heritage Site (Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site), Derwent Forest, and Roman Maryport.
<b>SO3i</b>	Promote the vitality and viability of town centres, including the night time economy and support the retention of existing rural services.
<b>SO3j</b>	Enable the long-term sustainability of the ports at Workington and Silloth by supporting appropriate port related activities and lobbying for improved road and rail links.

#### Theme 4: Transport

<b>SO4a</b>	Locate the majority of development in locations that are accessible by a variety of modes of transport, particularly public transport, walking and cycling and reduce the need to travel.
<b>SO4b</b>	Support road and rail infrastructure improvements required to deliver economic growth and key economic projects.
<b>SO4c</b>	Work with partners to improve sustainable transport, both within and outside Allerdale.
<b>SO4d</b>	Improve sustainable access to jobs, services, education, leisure opportunities and the wider countryside.
<b>SO4e</b>	Develop and maintain safe, efficient, high quality, modern and integrated transport networks with good internal links and connections to key routes including A595/6 corridor, A66, M6, and West Coast mainline.
<b>SO4f</b>	Enable the delivery of transport hubs across the Plan Area, linking the Cumbria Coastal Railway to other transport modes.
<b>SO4g</b>	Promote the role of Workington and Silloth ports as an alternative means of accessing the area for both business and visitors.

#### Theme 5: Built and Historic Environment

<b>SO5a</b>	Ensure that all new development meets high standards of quality of design, energy efficiency, safety, security and accessibility, and relates well to existing development, enhances the public realm and develops locally distinctive and high quality places.
<b>SO5b</b>	Conserve and enhance both non-designated and designated heritage assets and their settings, including the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall) World Heritage Site (Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site), where possible seek the opportunity to enhance and better reveal significance.
<b>SO5c</b>	Protect and enhance existing social, community and utility related infrastructure, such as education, health, arts, cultural and leisure facilities.
<b>SO5d</b>	Protect and enhance existing social, community and utility related infrastructure, such as education, health, arts, cultural and leisure facilities.
<b>SO5e</b>	Minimise the risk from flooding and support the incorporation of mitigation measures as part of the overall design solution.
<b>SO5f</b>	Protect and enhance the quality of the environment and amenity.

#### Theme 6: Natural Environment

<b>SO6a</b>	Protect and enhance the natural and historic landscape, including ancient woodland and geological assets, from unnecessary and harmful development,
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	particularly within the Solway Coast AONB and areas adjoining the National Park.
<b>SO6b</b>	Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, notably the Natura 2000 sites and create ecologically diverse habitats across Allerdale and ensure the ability of habitats and species to adapt to climate change.
<b>SO6c</b>	Promote opportunities to improve access to the countryside and coast.
<b>SO6d</b>	Ensure high levels of water and air quality are retained and where necessary improved, and safeguard agricultural land.
<b>SO6e</b>	Promote, protect and provide a comprehensive network of green infrastructure, incorporating multi-functional green and blue spaces both within developments, and linking across and between settlements throughout the area.

It is important to emphasise that the plan will be strategic in nature. Even the allocation of sites should be considered a strategic undertaking, i.e. a process that omits consideration of some detailed issues in the knowledge that these can be addressed further down the line - through the development management process. The strategic nature of the plan is reflected in the scope of the SA.

#### 1.4 The Sustainability Appraisal Process

The National Planning Practice Guidance outlines five stages to the Sustainability Appraisal process. Stage A was carried out as part of the Scoping Report that was published in June 2014. An overview of Stage A is provided in Section 2 of this report.

Stages B, C and D are to be completed alongside the preparation of the Part 2 and involve developing and refining options and assessing effects (B1-B5) and preparing and consulting on the draft SA report (C1-D3). Stage E is the publication of the final report, monitoring the effects of implementing the Part 2 and responding to any identified adverse effects.

<b>Stage A – Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</b>	
Task A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives
Task A2	Collecting baseline information
Task A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems
Task A4	Developing the Sustainability Appraisal framework
Task A5	Consulting on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Stage B – Developing and refining options and assessing effects</b>	
Task B1	Testing the Local Plan objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal framework
Task B2	Developing the Local Plan (Part 2) options
Task B3	Predicting the effects of the Local Plan (Part 2)
Task B4	Evaluating the effects of the Local Plan (Part 2)



Task B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
Task B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan (Part 2)
<b>Stage C – Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</b>	
Task C1	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal report
<b>Stage D – Consulting on the Draft DPD and the Sustainability Appraisal Report</b>	
Task D1	Public participation on the draft Local Plan (Part 2) and the Sustainability Appraisal report
Task D2	Appraising significant changes resulting from representations
Task D3	Making decisions and providing information
<b>Stage E – Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD</b>	
Task E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
Task E2	Responding to adverse effects

Table 1: Stages of producing a Sustainability Appraisal

## 1.6 Related Assessments

This Sustainability Assessment is part of the evidence base for the Local Plan Part 2 and has links to the Health Impact Assessment, Habitats Regulations Assessment and Equality Impact Assessment.

## 2. The scope of the sustainability appraisal

In summary of the scope of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is established by undertaking a five action process, as outlined in Table 2

Task A1	Involves outlining the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant policies and plans
Task A2	Involves collecting baseline information
Task A3	Involves using this information to identify sustainability issues and problems
Task A4	Involves using the information gathered at stages A1-A3 to develop a Sustainability Appraisal framework
Task A5	Involves consulting on the work undertaken and presented for Stages A1-A4.

Table 2: Stages of Sustainability Appraisal scoping

Further details regarding the SA scope can be found within the SA Scoping Report published June 2014.

### 2.1 Relationship with other relevant policies, plans and strategies (Task A1)

The Local Plan (Part 2) and the Sustainability Appraisal should be framed in the context of national, regional and local objectives, and strategic planning, transport, environmental, social and economic policies. Therefore a comprehensive review of all relevant Policies, Plans and Strategies (PPSs) was carried out as part of the Scoping process. This ensures that the objectives are not in conflict with those in other PPSs and also highlights areas of potential conflict which may need to be addressed, for example meeting development needs whilst achieving other objectives such as enhancing biodiversity and heritage.

Full details of the review can be found in Appendix A1 of the Scoping Report (June 2014) but the main points from the review are highlighted in Table 3 below.

Population	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Ensure that housing and employment development needs are met as a result of population growth</li><li>2. Plan for the projected increase in the number of single person households</li><li>3. Plan for the social needs of older people, including suitable housing provision</li><li>4. Stem the outmigration of young skilled people from the area</li></ol>
Health and deprivation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Reduce the disparity in levels of socio-economic deprivation between the less and more prosperous communities</li><li>2. Ensure that local communities have access to adequate healthcare facilities</li><li>3. Ensure that local communities have access to green infrastructure, open space and sports and leisure facilities</li></ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Protect the environment and human health from pollution</li> <li>5. Address poor lifestyle choices and health levels in deprived areas</li> </ol>
Economy and employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support economic growth and regeneration</li> <li>2. Support the diversification of the industrial base</li> <li>3. Improve educational and skills attainment</li> <li>4. Improve the attractiveness of employment sites to facilitate inward investment</li> <li>5. Improve the viability and vitality of town centres</li> <li>6. Support and diversify the tourism sector</li> <li>7. Focus on town centres for developments that attract large numbers of people</li> <li>8. Support the growth of the environmental technology and nuclear sectors</li> </ol>
Transport and accessibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve access to green infrastructure, open space and sports and leisure facilities</li> <li>2. Reduce the need to travel by taking an integrated approach to land use and transport</li> <li>3. Ensure that developments incorporate design elements that enable accessibility for those with disabilities</li> <li>4. Promote sustainable transport modes and reduce dependency on the private car</li> <li>5. Address poor levels of accessibility in rural areas</li> </ol>
Housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the creation of a mixed and balanced housing market</li> <li>2. Facilitate the delivery of housing and ancillary accommodation to meet the needs of an ageing population</li> <li>3. Ensure the accommodation needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling show people are met</li> <li>4. Provide affordable housing to help meet identified needs</li> <li>5. Encourage housing market renewal and environmental improvements in low demand areas</li> </ol>
Climate change and flooding	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Safeguard air quality, particularly in the Lake District High Fells NCA area</li> <li>2. Reduce levels of noise and light pollution</li> <li>3. Manage and minimise flood risk to people and property</li> <li>4. Reduce energy consumption through increased efficiency of development and promote renewable and low carbon energy generation</li> <li>5. Maximise the provision of green infrastructure for carbon and flood storage purposes</li> <li>6. Reduce the production of waste and consumption of materials and promote recycling</li> <li>7. Ensure that all developments follow sustainable design principles in terms of the function and layout of new development and buildings</li> </ol>

	8. Encourage the reuse of previously developed land
Crime and safety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create cohesive communities and promote social inclusion</li> <li>2. Create safer and more secure communities through the promotion of good design</li> <li>3. Reduce the fear of crime</li> </ol>
Cultural heritage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protect historic assets, landscapes and townscapes</li> <li>2. Encourage development that allows the significance of assets to be better reveal and understood</li> <li>3. Use the historic environment as a tool for community and economic development</li> <li>4. Protect and enhance local character, distinctiveness and sense of place</li> <li>5. Ensure that local communities have access to arts and cultural facilities</li> </ol>
Physical and community infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that adequate physical and community infrastructure is provided to support growth and development</li> <li>2. Safeguard existing community facilities, particularly in rural areas</li> <li>3. Encourage high standards of design in new development</li> <li>4. Improve access to green infrastructure and open space</li> <li>5. Ensure that local communities have access to adequate healthcare facilities</li> <li>6. Ensure that local communities have access to sports and leisure facilities</li> </ol>
Natural environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protect landscape character and intrinsic beauty of the countryside</li> <li>2. Create, safeguard and enhance green infrastructure</li> <li>3. Protect and restore biodiversity, geology and geomorphology</li> <li>4. Protect important wildlife habitats and species</li> <li>5. Safeguard and seek to improve air quality, soil and water quality</li> <li>6. Protect the best and more versatile agricultural land</li> <li>7. Maximise opportunities to remediate contaminated land</li> <li>8. Address recreational pressure on sensitive tourism areas</li> <li>9. Protect coastal and shoreline environments</li> </ol>

Table 3: Priorities identified from relevant plans, policies and strategies

## 2.2 The economic, social and environmental ‘baseline’ of the Allerdale Plan Area (Task A2)

This task requires the collection of relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information and the characterisation of the Allerdale Plan Area and helps identify current environmental and sustainability issues. Sufficient information will be required to provide the basis for prediction of effects and answer the following questions throughout the assessment process:

- How good / bad is the current situation, including trends over time?

- How far is the current situation from thresholds, objectives or targets?
- Are the problems of a large or small scale, reversible or irreversible, permanent or temporary, direct or indirect?
- How difficult would it be to offset or remedy any damage? "
- Are particularly sensitive or important elements of the environment affected?
- Have there been significant cumulative or synergistic effects over time? Are there expected to be such effects in the future?

A comprehensive review of the economic, social and environmental ~~baseline~~ of the Allerdale Plan Area was carried out as part of the Scoping process. This identified the main issues within the area with regards to:

- Population and demography
- Health and deprivation
- Economy and employment
- Transport and accessibility
- Housing
- Climate change and flooding
- Crime and safety
- Cultural heritage
- Physical and community infrastructure
- Natural environment

Full details of the review can be found in Appendix A1 of the Scoping Report (June 2014) but the main points from the review are highlighted in Table 4 below.

Topic	Issues
Population and demography	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Population and household increases are likely to place additional pressure on house prices, availability and affordability</li> <li>2. Ageing population of the Borough will have implications for housing provision and health care needs</li> <li>3. Future housing and employment growth will have environmental effects in terms of impacts on the landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity</li> </ol>
Health and deprivation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disparities and inequalities between areas in the Borough with regards to health and socio-economic deprivation</li> <li>2. Socio-economic deprivation will continue to compound the problem of poor lifestyle choices, health levels and low life expectancy</li> <li>3. Socio-economic deprivation will continue to compound the problem of low educational attainment and high levels of unemployment</li> <li>4. Ageing population of the Borough will have implications for health care needs and other social service needs</li> </ol>
Economy and employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overall weakness of the local economy, the over-reliance on low-skill sectors and below average income levels in the Borough</li> <li>2. Below average levels of educational attainment and the lack of a high-skill labour force</li> <li>3. Oversupply of employment land and premises and the need to focus</li> </ol>

	<p>attention on key employment sites that are attractive to market.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Oversupply of large-format industrial warehouse buildings and a lack of smaller more flexible employment space</li> <li>5. Decline of town centres and increasing numbers of voids as a result of new retailing trends</li> <li>6. Need to support local businesses and supply chains to facilitate organic economic growth</li> </ol>
Transport and accessibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remoteness from strategic transport networks deterring inward investment</li> <li>2. Future employment growth at the Ports of Workington and Silloth and the environmental implications of such development on fluvial, coastal and shoreline environments</li> <li>3. Forecast increase in the levels of car dependency and ownership in the Borough and the resultant impact on highway network capacity, levels of traffic congestion and air quality.</li> <li>4. Below average levels of use of public transport and the contraction of services in rural areas.</li> <li>5. Poor levels of accessibility to services and facilities in more remote rural parts of the Borough</li> </ol>
Housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Population and household growth putting additional pressure on house prices, availability and affordability</li> <li>2. Disparities between housing market areas in terms of quality, mix and demand and the need to support the delivery of a balanced housing market.</li> <li>3. Growing need for affordable housing, particularly in the high value areas</li> <li>4. Low housing demand and market failure in certain areas of the Plan Area</li> </ol>
Climate change and flooding	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Industrial activity within the Plan Area has high energy consumption and CO2 emissions</li> <li>2. High levels of car dependency in the Plan Area that is forecast to increase further</li> <li>3. Populated areas of the Plan Area subject to high risk of tidal and fluvial flooding</li> <li>4. Populated areas of the Plan Area subject to high risk of surface water flooding</li> </ol>
Crime and safety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Crime rates linked to the poor quality built environment and lack of natural surveillance</li> <li>2. The lack of wealth, opportunity and prosperity in the more deprived areas of the Borough is a key driver of crime and anti-social behaviour</li> <li>3. Excessive alcohol consumption is a key driver of crime and anti-social behaviour, particularly in the town centres</li> </ol>
Cultural heritage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A number of conservation areas and listed buildings are on Historic England's Heritage at Risk register</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. High levels of socio-economic deprivation in parts of the Plan Area have resulted in poor maintenance of privately-owned heritage assets</li> <li>3. The need to use heritage assets and landscapes in a positive and proactive way to contribution to economic development and regeneration objectives.</li> </ol>
Physical and community infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deficit in the provision of drinking water is likely to emerge as a result of restrictions on the levels of extraction</li> <li>2. Wastewater treatment capacity is critical in some settlements within the Plan Area</li> <li>3. The likely future increase in population and the number of households will put pressure on capacity of primary schools within parts of the Plan Area</li> <li>4. That the likely future increase in population / number of households will put pressure on the healthcare services</li> <li>5. Deficits in the quantity and quality of open space and sports facilities in the Plan Area will emerge based on projected increases in population / number of households.</li> </ol>
Natural Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Risk of degradation of natural environmental assets in sensitive areas due to tourism-related activity that may have adverse impacts on the tourism industry</li> <li>2. Risk of adverse impacts on landscape and biodiversity as a consequence of delivering housing and employment and growth targets</li> <li>3. Increased provision of green infrastructure is required to improve greenhouse gas absorption and minimise the risk of flooding by reducing / controlling surface water run-off and providing storage capacity.</li> <li>4. Need to reduce air quality problems in certain areas of the main towns and safeguard quality in the Lake District Fells SAC</li> <li>5. Potential coastal erosion along sections of shoreline that are to remain unprotected</li> </ol>

Table 4: Summary of the social, economic and environmental baseline of the Allerdale Plan Area

### 2.3 Identifying the key sustainability issues and problems (Task A3)

Tasks A1 (review of the plans, policies, strategies and guidance influencing the Site Allocations DPD) and A2 (collection and analysis of baseline data) has enabled the sustainability issues affecting the Allerdale Plan to be identified. Certain sustainability issues are of particular significance in the Allerdale Plan Area and were therefore highlighted in the Scoping Report as key areas that the Sustainability Appraisal will need to address.

These issues have been set out under the headings of economic, social and environmental and Table 5 highlights interrelationship between these and illustrates that are a number of sustainability issues that cut across more than one heading.

Economic	Social	Environmental	
			Diversify the local economy
			Deliver sustainable economic growth
			Reduce reliance on low-skill sectors
			Generate higher income employment
			Reduce the disparity between deprived and prosperous areas
			Encourage the establishment of R & D institutions
			Stem the outmigration of skilled young people
			Ensure the viability and vitality of town centres
			Address low educational attainment and widen the skills base
			Address long term and structural unemployment
			Address the oversupply of employment land
			Improve market attractiveness of key employment sites
			Protect and enhance landscape character
			Protect and enhance historic assets and environments
			Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity
			Improve access to affordable housing
			Encourage housing market renewal
			Deliver balanced housing markets
			Address car dependency
			Widen the provision and access to sustainable transport modes
			Improve access to services in rural areas
			Improve access to strategic transport networks
			Address implications of an ageing population
			Mitigate potential effects of land take needed to deliver growth targets
			Provide for an increase in the number of single person households
			Address poor lifestyle choices and health levels on deprived areas
			Reduce CO2 emissions and support renewal energy schemes



			Reduce water consumption and promote water efficiency
			Protect coastal and shoreline environments
			Mitigate the risk of flooding to people and property
			Reduce the fear of crime
			Protect soil and good grade agricultural land
			Protect local distinctiveness and enhance townscape character
			Encourage the recycling of waste
			Improve access to green spaces and the countryside
			Reduce recreational pressure on environmentally sensitive tourism areas
			Safeguard air quality (particularly within the Lake District High Fells SAC)
			Reduce risks to water quality/hydrology
			Promote the provision of green infrastructure

Table 5: Key sustainability issues and interrelationships in the Allerdale Plan Area

## 2.4 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal framework (Task A4)

The sustainability appraisal framework for assessing the Allerdale Local Plan (Part 2) was developed jointly with other planning authorities in the Cumbria sub-region. This approach recognises that many sustainability issues are common to all authorities within Cumbria. There are 16 agreed county-wide objectives, each with their own sub-objectives that are structured around the four national objectives for sustainable development.

Screening of sustainability objectives for relevance to the Local Plan (Part 2)

The sustainability appraisal framework was developed for use in appraising high-level plans, programme and strategies. Table 6 illustrates that some sub-objectives are not relevant to the Local Plan (Part 2) given its narrower scope.

	SA Objective	Sub-objective	Can Site Allocations DPD contribute?	
SP1	To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	Increase community involvement and participation in the democratic process	Yes	Allocate housing sites in locations where village halls and community centres are within walking distance or are accessible by sustainable transport
SP2	To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Improve accessibility to key services and facilities	Yes	Allocate housing sites in locations where essential services and facilities are either in walking distance or are accessible by public transport
				Allocate retail sites in

				locations that are either in walking distance or are accessible by public transport
		Ensure disabled access to transport facilities, buildings and public spaces	No	Delivery will be supported through the adopted policies contained in the Local Plan (Part 1)
		Improve access to sports facilities, green infrastructure and the wider countryside	Yes	Allocate sites in locations where sport facilities and green infrastructure is within walking distance or accessible by public transport.
				Protect existing areas of functional open space and designate new areas in locations where deficiencies have been identified
SP3	To provide everyone with a decent home	Ensure the delivery of good quality housing	Yes	Allocate housing sites where the surrounding land uses are compatible with residential uses so that a satisfactory standard of amenity can be secured for future occupants
		Ensuring affordable housing is available to all	Yes	Allocate sites that will yield an adequate quantum of affordable housing to ensure that objectively assessed needs are met
SP4	To improve the level of skills, education and training	Increase the level of education attainment and improve the skills base	Yes	Allocate housing sites in locations where education and training facilities are within walking distance or are accessible by sustainable transport
SP5	To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	Ensure accessibility to healthcare services	Yes	Allocate housing sites in locations where healthcare facilities are within walking distance or are accessible by sustainable transport
		Create a safe working and living environment with low rates of crime and disorder	No	Delivery will be supported through the adopted policies contained in the Local Plan (Part 1)
SP6	To create vibrant, active and inclusive communities	Improve sense of community identity, sense of place and local history	Yes	Allocate housing sites in locations where village halls and community centres are within walking distance or are accessible by sustainable

				transport
		Increase participation in arts and cultural activities	Yes	Allocate housing sites in locations where arts and cultural facilities are within walking distance or are accessible by sustainable transport
		Provide opportunities for recreation and increased participation in sports	Yes	Allocate sites in locations where recreational and sports facilities are within walking distance or are accessible by sustainable transport
				Protect existing areas of functional open space and designate new areas in locations where deficiencies have been identified
EN1	To protect and enhance biodiversity	Protect and conserve rare, declining, threatened and indigenous habitats and species	Yes	Allocate housing, employment and retail sites for development in locations that minimise the impact/risk to existing biodiversity and geodiversity assets
				Protect existing areas of biodiversity/geodiversity interest and designate new sites of identified importance
		Minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development	Yes	Allocate housing, employment and retail sites that minimise the impact on protected sites and species and/or local importance
		Provide and enhance green infrastructure	Yes	Identify and designate important blue and green spaces within and adjacent to the main towns that forms important Green Infrastructure
EN2	To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character for unsympathetic changes	Yes	Allocate housing, employment and retail sites for development that would have the least landscape impact
		Protect the character, appearance and setting of world heritage sites (WHS), designated archaeological sites (DAS) and historic	Yes	Allocate housing, employment and retail sites for development that would minimise impact on the interests of WHS, DAS and HPG

		parks and gardens (HPG)		
EN3	To improve the quality of the built environment	Conserve features of historic and archaeological importance	Yes	Allocate housing, employment and retail sites that would minimise impact on features of historic and archaeological importance
		Ensure that new development is of high quality, sympathetic to the character of the built environment and strengthens local distinctiveness	Yes	Allocate housing, employment and retail sites that are well-related to existing and established settlement patterns
		Promote the re-use of buildings, sustainable design/construction and the use of locally sourced materials	No	Delivery will be supported through the adopted policies contained in the Local Plan (Part 1)
		Guide inappropriate development away from flood risk areas	Yes	Allocate sites in low risk Flood Zones
NR1	To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Maintain local air quality and limit the emission of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants, particularly within and adjacent to designated sites	Yes	Allocate housing and employment sites in locations that reduce the need to travel and/or are accessible by public transport
		Encourage the use of clean low carbon energy efficient technologies and Maximise the use of energy from renewable resources	No	Delivery will be supported through the adopted policies contained in the Local Plan (Part 1)
		Reduce the need to travel and encourage a switch from private car to public/sustainable transport modes	Yes	Allocate housing, employment and retail sites in locations accessible by public transport
		Mitigate against the impacts of climate change	No	Safeguard land around existing stations to enable future expansion
				Delivery will be supported through the adopted policies contained in the Local Plan

				(Part 1)
NR2	To improve water quality and water resources	Minimise the risk of water pollution from all sources	Yes	Allocate housing, employment and retail sites in locations that minimise the risk of pollution of water resources
		Ensure that SUDS are widely used	No	Delivery will be supported through the adopted policies contained in the Local Plan (Part 1)
		Encourage the effective management of water	No	Delivery will be supported through the adopted policies contained in the Local Plan (Part 1)
		Ensure provision of adequate water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure to support growth	Yes	Allocate and/or safeguard sites/areas for the future provision/upgrading of strategic infrastructure
NR3	To restore and protect land and soil.	Encourage development on brownfield sites and remediate contaminated soils	Yes	Allocate housing, employment and retail sites on brownfield land in preference to greenfield wherever possible
		Minimise the loss of greenfield sites	Yes	Allocate sites that avoid the loss of open space
				Protect existing areas of functional open space and provide new areas in locations where deficiencies have been identified
		Prevent soil degradation and the pollution of soil	No	Delivery will be supported through the adopted policies contained in the Local Plan (Part 1)
NR4	To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling	Safeguard identified mineral resources	Yes	Allocate housing, employment and retail sites outside of mineral safeguarding areas
		Increase re-use, recovery and recycling of industrial, commercial and household waste	Yes	Allocate housing, employment and retail sites near to recycling facilities
		Promote the use of energy recovered from waste	No	Delivery will be supported through the adopted policies contained in the Local Plan (Part 1)

EC1	To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Increase the number, variety and quality of employment opportunities.	Yes	Allocate housing sites in locations where key employment sites are either in walking distance or are accessible by public transport
				Protect existing key employment sites and identify sites for new employment sites where there is an identified need
		Retain a skilled workforce and graduate in Cumbria	No	Delivery will be supported through the adopted policies contained in the Local Plan (Part 1)
EC2	To improve access to jobs	Increase access to employment centres and job opportunities	Yes	Allocate housing sites in locations where centres of employment are either in walking distance or are accessible by public transport
		Locate new employment opportunities in the areas of greatest need	Yes	Allocate employment and retail sites in locations that meet the identified needs of both the urban and rural economies of the Borough
EC3	To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Provide buildings and infrastructure to encourage inward and private sector investment	Yes	Allocate employment sites in locations that would be attractive to inward investors
				Protect and safeguard key employment sites to allow future expansion
				Protect and safeguard future strategic infrastructure sites/routes
		Stimulate the use of local companies, local products and services and provide other forms of community benefit	No	Delivery will be supported through the adopted policies contained in the Local Plan (Part 1)
		Encourage innovation, enterprise and diversification in rural areas	No	Delivery will be supported through the adopted policies contained in the Local Plan (Part 1)

Table 6: Assessment of the relevance of the sub-objectives

## Developing the appraisal indicators

As the Local Plan (Part 2) is a site allocations document a set of indicators to appraise the overall sustainability of sites and their degree of contribution to the relevant sub-objectives of the Framework must be developed.

The Scoping Report identified a number of appraisal questions and potential indicators to assess how the Local Plan (Part 2) could meet the relevant sub-objectives and are set out in Table 7 below.

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Sub-Objective(s)	Appraisal Question(s)	Potential Indicator(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Social progress that meets the needs of everyone</i></li> </ul>			
SP1 . To increase the level of participation in the democratic process	Increase community involvement and participation in the democratic process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it help / encourage participation in the democratic process?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proximity to village hall, civic building or community centre</li> </ul>
SP2 . To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Improve accessibility to key services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it improve access to shops and services and / or help retain essential local facilities?</li> <li>Will it improve access to the Green Infrastructure network?</li> <li>Will it result in a loss of open space?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proximity to shop</li> <li>Proximity to community facility (e.g. pub, post office)</li> <li>Proximity to cycle route;</li> <li>Proximity to amenity green / recreational open space</li> <li>Proximity to Public Right of Way (PROW);</li> </ul>
	Improve access to green infrastructure, open space and the wider countryside		
SP3 . To provide everyone with a decent home	Ensuring that affordable housing is available to all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it contribute to the delivery of affordable housing</li> <li>Will the occupants be at risk from Hazardous Installations?</li> <li>Will the occupants enjoy a satisfactory standard of residential amenity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance to PADHI zone</li> <li>Potential amenity issues and / or proximity to incompatible land uses</li> </ul>
	Ensuring the delivery of good quality housing		
SP4 . To improve the level of skills education and training	Increase the level of educational attainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it increase the level of participation and attainment in education and training?</li> <li>Will it contribute to reducing unemployment?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proximity to primary school</li> <li>Proximity to secondary school</li> <li>Proximity to further/higher education facilities</li> </ul>

SP5 . To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people	Ensure accessibility to healthcare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Will it improve access to healthcare?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Proximity to health services / facilities</li></ul>
SP6 . To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history	Improve sense of community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Will it increase the opportunities to engage with others in the community and take part in local activities?</li><li>Will it increase the opportunity to take part in the arts and cultural activities?</li><li>Will it promote healthy, active lifestyles?</li><li>Will it improve access to sports facilities?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Proximity to village hall, civic building or community centre</li><li>Proximity to amenity green / recreational open space</li><li>Proximity to cultural facility (cinema, museum, theatre, art gallery, concert hall)</li><li>Proximity to sports facility / pitch / hall</li><li></li></ul>
	Increase participation in arts and cultural activities		
	Provide opportunities for recreation and increase participation in sports		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Effective protection of the environment</li></ul>			
EN1 . To protect and enhance biodiversity	Protect and conserve rare, declining, threatened and indigenous habitats and species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Will it protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity?</li><li>Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interests?</li><li>Will it minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Proximity to internationally designated sites: Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA)</li><li>Proximity to nationally designated sites: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</li><li>Proximity to County Wildlife Sites</li><li>Proximity to Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)</li></ul>
	Minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development		
EN2 . To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character	Protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character from unsympathetic changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Will it protect landscape quality, distinctiveness and character?</li><li>Will it protect the character, appearance and setting of WHS, DAS and HPG?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Proximity to Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)</li><li>Proximity to Lake District National Park (LDNP)</li><li>Proximity to Hadrian's Wall WHS</li><li>Proximity to Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)</li><li>Landscape sensitivity</li></ul>
	Protect the character, appearance and setting of world heritage sites (WHS), designated archaeological sites (DAS) and historic parks and gardens		



	(HPG)		
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Conserve features of historic and archaeological importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Will it protect and enhance the character and appearance of the Borough's historic buildings, conservation areas and designated archaeological sites?</li><li>Will development be guided away from areas at high risk of flooding?</li><li>Will development be well-related to the existing settlement pattern</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Proximity to Conservation Area</li><li>Proximity to Listed building(s)</li><li>Proximity to Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)</li><li>Proximity to high risk Flood Zones</li><li>Proximity to high risk Surface Water Flood Zones</li></ul>
	Guide inappropriate development away from flood risk areas		
	Ensure that new development is of high quality, sympathetic to the character of the built environment and strengthens local distinctiveness		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sustainable use and management of natural resources</li></ul>			
NR1 . To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Reduce the need to travel and encourage a switch from private car to public / sustainable transport modes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Will it enable services to be access by cycling or walking and reduce the need to travel?</li><li>Will it enable service and facilities to be accessed by public transport?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Proximity to bus stop</li><li>Proximity to train station</li></ul>
	Maintain local air quality and limit the emission of greenhouses gases and other air pollutants, particularly within or adjacent to designated sites		
NR2 To improve water quality and water resources	Minimise the risk of water pollution from all resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Will it lead to the pollution or lowering of quality a watercourse?</li><li>Will it have an adverse effect on water resources?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Proximity to watercourse</li><li>Proximity to Groundwater Source Protection Zone</li></ul>
	Ensure adequate water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure to support growth		

NR3 . To restore and protect land and soil	Encourage development on brownfield sites and remediate contaminated soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it make reuse of a previous developed site?</li> <li>Will it involve the remediation of a contaminated site</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of greenfield site</li> <li>Reuse of previously developed land</li> </ul>
	Minimise the loss of greenfield sites		
NR4 . To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling	Safeguard identified mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it increase the reuse, recovery and recycling of waste?</li> <li>Will it protect mineral resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proximity to recycling facilities</li> <li>Proximity to minerals safeguarding areas</li> <li>Proximity to high risk coal mining areas</li> </ul>
	Increase re-use, recovery and recycling of industrial, commercial and household waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Building a sustainable economy</i></li> </ul>			
EC1 . To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Increase the number, variety and quality of employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it increase the number, variety and quality of employment opportunities?</li> <li>Will it safeguard/enhance key employment sites?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of key employment land</li> <li>Development on identified strategic infrastructure route</li> </ul>
EC2 . To improve access to jobs	Locate new employment opportunities in the areas of greatest need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it lead to the location of new employment opportunities in areas of greatest need?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance/accessibility of employment sites to residential centres</li> <li>Proximity to locations of highest unemployment</li> </ul>
	Increase access to jobs through improved skills and sustainable transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it enable access to employment via public transport</li> <li>Will it help Borough residents adapt to economic change and obtain new skills and training?</li> </ul>	
EC3 . To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Provide buildings and infrastructure to encourage inward and private sector investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it help create the right environment and infrastructure to encourage private sector investment?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher employment demand area</li> </ul>

Table 7: Potential appraisal indicators

## Assessment criteria

The potential indicators identified in Table 7 have been developed and refined into a series of assessment criteria to be used to appraise the sustainability of individual sites. These are set out in Table 8.

The assessment criteria sets out a range of distance parameters that will be used to assess the performance of the site in relation to identified sustainability objectives. These distances will be measured as the crow flies using GIS mapping.

The distance thresholds to assess accessibility and potential impacts have been taken from:

- National guidance
- Those used by other local planning authorities undertaking sustainability appraisals for production of development plan documents
- Advice of statutory consultees
- Responses received during the consultation on the Scoping Document.

The distance parameters have been categorised, in terms of sustainability, by using a traffic light system:

- **Red:** The site performs poorly against the relevant suitability indicator
- **Amber:** The site performs adequately against the relevant suitability indicator
- **Green:** The site performs well against the relevant suitability indicator

The site assessment will be recorded in a tabular format which shows for each site the indicators assessed and a colour coding (red/amber/green) for each of the factors identified according to the impact or suitability of the site. The purpose of the traffic light system above is to allow visual comparison between the sites in terms of the factors assessed.

The objective is to identify those sites that perform poorly against the majority of the assessment indicators and therefore do not meet the sustainability objectives set out for the Site Allocations DPD.

SA Objective	Indicator	Suggested Criteria
SP1	Distance to village hall/civic building	Site >3km Site between 2km and 3km Site <2km from village hall / civic building
SP2	Distance to shop selling day to day goods	Site >3km Site between 2km and 3km Site <2km from shop selling day to day goods
	Distance to social facility (pub, café, restaurant)	Site >3km Site between 2km and 3km Site <2km from social facility
	Distance to cycle path (GIS)	Site >3km away from cycle path Site 2-3km away from cycle path Site <2km away from cycle path
	Distance to PROW (GIS)	Site >2km away from public footpath Site 1-2km away from cycle path

		Site <1km away from public footpath
	Distance to publicly accessible open space	Site >1200m away from POS Site 800m-1200m away from POS Site <800m away from POS
SP3	Located within HSE PADHI Inner Zone	Yes No
	Located within HSE PADHI Middle Zone	Yes No
	Compatibility with adjacent land uses?	Significant adverse effects anticipated No adverse effect anticipated
SP4	Distance to primary school	Site >3km Site between 2km and 3km Site <2km from primary school
	Distance to secondary school	Site >5km Site between 2km and 5km Site <2km from secondary school
	Distance to further/higher education	Site >5km away from FE/HE facility Site between 2km and 5km Site <2km away from FE/HE facility
SP5	Distance to health service (GP, Community Hospital)	Site >5km Site between 2km and 5km Site <2km from GP
SP6	Distance to publicly accessible sports facility / pitch	Site >5km away from sports facility/pitch Site between 2km and 5km Site <2km away from sports facility/pitch
	Distance to cultural facility (theatre, gallery, museum, concert hall)	Site >5km away from cultural facility Site between 2km and 5km Site <2km away from cultural facility
EN1	Impact on internationally protected sites (SAC, SPA)	Adjacent to (<400m) to SAC/SPA Site lies within 400-800m of SAC/SPA Site lies >800m from SAC/SPA
	Impact on nationally protected sites (SSSI)	Adjacent to (<400m) to SSSI Site lies within 400-800m of SSSI Site >800m from SSSI
	Impact on Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)	Contains RIGGS or is adjacent to (<400m) of RIGS Site lies with 400-800m of RIGGS Site >800m from RIGGS
	Impact on County Wildlife Site (CWS)	Contains CWS or is adjacent to (<400m) of CWS Site lies with 400-800m of CWS Site >800m from CWS
EN2	Effect on the AONB	Within or is adjacent to (<1km) AONB and there is the potential for negative impacts Within or is adjacent to (<1km) AONB but there is no potential for negative impacts Not within or adjacent to (>1km) AONB, or site is proposed for open space
	Effect on setting of LDNP	Within or is adjacent to (<1km) NP and there is the potential for negative impacts

		<p>Within or is adjacent to (&lt;1km) NP but there is no potential for negative impacts</p> <p>Not within or adjacent to (&gt;1km) NP, or site is proposed for open space</p>
	Effect on landscape character	<p>Within a landscape identified as having moderate-high sensitivity</p> <p>Within a landscape identified as having moderate sensitivity</p> <p>Within a landscape identified as having low-moderate sensitivity</p>
	Effect on Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site	<p>Within or is adjacent to (&lt;1km) WHS and there is the potential for negative impacts</p> <p>Within or is adjacent to (&lt;1km) WHS but there is no potential for negative impacts</p> <p>Not within or adjacent to (&gt;1km) WHS, or site is proposed for open space</p>
EN3	Effect on Listed Building	<p>Contains or is adjacent to (&lt;400m) a listed building and there is the potential for negative impacts</p> <p>Contains or is adjacent to (&lt;400m) a listed building but there is no potential for negative impacts</p> <p>Not on or adjacent to (&gt;400m) a listed building, or site is proposed for open space</p>
	Effect on SA/Heritage Assets that are demonstrably of equivalent significant to Scheduled Ancient Monuments	<p>On a SAM/heritage asset or is adjacent to (&lt;400m) a SAM/heritage asset with the potential for negative impacts</p> <p>Adjacent to (&lt;400m) a SAM/heritage asset but there is no potential for negative impacts</p> <p>Not on adjacent to (&gt;400m) to a SAM/heritage asset or site is proposed for open space</p>
	Effect on conservation area	<p>Within or is adjacent to (&lt;400m) a Conservation Area and there is the potential for negative impacts.</p> <p>Within or is adjacent to (&lt;400m) a Conservation Area but there is no potential for negative impacts.</p> <p>Not within or adjacent to (&gt;400m) a Conservation Area, or site is proposed for open space</p>
	Flood Risk	<p>Site is within Flood Risk Zone 3b</p> <p>Site is within Flood Risk Zone 2 or 3a</p> <p>Site is within Flood Risk Zone 1, or site is proposed for open space</p>
	Surface Water Flood Risk	<p>Site has historic flooding record as well as shown within 1 in 30 year flood zone</p> <p>Site has historic flooding record or within 1 in 30 year flood zone</p> <p>No SW flooding information record available</p>
NR1	Distance to bus stop (in the case of rural settlements a daily service to nearest PSC/KSC)	<p>Site &gt;2km away from bus stop</p> <p>Site between 400m and 2km</p> <p>Site &lt;400m away from bus stop</p>
	Distance to rail station	<p>Site &gt;5km away from railway station</p> <p>Site between 2km and 5km</p>

		Site <2km away from railway station
NR2	Distance to Source Protection Zone	Site >2km away from bus stop Site between 400m and 2km Site <400m away from bus stop
	Distance to watercourse	Site >5km away from railway station Site between 2km and 5km Site <2km away from railway station
NR3	Is the site outside of Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) areas, 1, 2 or 3	Lies within ALC Grades 1 and 2 Lies within ALC Grade 3 Lies within ALC Grade 4 and 5
	Previously developed land	Greenfield site Partial Brownfield site Brownfield site
NR4	Distance to recycling facilities	Site >5km away from recycling facilities Site within 1-5km of recycling facilities Site within 1km of recycling facilities
	Located with Coal Mining Development High Risk Area	Yes No
	Within Coal Surface Resource Plan Area	Yes No
EC1	Loss of employment site	Yes No
EC2	Access to key employment sites	Site >5km away from key employment area Site between 2km and 6km from key employment area Site <2km away from key employment area
EC3	Distance to areas of highest unemployment	Site >5km away from area Site between 2km and 5km Site <2km away

Table 8: Sustainability Assessment criteria

## 2.5 Consultation on the scope of the sustainability appraisal (Task A5)

A draft of the scoping report was published for consultation and numbers of representations were received. On the basis of the comments received several amendments were subsequently made to the content of the document. The amendments are summarised in Table 9.

A1	The need to protect landscape character added to the list of key issues for the natural environment identified in the review of plans, policies and programmes
A2	Text amended in climate change and flooding section referring to the onus on future renewable energy supply coming from micro renewable technologies and commercial wind turbine developments.
A2	Text amended in climate change and flooding section to include reference to Green Infrastructure
A2	Text amended in physical and community infrastructure section to include reference to Green Infrastructure
A2	Text amended in natural environment to included reference to National Character Areas
A3	Include need to reduce recreational pressure in environmentally sensitive areas into sustainability issues and problems
A3	Include need to protect air quality in Lake District High Fells SAC into sustainability issues and problems
A3	Include water supply and wastewater treatment constraints into sustainability issues and problems
A3	Revised presentation of sustainability issues and problems to illustrate interrelationships
A4	Revised sustainability sub-objective for SP2 to emphasise the need to provide public access to green infrastructure
A4	Additional sustainability sub-objective for EN1 in relation to the need to provide and enhance green infrastructure
A4	Revised sustainability sub-objective for NR1 to address the issue of air quality on designated sites
A4	Additional sustainability sub-objective for NR2 in relation to the need to ensure adequate water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure to support future growth
A4	Adjusted SA indicator in relation to proximity to public open space to 1200m
A4	Adjusted SA indicator in relation to proximity to Lake District National Park to 1km

Table 9: Amendments made to the SA Scoping Report following consultation

### 3. Developing and refining options and assessing effects

This involves testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework that was developed in Stage A. It also requires predictive analysis and evaluation of the likely effects of the SPD, mitigation measures for any adverse effects predicted, proposals to maximise positive effects and proposals for monitoring the significant likely effects of the SPD.

Task B1 Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework

Task B2 Developing the DPD options

Task B3 Predicting the effects of the DPD options

Task B4 Evaluating the effects of the DPD options

Task B5 Considering ways of mitigating effects and maximising beneficial effects

#### 3.1 Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework (Task B1)

The objectives of the Site Allocations DPD (outlined in section 1.3) are separate to those of the sustainability appraisal (outlined section 2.4). The purpose of Task B1 is to test them for compatibility in order to identify areas of conflict, which will need to be addressed within the Appraisal. It also highlights where mitigation measures may be required to moderate any adverse effects of the Plan.

The assessment (see Appendix 1) confirms that the overall compatibility between the two sets of objectives is relatively good, with the majority being regarded as highly/potentially compatible or having a neutral impact. Therefore, broadly, the implementation of the Plan will deliver sustainable development. However it did identify a number of potential incompatibilities, which centre on the need to balance the need for housing and economic growth whilst protecting the natural environment within the Plan Area (see Table 10).

<b>DPD Objective</b>	<b>Sustainability Objectives having uncertain compatibility with DPD Objective</b>
SO1c	To protect and enhance biodiversity (EN1); To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character (EN2); To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (NR1); To improve water quality and water resources (NR2); To protect land and soil (NR3); To minimise waste (NR4)
SO1f	To protect and enhance biodiversity (EN1); To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations (EN2)
SO2a	To protect and enhance biodiversity (EN1); To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character (EN2); To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (NR1); To improve water quality and water resources (NR2); To protect land and soil (NR3); To minimise waste (NR4)
SO2c	To protect and enhance biodiversity (EN1); To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character (EN2); To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (NR1); To improve water quality and water resources (NR2); To protect land and soil (NR3); To minimise waste (NR4)
SO3b	To protect and enhance biodiversity (EN1); To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character (EN2); To improve local air quality and reduce



	greenhouse gas emissions (NR1); To improve water quality and water resources (NR2); To protect land and soil (NR3); To minimise waste (NR4)
SO3c	To protect and enhance biodiversity (EN1); To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character (EN2); To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (NR1); To improve water quality and water resources (NR2); To protect land and soil (NR3); To minimise waste (NR4)
SO3d	To protect and enhance biodiversity (EN1); To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character (EN2); To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (NR1); To improve water quality and water resources (NR2); To protect land and soil (NR3); To minimise waste (NR4)
SO3e	To protect and enhance biodiversity (EN1); To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character (EN2); To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (NR1); To improve water quality and water resources (NR2); To protect land and soil (NR3); To minimise waste (NR4)
SO3h	To protect and enhance biodiversity (EN1); To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character (EN2); To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (NR1); To improve water quality and water resources (NR2); To protect land and soil (NR3); To minimise waste (NR4)
SO3j	To protect and enhance biodiversity (EN1); To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character (EN2); To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (NR1); To improve water quality and water resources (NR2); To protect land and soil (NR3); To minimise waste (NR4)
SO4b	To protect and enhance biodiversity (EN1); To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character (EN2); To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (NR1); To improve water quality and water resources (NR2); To protect land and soil (NR3); To minimise waste (NR4)
SO4e	To protect and enhance biodiversity (EN1); To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character (EN2); To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (NR1); To improve water quality and water resources (NR2); To protect land and soil (NR3); To minimise waste (NR4)
SO4g	To protect and enhance biodiversity (EN1); To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character (EN2); To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (NR1); To improve water quality and water resources (NR2); To protect land and soil (NR3); To minimise waste (NR4)
SO6a	To provide everyone with a decent home (SP3); To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities (EC1); To improve access to jobs (EC2); To diversify and strengthen the local economy (EC3)
SO6b	To provide everyone with a decent home (SP3); To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities (EC1); To improve access to jobs (EC2); To diversify and strengthen the local economy (EC3)
SO6c	To protect and enhance biodiversity (EN1); To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations (EN2); To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (NR1); To improve water quality and water resources (NR2); To restore and protect land and soil (NR3)

SO6d	To provide everyone with a decent home (SP3); To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities (EC1); To improve access to jobs (EC2); To diversify and strengthen the local economy (EC3)
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Table 10: Assessment of the compatibility of SA Objectives with Strategic Local Plan Objectives

Despite their potential incompatibility the objectives are not wholly incompatible and mitigation measures can be applied to negate any potential negative environmental effects. The nature of these measures means that some will be applied at plan-making stage and others during decision taking. In terms of plan-making, the allocations process could include measures such as:

- Allocation of sites that reduce the level of car dependency
- Allocation of sites on brownfield land where deliverability and viably have been proven
- Allocation of sites with the least landscape impact
- Allocation of sites with the least impact on biodiversity

In the case of adopted allocated sites, the associated policies can ensure

- The retention of any important on-site landscape/biodiversity features identified
- The inclusion of landscaping schemes appropriate to the surrounding/context of the site
- The retention and enhancement of biodiversity features/habitats present on the site

In the case of decision taking, planning applications can ensure the sustainability of developments at the site-specific level. Potentially adverse landscape and biodiversity impacts could be mitigated by careful consideration to appearance, landscaping, layout and scale of proposed schemes. Additionally, issues such as greenhouse gas emissions and waste minimisation can be addressed through sustainable construction methods and the incorporation of waste storage/recycling facilities.

## 3.2 Developing the DPD options (Task B2)

### 3.2.1 Site Allocations

#### Introduction

In order to establish reasonable alternative sites for each of the settlements a three stage sieving process was applied. The first two stages involved a process of screening in order to reduce the list of submitted sites down to a shortlist of reasonable site options. The third stage involved a more detailed appraisal of these reasonable options to arrive at a list of Reasonable Alternatives.

#### Stage 1 Sieve

The Stage 1 sieve involved all sites being tested against the eight criteria outlined in the Site Assessment Methodology paper. These criteria were regarded as 'showstoppers' as should a site fulfil one or more of them, it would be regarded as an unsuitable/unsustainable for strategic allocation. Table 11 set out the 8 assessment criteria and their links to the SA Framework.

Issue	Criteria	Links to policy framework in Local Plan	Links to the SA Framework
Strategic Location	Located in the open countryside	Allocating sites in the open countryside would be contrary to the guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the spatial strategy set out in Policy S3 of the Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1)	Allocations in these locations would conflict with the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguarding greenfield land (NR3)</li> <li>• Protecting biodiversity assets (EN1)</li> <li>• Protecting landscape character (EN2)</li> <li>• Reducing levels of emissions and improving air quality (NR1)</li> <li>• Increasing accessibility to services and facilities (SP2)</li> <li>• Increasing accessibility to centres of employment (EC2)</li> </ul>
	Located within or adjacent to Infill / Rounding-off Villages	Allocating sites in this tier of the hierarchy would be in conflict with Policy S3 of the Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1), which limits housing growth in these settlements to very small scale development.	Allocations in these locations would conflict with the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing levels of emissions and improving air quality (NR1)</li> <li>• Increasing accessibility to services and facilities (SP2)</li> <li>• Increasing accessibility to centres of employment (EC2)</li> </ul>
	Located within Principal and	Policy S8 of the Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1) states that	Small allocations in these locations would conflict with the

	Key Services Centres and less than 0.3ha in area	within the main towns only sites over 0.3ha in area will be required to provide affordable housing. Therefore submitted sites under this size threshold will not be appropriate for allocation.	following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing everyone with a decent home (SP3)</li> </ul>
	Located outside Principal and Key Services Centres and less than 0.15ha in area	Policy S8 of the Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1) states that within the rural villages only sites over 0.15ha in area will be required to provide affordable housing. Therefore sites under this size threshold will not be appropriate for allocation.	Small allocations in these locations would conflict with the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing everyone with a decent home (SP3)</li> </ul>
Flooding	Located within areas of high flood risk	Allocating sites in areas that have been identified as having high probability of risk of flooding would be contrary to the guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Policy S29 of the Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1)	Allocations in these locations would conflict with the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the quality of the built environment (EN3)</li> </ul>
Environmental Designations	Located within sites of international and national biodiversity and geological value	Allocating sites in within nationally and internationally protected sites would be contrary to the guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Policy S35 of the Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1)	Allocations in these locations would conflict with the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing biodiversity assets (EN1)</li> </ul>
Archaeological designations	Located within and deemed to have a potential adverse impact on important archaeological or historical sites	Allocating sites located within or adjacent to an historic asset where development would be likely to have an adverse effect on the asset itself or its setting would be contrary to the guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Policy S27 of the Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1)	Allocations in these locations would conflict with the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the quality of the built environment (EN3)</li> </ul>
Unsuitable land issues	Located within the HSE inner zone of a hazardous installation	The advice from the Health and Safety Executive advises against residential development in areas located within the inner consultation zone surrounding a hazardous installation. Allocating sites in close proximity to hazardous installations would also be	Allocations in these locations would conflict with the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the health and sense of well-being of people (SP5)</li> </ul>

		contrary to Policy S32 of the Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1)	
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Table 11: Stage 1 Sieve assessment criteria and links to the SA Framework

The sites discarded during the Stage 1 Sieve are listed in Table 12 below.

	<b>Issue Code</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
<b>Workington</b>		
1/WOR/015/M	6	SP3
1/WOR/033/R	6	SP3
1/WOR/036/R	6	SP3
1/WOR/045/M	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
1/WOR/075/R	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
1/WOR/077/M	6	SP3
<b>Aspatria</b>		
1/ASP/009/R	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
1/ASP/010/R	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
1/ASP/011/E	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
<b>Maryport</b>		
1/MAR/004/M	6	SP3
1/MAR/026/R	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
<b>Wigton</b>		
1/WIG/018/R	3,6	SP3, EN3
1/WIG/023/M	3,6	SP3, EN3
1/WIG/027/R	6	SP3
<b>Brigham</b>		
1/BGH/002/R	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
<b>Broughton</b>		
1/BRN/005/R	7	SP3
1/BRN/006/R	7	SP3
1/BRN/008/R	7	SP3
1/BRN/011/R	7	SP3
<b>Dearham</b>		
1/DHM/001/R	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
1/DHM/006/R	7	SP3
1/DHM/009/R	7	SP3
1/DHM/017/R	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
<b>Flimby</b>		
1/FLI/003/R	3, 7	SP3, EN3
<b>Kirkbride</b>		
1/KBR/006/M	6	EN3
1/KBR/007/R	6	EN3
1/KBR/008/R	7	SP3
<b>Thursby</b>		
1/THU/010/R	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
1/THU/011/T	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2

	Issue Code	Conflict with SA Objectives
1/THU/013/R	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
<b>Branthwaite</b>		
1/BRW/001/R	3	EN3
<b>Crosby</b>		
1/CBY/001/M	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
1/CBY/002/M	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
1/CBY/003/M	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
1/CBY/005/R	7	SP3
<b>Gilcrux</b>		
1/GIL/007/R	7	SP3
<b>Greysouthen</b>		
1/GRE/006/R	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
<b>Ireby</b>		
1/IRE/001/M	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
<b>Little Clifton/Bridgefoot</b>		
1/LCB/001/R	3	EN3
1/LCB/005/R	3	EN3
<b>Broughton Cross</b>		
1/BRC/001/R	2	SP2, NR1, EC2
<b>Crosby Villa</b>		
1/CRV/001/R	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
1/CRV/002/R	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
<b>Dovenby</b>		
1/DOV/001/R	2	SP2, NR1, EC2
1/DOV/002/R	2	SP2, NR1, EC2
1/DOV/003/R	2	SP2, NR1, EC2
<b>Little Bampton</b>		
1/LBA/002/M	2	SP2, NR1, EC2
1/LBA/003/R	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
1/LBA/004/R	1	SP2, EN1, EN2, NR1, NR3, EC2
<b>Oughterside</b>		
1/OGH/001/R	2	SP2, NR1, EC2
<b>Oulton</b>		
2/OLT/001/R	2	SP2, NR1, EC2
<b>Papcastle</b>		
1/PAP/001/R	2	SP2, NR1, EC2
1/PAP/002/R	2	SP2, NR1, EC2
1/PAP/003/R	2	SP2, NR1, EC2
1/PAP/004/R	1	SP2, NR1, EC2
1/PAP/005/R	2	SP2, NR1, EC2
<b>Parsonby</b>		
1/PAR/001/R	2	SP2, NR1, EC2
<b>Ullock</b>		
1/ULL/001/R	2	SP2, NR1, EC2
1/ULL/004/R	2	SP2, NR1, EC2

	<b>Issue Code</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
<b>Westnewton</b>		
1/WES/002/R	2	SP2, NR1, EC2

Table 12: Sites discarded at the Stage 1 Sieve

## Stage 2 Sieve

The sites passing the Stage 1 Sieve proceeded to the Stage 2 Sieve, which involved screening them against the criteria set out in section 2.4 of this document.

A traffic light system was used to score the potential suitability of a site for housing development. A green light is where there is no impact or issue; amber is where there is an impact or issue that could be mitigated or is not significant. A red light is where there is a significant issue and without further information would restrict potential housing development.

Scoring was informed by GIS analysis, desk-top assessment and site visits. In some cases there was a need to score the performance of sites on the basis of subjective judgement informed by best available information.

The results . provided in Appendix 2 - illustrates that whilst there was variation in performance of the sites within individual settlements, none performed so poorly as to be considered wholly unsustainable and therefore warrant being discarded.

Therefore all the sites were considered to be **Reasonable Site Options** and were carried forward to the Stage 3 Sieve.



## Stage 3 Sieve

The Stage 3 Sieve was split into two parts. Stage 3a constituted an internal assessment of the **Reasonable Site Options** by Council officers. Those sites with clear constraints and/or deliverability issues were discarded.

The remaining sites were considered to constitute **Reasonable Alternative Sites** and were carried forward to Stage 3b and subject to further detailed assessment. Those site performing best were selected as **Preferred Options Sites**.

### Stage 3a Assessment

The assessment process to refine the list of **Reasonable Site Options** to a shortlist of **Reasonable Alternative Sites** involved:

(1) A detailed appraisal of the individual sites to determine suitability for development and any potential limitations, comprising of:

(a) A desk top constraints check

To identify any potential issues that could impact upon the developability of the site, e.g.:

- Located in medium risk flood zone
- History of surface water flooding
- Proximity to protected sites, species and archaeology
- Located high risk coal authority areas
- Constitutes village green and/or recognised areas of open space
- Occupied by trees with Preservation Orders or Ancient Woodland
- Traversed by Public Right of Way
- Traversed by high pressure water/gas pipelines

(b) A review of the planning history of the site

To identify any previous approvals or refusals for development of the site, that would have a significant bearing on the decision to allocate.

(c) Site visits

To identify any potential issues that could impact upon the developability of the site, e.g.:

- Relationship to existing settlement pattern
- Site topography and any requirement for substantial engineering operations
- Access and highway arrangements
- Character of the surrounding area (landscape/townscape)
- Degree of potential impact on landscape and visual amenity
- Presence of important natural/built features
- Compatibility with existing land uses surrounding the site
- Presence of potential physical constraints

- (2) The degree of compliance with relevant strategic and development management policies contained within the Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1)
- (3) A technical assessment by the Local Highways Authority and Lead Local Flood Authority in terms of
  - (a) Whether a satisfactory means of access to the site could be achieved and potential impact (including cumulative impacts) on local highway network.
  - (b) Degree of flood risk (surface water, tidal and fluvial) on the site and whether there are flood risk issues within the wider locality that need to be considered.
- (4) A Habitats Regulations Assessment to determine the presence of any ecological constraints.
- (5) An economic viability assessment to determine deliverability

The Stage 3 Sieve was conducted by consideration of the information on each individual site collated under (1) - (5). Table 13 illustrates the links between the assessment criteria and the SA framework. The results of the assessment were considered alongside the results of the Stage 2 Sieve and from this, a decision on overall performance.

Criterion	Issue	Links to the SA Framework
<b>Site Visit Assessment</b>		
Relationship to existing settlement pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would development on the site be well-related?</li> </ul>	<p>Allocating sites in divorced locations that are poorly related to the existing settlement pattern would conflict with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing everyone with a decent home (SP3)</li> <li>Creating vibrant, active and inclusive communities (SP6)</li> <li>Preserving and enhancing landscape quality (EN2)</li> <li>Improving the quality of the built environment (EN3)</li> </ul>
Site topography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How well does the topography of the site lend itself to development?</li> <li>Would substantial engineering operations be required?</li> </ul>	<p>Allocating sites that require substantial engineering operations would conflict with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting and enhancing biodiversity (EN1)</li> <li>Preserving and enhancing landscape quality (EN2)</li> <li>Protecting land and soil (NR3)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managing mineral resources sustainably and minimising waste (NR4)</li> </ul>
Access and highway arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are there any walls, fences, hedging or trees that restrict visibility</li> <li>Would any highway upgrades be required?</li> <li>Would the development of the site have an adverse effect on the highway network and/or congestion/parking</li> </ul>	<p>Allocating sites with substandard access arrangement would conflict with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing everyone with a decent home (SP3)</li> <li>Improving the health and sense of wellbeing of people (SP5)</li> <li>Improving the quality of the built environment (EN3)</li> </ul>
Character of area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the prevailing type of development or land use?</li> <li>Would the development of the site have an adverse impact on the character of the area?</li> </ul>	<p>Allocating sites that would have an adverse impact on the character of the area would conflict with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating vibrant, active and inclusive communities (SP6)</li> <li>Preserving and enhancing landscape quality (EN2)</li> <li>Improving the quality of the built environment (EN3)</li> </ul>
Landscape/ townscape character and visual amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are there any noteworthy character features in the surrounding landscape / townscape?</li> <li>Would they be adversely affected by development of the site?</li> </ul>	<p>Allocating sites that would have an adverse impact on landscape character would conflict with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preserving and enhancing landscape quality (EN2)</li> </ul>
On-site features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are there any hedgerows, field banks or stone walls?</li> <li>Would they be affected by the development?</li> </ul>	<p>Allocating sites that would have an adverse impact on on-site features would conflict with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting and enhancing biodiversity (EN1)</li> <li>Preserving and enhancing landscape quality (EN2)</li> <li>Improving the quality of the built environment (EN3)</li> </ul>
Compatibility with surrounding uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are there potentially polluting development / pollution sensitive uses nearby that would cause amenity issues?</li> </ul>	<p>Allocating sites that would have an adverse impact on the amenity of adjacent residential development or the utility of adjacent employment sites would conflict with the following</p>

		<p>objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing everyone with a decent home (SP3)</li> <li>• Improving the health and sense of wellbeing of people (SP5)</li> <li>• Retaining existing jobs and creating new employment opportunities (EC1)</li> <li>• Diversify and strengthen the local economy (EC3)</li> </ul>
Potential physical constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any water bodies, overhead power lines etc. within the site?</li> <li>• Would they impact upon the deliverability of the site?</li> </ul>	<p>Allocating sites whose future deliverability could be prejudiced by potential physical constraints would conflict with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing everyone with a decent home (SP3)</li> <li>• Retaining existing jobs and creating new employment opportunities (EC1)</li> <li>• Diversifying and strengthening the local economy (EC3)</li> </ul>
<b>Constraints Check</b>		
Flood Risk	Is the site identified as being at medium-high risk from fluvial, tidal or surface water flooding?	<p>Allocating sites at risk of flooding would conflict with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing everyone with a decent home (SP3)</li> <li>• Improving the quality of the built environment (EN3)</li> <li>• Diversifying and strengthening the local economy (EC3)</li> </ul>
Zone 1		
Zone 2		
Zone 3		
Surface Water Flooding		
Local Flood Issues		
Biodiversity	Is the site within, adjacent to or functionally linked to a protected site?	<p>Allocating sites that could have an adverse effect on biodiversity assets would conflict with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing biodiversity assets (EN1)</li> </ul>

SPA		
SAC		
SSSI		
RIGGS		
RAMSAR		
NNR		
County Wildlife Site		
Blue Butterflies		
Heritage	Is the site located within or adjacent to a designated heritage asset?	<p>Allocating sites that could have an adverse effect on heritage assets would conflict with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating vibrant, active and inclusive communities with a sense of local history (SP6)</li> <li>• Improving the quality of the built environment (EN3)</li> </ul>
WHS		
Conservation Area		
Listed Building		
Archaeology		
Historic Parks/Gardens		
Protected Landscapes	Is the site located within or adjacent to a designated / sensitive landscape?	<p>Allocating sites that would have an adverse impact on landscape character would conflict with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserving and enhancing landscape quality (EN2)</li> </ul>
AONB		
National Park		
Historic Landscape		
Coal Authority Area	Is the site located within a former coalfield area?	<p>Allocating sites located in high-risk coal areas would conflict with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the health and sense of well-being of people (SP5)</li> </ul>
Standing Advice		
Referral		
HSE/PADHI Zones	Is the site located within the vicinity of a major hazard site?	<p>Allocating sites located within the vicinity of a major hazard would conflict with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the health and sense of well-being of people (SP5)</li> </ul>

Inner		
Middle		
Outer		
Minerals and Waste	Is the site identified in the local Minerals and Waste Plan?	Allocating sites that are identified in the waste and mineral plan would conflict with the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managing mineral resources sustainably and encourage recycling (NR4)</li> </ul>
Mineral Safeguarding area		
Landfill sites		
Natural Environment	Is the site within or adjacent to a designated / protected area / asset	Allocating sites that involve the loss or adverse impact on the green infrastructure network would conflict with the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving access to services, facilities, countryside and open space (SP2)</li> <li>Creating vibrant, active and inclusive communities with a sense of local history (SP6)</li> <li>Protecting and enhancing biodiversity (EN1)</li> <li>Preserving and enhancing landscape quality (EN2)</li> <li>Improving water quality and resources (NR2)</li> <li>Protecting land and soil (NR3)</li> </ul>
Village Green		
Open Space		
Sports field/pitch		
TPO		
Ancient Woodland		
Coastal Change Management Area		
Public Rights of Way		
Main River		
Infrastructure	Is the site located within or adjacent to important / protected infrastructure / resource	Allocating sites that involve the loss or adverse impact on the green infrastructure network would conflict with the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving access to</li> </ul>

		<p>services, facilities, countryside and open space (SP2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating vibrant, active and inclusive communities with a sense of local history (SP6)</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing biodiversity (EN1)</li> <li>• Preserving and enhancing landscape quality (EN2)</li> <li>• Improving water quality and resources (NR2)</li> <li>• Protecting land and soil (NR3)</li> </ul>
Gas pipeline buffer		
MOD safeguarding		
Source Protection Zone		
<b>Compliance with relevant strategic and development management policies contained within the Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1)</b>		
Spatial Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do existing commitments and completions within the settlement negate the need for allocations in the settlement?</li> </ul>	<p>Allocating additional sites in settlements where the housing growth target has been fulfilled by completions and commitments would conflict with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing biodiversity (EN1)</li> <li>• Preserving and enhancing landscape quality (EN2)</li> <li>• Improving the quality of the built environment (EN3)</li> <li>• Improving local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (NR1)</li> </ul>
Settlement Hierarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the size of the settlement and the identified scale of housing growth necessitate the allocation of sites</li> </ul>	<p>Allocating sites in smaller settlements with low growth targets would conflict with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing biodiversity (EN1)</li> <li>• Preserving and enhancing landscape quality (EN2)</li> <li>• Improving the quality of the built environment (EN3)</li> <li>• Improving local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (NR1)</li> </ul>

Table 13: Stage 3 Sieve assessment criteria and links to the SA Framework

The **Reasonable Site Options** that were discarded and have not been taken forward as **Reasonable Alternative Sites** are listed in Table 4 below. Whilst these sites are not proposed for allocation, this does not necessarily mean that are unsuitable residential development. Table 4 indicates that some sites

- (a) Are located within the existing settlement limit and therefore constitute windfall sites upon which residential development may be permitted.
- (b) Will be considered as part of the review of the settlement boundaries of the Principle, Key, Local Services Centres and Limited Growth Villages.
- (c) Although discounted for residential development, will be considered for other uses such as employment and retail.

The sites discarded during the Stage 3a Sieve are listed in Table 14 below.



	<b>Issues generated by Stage 3 assessment</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
<b>Workington</b>		
1/WOR/003/R	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2015/0308)	N/A
1/WOR/004/R	Previous refusal for residential development due to unadopted nature of estate road and substandard access (2/1987/0417)	SP3
1/WOR/006/R	Means of access to the site considered substandard	SP3
1/WOR/007/R	Development of the site would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with existing settlement pattern. Means of access to the site considered substandard.	SP3, SP6, EN2, EN3
1/WOR/009/R	Development of the site would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with existing settlement pattern. No means of independent vehicular access to the site.	SP3, SP6, EN2, EN3
1/WOR/010/R	Means of access to the site considered substandard	SP3
1/WOR/012/R	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2013/0881; 2/2013/0658; 2/2014/0725)	N/A
1/WOR/014/E	Means of access to the site considered substandard	SP3
1/WOR/016/R	Means of access is subject to constraints. Potential impact on setting of Conservation Area.	SP3, SP6, EN3
1/WOR/017/R	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2014/0857)	N/A
1/WOR/019/R	Development of site would result in the loss of semi-natural greenspace	SP2, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3
1/WOR/020/R	Development of site would result in the loss of amenity green space	SP2, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3
1/WOR/021/R	Mean of access considered substandard	SP3
1/WOR/025/M	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2014/0857)	N/A
1/WOR/026/M	Located adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument and listed building. Part of the site is a Coal Authority high risk development area. Development would result in the loss of amenity green space	SP2, SP3, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3
1/WOR/031/M	Means of access to the site considered substandard	SP3
1/WOR/038/M	Site is detached and development would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with existing settlement pattern. Existing means of access to the site considered substandard. Amenity issues associated with proximity to nearby commercial/industrial uses.	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN2, EN3
1/WOR/040/R	Lies partly within high risk zone and Coal Authority high risk development area. Lies adjacent to River Derwent SSSI. Means of access considered substandard.	SP3, SP5, EN2, EN3
1/WOR/055/R	Means of access to the site considered substandard	SP3
1/WOR/057/R	Means of access to the site considered substandard	SP3
1/WOR/058/R	Majority of site is detached from the built up area and development would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with existing settlement pattern.	SP3, SP6, EN2, EN3

	<b>Issues generated by Stage 3 assessment</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
1/WOR/059/R	Means of access to the site considered substandard	SP3
1/WOR/060/R	Two previous refusals for residential development (2/1998/0021; 2/2014/0063) - poor relationship to the existing settlement pattern	SP3, SP6, EN2, EN3
1/WOR/077/m	Means of access to the site considered substandard	SP3
1/WOR/078/M	Development of site would result in the loss of playing pitch	SP2, SP6, EN2, EN3
1/WOR/079/R	Development of the site would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with existing settlement pattern. No means of independent vehicular access to the site.	SP3, SP6, EN2, EN3
2/WOR/080/R	Potential amenity issues given proximity to nearby commercial/industrial uses.	SP3, SP5
2/WOR/081/R	Means of access to the site is considered substandard. Development of the site would have adverse impact on the surrounding landscape.	SP2, SP3, SP6, EN2, EN3
2/WOR/082/R	Means of access to the site is considered substandard.	SP3
<b>Aspatia</b>		
1/ASP/001/R	Means of access to the site considered substandard	SP3
1/ASP/002/R	Means of access to the site considered substandard	SP3
1/ASP/003/R	Development of the whole site would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with existing settlement pattern.	SP3, SP6, EN2, EN3
1/ASP/007/R	Previous refusal for residential development due to substandard visibility at access junction (2/2004/1295)	SP3
1/ASP/008/R	Means of access to the site considered substandard	SP3
1/ASP/012/R	Potential amenity issues given proximity to railway line and nearby commercial/industrial uses.	SP3, SP5
<b>Cockermouth</b>		
1/COC/001/M	No need for residential allocations in Cockermouth as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the town identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Development would result in a loss of town centre car parking facilities and site lies within a high-risk flood zone.	SP3, EN1, EN2, EN3, EC3, NR1
1/COC/002/R	No need for residential allocations in Cockermouth as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the town identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Part of frontage has planning permission for residential development 2/2013/0603. Remainder of site considered unsuitable due to poor relationship with existing settlement pattern and elevated prominent position.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/COC/003/E	Site has no means of independent access and lies within a flood zone.	SP3, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/COC/004/R	No need for residential allocations in Cockermouth as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the town identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1).	SP2, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1

	<b>Issues generated by Stage 3 assessment</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
	Development of site would result in the loss of a playing pitch	
1/COC/005/R	No need for residential allocations in Cockermouth as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the town identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2004/0381).	N/A
1/COC/006/R	No need for residential allocations in Cockermouth as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the town identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2004/0381).	N/A
1/COC/007/R	No need for residential allocations in Cockermouth as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the town identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). No means of independent vehicular access to the site identified	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/COC/008/R	No need for residential allocations in Cockermouth as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the town identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Priority junction along Castlegate restricts highway capacity and potential to accommodate additional development. Site is poorly related to settlement pattern and would exert an adverse impact on rural character of entrance into Cockermouth.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/COC/009/R	No need for residential allocations in Cockermouth as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the town identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Priority junction along Castlegate restricts highway capacity and potential to accommodate additional development.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/COC/010/R	No need for residential allocations in Cockermouth as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the town identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Priority junction along Castlegate restricts highway capacity and potential to accommodate additional development.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/COC/011/R	No need for residential allocations in Cockermouth as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the town identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2004/0381).	N/A
1/COC/012/R	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2004/0381).	N/A
1/COC/013/M	Lies within a high risk flood zone and development would have significant landscape/visual impact.	SP3, EN2, EN1, EN2,

	<b>Issues generated by Stage 3 assessment</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
		EN3, NR1
1/COC/014/R	Part of frontage has planning permission for residential development 2/2013/0603. Remainder of site considered unsuitable due to poor relationship with existing settlement pattern.	SP3, SP6, EN2, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/COC/015/R	Site is detached and development would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with existing settlement pattern.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/COC/016/R	The existing means of access to the site is considered substandard to serve additional residential development.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/COC/017/R	Potential landscape impact and capacity of Lorton Street, Victoria Road and Lorton Road is a potential issue.	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
2/COC/018/E	Land identified by United Utilities for safeguarding in relation to upgrading of adjacent Waste Water Treatment Works	SP3, SP5
2/COC/020/R	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2014/0546).	N/A
2/COC/021/M	No need for residential allocations in Cockermouth as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the town identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Capacity of Station Road is a potential issue. Site enclosed by TPO trees and public right of way.	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
2/COC/022/S	Site has planning permission for a food store 2/2015/0705	N/A
<b>Maryport</b>		
1/MAR/003/R	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2011/0381).	N/A
1/MAR/005/R	Part of the site is a Coal Authority high risk development area. County wildlife site lies adjacent.	SP5, EN1
1/MAR/012/R	Site has no means of independent vehicular access.	SP3, SP5, EN3
1/MAR/015/R	Site has already been developed	N/A
1/MAR/018/M	Site has been granted planning permission for a food store (2/2014/0786).	N/A
1/MAR/019/R	Development of site would result in the loss of a tennis court	SP2, SP6
1/MAR/021/R	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2015/0218).	N/A
1/MAR/023/R	Site has no means of independent vehicular access.	SP3, SP5, EN3
1/MAR/032/R	Site is detached and development would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with existing settlement pattern. Development of the site would incur significant landscape and visual impact	SP3, SP6, EN2, EN3
2/MAR/034/R	Site subject to numerous constraints: presence of Scheduled Ancient Monument and Listed buildings, TPO trees. Site lies within Conservation Area. Part of site lies	SP3, SP6, EN2, EN3

	<b>Issues generated by Stage 3 assessment</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
	within high risk food zone	
<b>Silloth</b>		
1/SIL/002/R	Archaeological remains may be present only site and lies partly within Flood Zone 2.	SP6, EN3
1/SIL/003/R	Means of access to the site considered substandard. Potential amenity issues given proximity to nearby commercial/industrial uses.	SP3, SP5, EN3
<b>Wigton</b>		
1/WIG/001/R	Development would require demolition and clearance. Potential on-site contamination from former uses. Substandard access.	SP3, SP5, EN3
1/WIG/002/R	Bulk of site projects into open countryside and would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with the existing settlement pattern. Proposed means of access considered substandard	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN2, EN3
1/WIG/003/R	Bulk of site projects into open countryside and would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with the existing settlement pattern. Proposed means of access considered substandard	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN2, EN3
1/WIG/004/M	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2015/0514).	N/A
1/WIG/005/R	Proximity to the road renders the southern portion of the site inappropriate for development due to the issue of noise and impact on residential amenity	SP3, SP5
1/WIG/006/R	Upgrades would be required to the access and development of the site would necessitate the demolition of the existing dwelling on site.	SP3, SP5, EN3
1/WIG/007/R	No means of independent vehicular access to the site. Access would be dependent on development of adjacent land.	SP3, SP5, EN3
1/WIG/008/R	Development of site would be dependent of capacity of access junction/road	SP3, SP5, EN3
1/WIG/010/R	Majority of site is detached from the built up area and development would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with existing settlement pattern. Highway would require upgrading to serve major residential development.	SP3, SP6, EN2, EN3
1/WIG/011/R	Site has no means of independent vehicular access but access could be gained via the existing Standingstone Heights estate.	SP3, SP5, EN3
1/WIG/014/R	Site constitutes local sports facility. Redevelopment for residential purposes would be contrary to policies within identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). No alternative provision identified.	SP2, SP6
1/WIG/017/R	Means of access to the site considered substandard to serve major residential development - visibility at access	SP3, SP5, EN3

	<b>Issues generated by Stage 3 assessment</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
	point (north east corner) is restricted by obstructions located on third party land.	
1/WIG/020/R	Development of the eastern portion would result in undesirable extension into the open countryside	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN2, EN3
1/WIG/022/R	Site is detached and development would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with existing settlement pattern. Existing means of access to the site considered substandard	SP3, SP6, EN2, EN3
1/WIG/024/R	Means of access to the site is considered to be substandard in terms of access and visibility. Development of the southern portion of the site has a weak relationship with existing settlement pattern.	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN2, EN3
1/WIG/026/R	Means of access to the site considered substandard to serve major residential development.	SP3, SP5, EN3
1/WIG/028/R	Site is detached and development would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with existing settlement pattern. No means of independent access.	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN2, EN3
1/WIG/029/M	Development of the eastern portion of site would be poorly related to the existing settlement pattern and incur adverse landscape/visual impact.	SP3, SP6, EN2, EN3
2/WIG/030/R	Development of the southern portion of site would be poorly related to the existing settlement pattern and incur adverse landscape/visual impact	SP3, SP6, EN2, EN3
3/WIG/031/E	Site has planning permission for employment development 2/2015/0455	N/A
<b>Abbeytown</b>		
1/ABB/001/R	Means of access to the site considered substandard to serve residential development.	SP3, SP5, EN3
1/ABB/005/R	Site is detached and development would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with existing settlement pattern. Existing means of access to the site considered substandard to serve residential development.	SP3, SP6, EN2, EN3
<b>Allonby</b>		
1/ALL/001/R	Existing means of access to the site considered substandard to serve residential development.	SP3, SP5, EN3
1/ALL/002/R	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2013/0478).	N/A
<b>Brigham</b>		
1/BGH/001/R	Development of the northern portion would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with existing settlement pattern. Means of access (Cockermouth Lonning) considered substandard	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN2, EN3
1/BGH/003/R	Means of access to the site (via High Rigg) considered substandard. Development would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with existing settlement pattern.	SP3, SP5, EN3
2/BGH/005/R	Poor relationship with established settlement pattern, impact on amenity of adjacent properties and uncertainty	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN2, EN3

	<b>Issues generated by Stage 3 assessment</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
	as to whether required visibility splays could be secured.	
2/BGH/006/R	Means of access to the site (via Hotchberry Road) considered substandard	SP3, SP5, EN3
<b>Broughton</b>		
1/BRN/003/R	Access considered to be substandard	SP3, SP5, EN3
1/BRN/009/R	Permission for a dwelling has been granted on the site (2/2015/0090)	N/A
1/BRN/010/R	Only part of the site considered suitable for residential development due to relationship with settlement pattern and landscape impact	SP3, SP6, EN2, EN3
1/BRN/011/R	Permission for a dwelling has been granted on the site (2/2013/0544)	N/A
<b>Broughton Moor</b>		
1/BRM/001/R	Means of access to the site considered substandard. No need for residential allocations in Broughton Moor as existing housing commitments fulfil growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1).	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/BRM/002/R	Development of the southern portion of the site has a weak relationship with existing settlement pattern. Potential amenity issues associated with proposed means of access to the site. No need for residential allocations in Broughton Moor as existing housing commitments fulfil growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1).	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/BRM/003/R	Development of the southern portion of the site has a weak relationship with existing settlement pattern. Potential amenity issues associated with proposed means of access to the site. No need for residential allocations in Broughton Moor as existing housing commitments fulfil growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1).	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/BRM/004/R	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2014/0868).	N/A
1/BRM/005/R	No need for residential allocations in Broughton Moor as existing housing commitments fulfil growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1)	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/BRM/007/R	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2014/0868).	N/A
1/BRM/008/M	Site will not be allocated as it is subject to a separate policy governing its development within Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1).	N/A
<b>Dearham</b>		

	<b>Issues generated by Stage 3 assessment</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
1/DHM/002/R	Permission for a dwelling has been granted on part of the site (2/2014/0414). Means of access to the site considered substandard to serve additional units. No need for residential allocations in Dearham as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1).	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/DHM/003/R	Site has previous refusal for residential development (2/2014/0886) due to scale and impact on residential amenity. No need for residential allocations in Dearham as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1).	SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/DHM/004/R	Means of access to the site considered substandard to serve residential development.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/DHM/005/R	No need for residential allocations in Dearham as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1).	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/DHM/006/R	No need for residential allocations in Dearham as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Development of the site would detract from the character of the area and erode the gap separating the main village from Row Brow.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/DHM/007/R	No need for residential allocations in Dearham as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Site frontage along Craika Road has permission for residential development (2/2013/0685).	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/DHM/008/R	No need for residential allocations in Dearham as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1).	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/DHM/009/R	No need for residential allocations in Dearham as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Site relates more to open countryside and development would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with the existing settlement pattern. Proposed means of access considered substandard.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/DHM/010/R	No need for residential allocations in Dearham as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Site relates more to open countryside and development would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with the existing settlement pattern. Proposed means of access considered substandard.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1



	<b>Issues generated by Stage 3 assessment</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
1/DHM/011/R	No need for residential allocations in Dearham as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Development of site would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with the existing settlement pattern. Proposed means of access considered substandard.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/DHM/012/R	Part of the site has planning permission for residential development (2/2013/0536)	N/A
1/DHM/013/R	No need for residential allocations in Dearham as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Means of access to the site and visibility considered substandard.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/DHM/014/R	No need for residential allocations in Dearham as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Development of the site would detract from the character of the area and erode the gap separating the main village from Row Brow.	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/DHM/015/R	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2014/0913).	N/A
1/DHM/016/R	No need for residential allocations in Dearham as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Site is remote from nucleus of village.	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
2/DHM/018/R	No need for residential allocations in Dearham as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Development of the site would detract from the character of the area and erode the gap separating the main village from Row Brow.	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Flimby</b>		
1/FLI/001/R	Site located in Flood Zone 2 and is subject to surface water flooding.	SP3, SP5
1/FLI/005/M	Development would raise potential amenity issues given proximity to nearby industrial uses.	SP3, SP5
1/FLI/007/R	Site located in Flood Zone 2 and is subject to surface water flooding. Potential amenity issues due to the proximity of road and railway.	SP3, SP5
<b>Great Clifton</b>		
1/GRC/001/R	No need for residential allocations in Great Clifton as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Site is subject to surface water flooding. Cost of technical solutions will affect economic viability of the site.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GRC/002/R	No need for residential allocations in Great Clifton as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1

	<b>Issues generated by Stage 3 assessment</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
	the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1)	
1/GRC/003/R	No need for residential allocations in Great Clifton as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Site relates more to open countryside and development would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with the existing settlement pattern.	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GRC/005/R	No need for residential allocations in Great Clifton as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Site is subject to surface water flooding. Cost of technical solutions will affect economic viability of the site.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GRC/006/R	No need for residential allocations in Great Clifton as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Site Identified as semi-natural greenspace in open space study	SP2, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GRC/007/R	Part of the site has planning permission for a single dwelling (2/2013/0536). No need for residential allocations in Great Clifton as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1).	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GRC/008/R	No need for residential allocations in Great Clifton as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Site relates more to open countryside and development would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with the existing settlement pattern.	SP3, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GRC/009/R	No need for residential allocations in Great Clifton as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Site relates more to open countryside and development would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with the existing settlement pattern.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GRC/010/R	No need for residential allocations in Great Clifton as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Site had no connection to the adopted highway.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GRC/011/R	No need for residential allocations in Great Clifton as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Development of site heavily constrained by topography, utilities and access/highway capacity.	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1

	<b>Issues generated by Stage 3 assessment</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
1/GRC/012/R	No need for residential allocations in Great Clifton as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Development of the site would incur significant adverse landscape/visual impact and detract from the character of the entrance into the village.	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GRC/013/R	Lies within existing settlement limit . potential windfall site. Development of site would result in the loss of amenity green space (identified in open space study)	SP2, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
2/GRC/014/R	No need for residential allocations in Great Clifton as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Access to the site would be difficult due to elevated nature of land and topography.	SP3. SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
2/GRC/015/R	No need for residential allocations in Great Clifton as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Proposed means of access considered substandard.	SP3. SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
2/GRC/016/R	No need for residential allocations in Great Clifton as existing housing commitments exceed growth target for the village identified in Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1). Site relates more to open countryside and development would fail to achieve a satisfactory relationship with the existing settlement pattern. Site has known contamination issues.	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Kirkbride</b>		
1/KBR/001/R	Site is heavily constrained (topography, tree coverage, access/visibility) render site problematic to develop - to be removed from the settlement limit.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/KBR/003/R	Existing means of access to the site considered substandard to serve residential development.	SP3, SP5, EN3
1/KBR/004/R	Site deemed unsuitable for comprehensive residential development due to poor means of access and relationship to settlement pattern.	SP3, SP5, SP6, EN2, EN3
<b>Prospect</b>		
1/PRO/002/R	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2013/0478).	N/A
2/PRO/003/R	Site is currently allocated for employment use	EC1, EC2, EC3
<b>Thursby</b>		
1/THU/004/R	Existing means of access to the site considered substandard	SP3, SP5, EN3
1/THU/008/R	Development of the site would incur significant adverse landscape/visual impact and detract from the character of the entrance into the village.	SP3, SP6, EN1, EN2, EN3
1/THU/009/R	Access road to the site is constrained. Listed church due NW of the site. Surface water flooding would need to be addressed.	SP3, SP5, EN2, EN3

	Issues generated by Stage 3 assessment	Conflict with SA Objectives
<b>Blencogo</b>		
1/BGO/001/R	Same as 1/BGO/002/R. No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/BGO/002/R	Same as 1/BGO/001/R. No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Branthwaite</b>		
1/BRW/002/R	Same as 1/BRW/003/R. No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/BRW/003/R	Same as 1/BRW/002/R. No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/BRW/004/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Bridekirk</b>		
1/BRK/001/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/BRK/002/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Bolton Low Houses</b>		
1/BLH/001/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
2/BLH/002/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
2/BLH/003/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Bothel</b>		
1/BTH/001/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/BTH/002/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Crosby</b>		
1/CBY/004/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
2/CBY/007/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy. Site has a poor relationship with existing settlement pattern.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Dean</b>		
1/DEA/001/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/DEA/002/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy. Access considered substandard.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/DEA/003/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy. Northern portion considered to have a poor relationship with existing settlement pattern.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
2/DEA/004/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1

	<b>Issues generated by Stage 3 assessment</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
2/DEA/005/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Eaglesfield</b>		
1/EAG/001/R	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2014/0612).	N/A
1/EAG/002/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/EAG/003/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/EAG/004/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Fletchertown</b>		
1/FLE/001/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Glasson</b>		
1/GLA/001/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy. Site has a poor relationship with existing settlement pattern.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Gilcrux</b>		
1/GIL/001/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GIL/002/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GIL/003/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GIL/004/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy. Site has a poor relationship with existing settlement pattern.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GIL/005/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GIL/006/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Greysouthen</b>		
1/GRE/001/R	Same site as 1/GRE/003/R. No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GRE/002/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GRE/003/R	Same site as 1/GRE/001/R. No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GRE/004/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/GRE/005/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy. Western portion of site has planning permission for residential development (2/2013/0749).	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Ireby</b>		

	<b>Issues generated by Stage 3 assessment</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
1/IRE/002/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/IRE/003/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/IRE/004/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
2/IRE/006/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Kirkbampton</b>		
1/KBA/001/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/KBA/002/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy. Site has a poor relationship with existing settlement pattern and development would result in coalescence with Thurstonfield.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/KBA/003/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Bridgefoot / Little Clifton</b>		
1/LCB/002/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy. Site has a poor relationship with existing settlement pattern.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/LCB/003/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/LCB/006/R	Eastern portion of site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2015/0480). No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy.	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Newton Arlosh</b>		
1/NAR/001/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/NAR/002/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/NAR/003/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy. Site has poor relationship with existing settlement pattern.	SP3, SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Plumbland</b>		
2/PLU/002/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
<b>Tallentire</b>		
1/TAL/001/R	Site has been granted planning permission for residential development (2/2014/0408)	N/A
1/TAL/002/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the settlement hierarchy	EN1, EN2, EN3, NR1
1/TAL/003/R	No residential allocations proposed in this tier of the	EN1, EN2,

	<b>Issues generated by Stage 3 assessment</b>	<b>Conflict with SA Objectives</b>
	settlement hierarchy	EN3, NR1

Table 14: Sites discarded at the Stage 3 Sieve

## Detailed Site Appraisal (Reasonable Alternatives)







### Introduction

Drawing on the available evidence, a proforma has been completed for each Reasonable Alternative (RA) site. Four headings have been used to structure the proformas:

- **Site characteristics:** the site is introduced in broad terms in terms of features on-site, including boundary features.
- **Site context:** consideration is given to the way in which the site relates to the surrounding built and natural environments (where this might have implications for the achievement of sustainability objectives).
- **Constraints:** the identification any potential constraints that may impact on the developability of the site and/or its sustainability
- **Conclusions:** the primary aim was to establish the key site features or contextual issues that might suggest that the site in question performs relatively well (i.e. well relative to other site options for the settlement in question) or relatively poorly.
  - Where a notable constraint could potentially be addressed through design measures and/or infrastructure upgrades, this was highlighted.

The proformas are included in a separate technical document.

The Reasonable Alternative sites were assessed against the 16 SA objectives using the evidence and information collated for the proformas, including their performance against the indicators developed in Section 2.4 (Table 8). The results are presented in a colour coded tabular form:

	Conflicts with SA objective
	Conflicts with SA objective but with scope for mitigation
	Potential conflict with SA objective
	Potential to conflict with or support SA objective
	Potentially supports SA objective
	Supports SA objective

The results of the assessment are then summarised in the subsequent table, with an explanation for the performance against each of the SA objectives.

- **Red text** is used to highlight those sites whose development would conflict with an individual SA objective
- **Orange text** is used to highlight those sites whose development would or could conflict with an individual SA objective but mitigative measures can be secured
- **Green text** is used to highlight those sites whose development would support an individual SA objective



## Workington

### Housing Sites

A target of 1,979 homes has been established for Workington and as of 1 July 2016 there were 1,571 housing completions/commitments in the town, leaving a residual allocation target of 408 homes. Following the Stage 3 Sieve, a total of 9 Reasonable Alternative (RA) housing sites were identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name	Estimated Yield
RA1	1/WOR/002/R	Land East of Whitestiles	80
RA2	1/WOR/005/R	Land adjacent Coronation Avenue	150
RA3	1/WOR/050A/R & 053A/R	Land off Stainburn Road	120
RA4	1/WOR/051/R & 054/R	Land off Moor Road	25
RA5	1/WOR/056/R	Land off Main Road, Harrington	120
RA6	1/WOR/061M062/R	Land off Woodville Way, Harrington	70
RA7	1/WOR/064A/R	Land adjacent Seaton Road	100
RA8	1/WOR/073/M	Moorclose Sports Centre	35
RA9	3/WOR/084A/R	Former Southfield School	65

	RA1: 1/WOR/002/R Land East of Whitestiles	RA2: 1/WOR/005/R Land adjacent Coronation Avenue	RA3: 1/WOR/050A/R 1/WOR/053A/R Land off Stainburn Road	RA4: 1/WOR/051/R 1/WOR/054/R Land off Moor Road	RA5: 1/WOR/056/R Land off Main Road	RA6: 1/WOR/061M062/R Land off Woodville Way	RA7: 1/WOR/064A/R Land Opposite Yearl Rise	RA8: 1/WOR/073A/M Former Workington Leisure Centre	RA9: 3/WOR/084/R Former Southfield School
SP1									
SP2									
SP3									
SP4									
SP5									
SP6									
EN1									
EN2									
EN3									
NR1									
NR2									
NR3									
NR4									
EC1									
EC2									
EC3									

	Topic	Commentary
Social Progress (SP)	SP1: Democratic Participation	<b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP2: Accessibility	<b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP3: Decent Homes	<p>Some sites are located adjacent to potentially pollution development/sources that could adversely affect the residential amenity of future occupants as a result of noise</p> <p><b>1/WOR/050A/R [and 1/WOR/053A/R]</b> is located adjacent to a substantial electricity substation</p> <p><b>1/WOR/051/R [and 1/WOR/054/R]</b> is located adjacent to the A66 Stainburn by-pass.</p> <p><b>1/WOR/073A/M</b> is located adjacent to Workington Fire Station</p> <p><b>3/WOR/084/R</b> is located opposite Salterbeck Industrial Estate</p> <p>However these adverse impacts could be successfully mitigated against at the planning application stage</p>
	SP4: Skills and education	<b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of schools or further education facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP5: Health and well-being	<b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local health facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	<p><b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of arts and/or cultural facilities or they are accessible by public transport</p> <p><b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local sports and/or recreational facilities or they are accessible by public transport</p>
Environmental Protection (EN)	EN1: Biodiversity	<p>None of the sites would have direct impacts on internationally and nationally protected sites</p> <p>However <b>1/WOR/002/R</b> has hydrological connectivity to the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC</p> <p>In terms of protected species <b>1/WOR/056/R</b> has mature trees along edges of site with the potential to support bats, birds and red squirrels.</p>
	EN2: Landscape	<p>None of the sites lie within areas of high landscape sensitivity</p> <p>Development of all the sites would result in change to landscape character and incur visual</p>

		<p>impacts.</p> <p><b>1/WOR/064A/R</b> has the potential to incur a greater degree of landscape and or visual impact due to the elevated nature of the site and its topography</p>
	<p>EN3: Built Environment</p>	<p>Development of all the sites has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>However <b>1/WOR/073/M</b> and <b>3/WOR/084/R</b> are brownfield sites that have been cleared or are occupied by underused buildings, where there is potential to the visual deterioration.</p>
Management of natural resources (NR)	<p>NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p><b>1/WOR/002/R, 1/WOR/005/R, 1/WOR/050A/R [and 1/WOR/053A/R, 1/WOR/051/R [and 1/WOR/054/R, 1/WOR/056/R, 1/WOR/061M062/R and 1/WOR/064A/R</b> are all located in suburban locations where car dependency and levels of use of private transport is likely to higher</p>
	<p>NR2: Water quality and resources</p>	<p>None of the sites would have direct impacts on water quality and resources</p> <p>However <b>1/WOR/002/R</b> has hydrological connectivity to the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC</p>
	<p>NR3: Restore and protect land</p>	<p>Development of site <b>1/WOR/002/R, 1/WOR/005/R, 1/WOR/050A/R [and 1/WOR/053A/R, 1/WOR/051/R [and 1/WOR/054/R, 1/WOR/056/R, 1/WOR/061M062/R and 1/WOR/064A/R</b> would result in the loss of greenfield land</p> <p><b>1/WOR/073/M</b> and <b>3/WOR/084/R</b> are brownfield sites</p>
	<p>NR4: Manage mineral resources and minimise waste</p>	<p>Development of <b>all sites</b> could potentially increase the amount of household waste generated</p>
Economy and employment	<p>EC1: Job creation and retention</p>	<p>Development of <b>all sites</b> could potentially increase the number of job opportunities associated with construction</p>
	<p>EC2: Improving access to jobs</p>	<p><b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of strategic employment locations or they are accessible by public transport</p>
	<p>EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy</p>	<p>Development of <b>all sites</b> could potentially support local companies involved in the construction trades and supply chains</p>

## **Summary**

All the sites perform consistently well against the SA objectives, reflecting their urban location within the Principal Service Centre.

Development of sites 1/WOR/050A/R [and 1/WOR/053A/R], 1/WOR/051/R [and 1/WOR/054/R], 1/WOR/073A/M and 3/WOR/084/R may require mitigative measures to address amenity concerns, however the sources are conventional and ultimately do not prejudice the sustainability of the sites. Similarly, mitigation may be required to address biodiversity issues given that the bulk of sites constitute greenfield land.

The sites that perform most strongly overall are 1/WOR/073A/R and 3/WOR/084/R, which both constitute brownfield sites that are located centrally within the town. Therefore, they score highly with regards to restoring previously developed land and minimising greenhouse gas emissions.

## Employment Sites

A target of 54 hectares of employment land has been established for the Allerdale Plan Area. Given its role in the settlement hierarchy . the Principal Service Centre . and the location of the two key strategic employment sites, this is where the bulk of future employment development will be directed to. Following the sieving exercise, a total of 6 Reasonable Alternative (RA) employment sites were identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name
RA1	1/WOR/032/E	Land north of Port of Workington, Oldside
RA2	1/WOR/034A/E	Land at Oldside
RA3	1/WOR/046/E	Land off Jubilee Road
RA4	1/WOR/047/E	Land off Joseph Noble Road, Lillyhall East
RA5	1/WOR/048/E	Land off Hallwood Road, Lillyhall West
RA6	1/WOR/049A/E	Land north of Branthwaite Road

	RA1: 1/WOR/032/E Land north of Port of Workington, Oldside	RA2: 1/WOR/034A/E Land at Oldside	RA3: 1/WOR/046/E Land off Jubilee Road	RA4: 1/WOR/047/M Land off Joseph Noble Road, Lillyhall East	RA5: 11/WOR/048/M Land off Hallwood Road, Lillyhall West	RA6: 1/WOR/049A/M Land north of Branthwaite Road
SP1						
SP2						
SP3						
SP4						
SP5						
SP6						
EN1						
EN2						
EN3						
NR1						
NR2						
NR3						
NR4						
EC1						
EC2						
EC3						

	Topic	Commentary
Social Progress (SP)	SP1: Democratic Participation	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP2: Accessibility	<b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance or they are accessible by public transport.
	SP3: Decent Homes	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP4: Skills and education	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP5: Health and well-being	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
Environmental Protection (EN)	EN1: Biodiversity	None of the sites would have direct impacts on internationally and nationally protected sites Protected species Small Blue Butterfly are known to present along the Oldside coastal strip within which <b>1/WOR/032/E</b> and <b>1/WOR/034A/E</b> lie Protected species Hen Harriers are known to present within north Lillyhall within which <b>1/WOR/049A/M</b> lies <b>1/WOR/047/M</b> and <b>1/WOR/048/M</b> both lie in close proximity to wooded areas which potential to support bats and birds
	EN2: Landscape	None of the sites lie within areas of high landscape sensitivity Development of all the sites would result in change to landscape character and incur visual impacts. <b>1/WOR/049A/M</b> is considered to be an important gateway site
	EN3: Built Environment	Development of all the sites has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment.
Management of natural resources (NR)	NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions	<b>All sites</b> are all located in peripheral areas where car dependency and levels of use of private transport is likely to higher
	NR2: Water quality and resources	None of the sites would have direct impacts on water quality and resources
	NR3: Restore and protect land	Development of <b>all sites</b> would result in the loss of greenfield land
	NR4: Manage mineral resources and minimise waste	Development of <b>all sites</b> could potentially increase the amount of industrial waste generated

Economy and employment	EC1: Job creation and retention	It is assumed that business would choose to locate at <b>all sites</b> . Development of all the sites would directly increase the number of job opportunities
	EC2: Improving access to jobs	All sites are accessible by public transport Sites <b>1/WOR/032/E</b> and <b>1/WOR/034A/E</b> are located within an area where employment need is above average
	EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy	It is assumed that business would choose to locate at <b>all sites</b> . Development of all the sites would make a direct contribution to the strengthening of the local economy

## Summary

All the sites perform consistently well against the SA objectives, reflecting their urban location either within or adjacent to the Principal Service Centre. Consequently their accessibility is high.

















































Mitigation may be required to address biodiversity issues given that the bulk of sites constitute greenfield land, especially the sites at Oldside (1/WOR/032/E and 1/WOR/034A/E) and Lillyhall North (1/WOR/049A/E). The development of the latter site also has greater implications for visual landscape impact given its ~~gateway~~ location.

Given the sites are located within established strategic employment locations where there is market demand and latent need for job creation, they all perform strongly against economic objectives.

## Retail Sites

The Allerdale Retail Study (2015) identified capacity for additional convenience goods floor space (i.e. a medium-sized supermarket or discount food store) and capacity for additional comparison goods floor space within Workington. Following the sieving exercise, a total of 3 Reasonable Alternative (RA) retail sites were identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name
RA1	1/WOR/086/S	Central Car Park
RA2	1/WOR/030/S	Solway House
RA3	1/WOR/038/M	Land adjacent Dunmail Park

	RA1: 1/WOR/086/S Central Car Park	RA2: 1/WOR/030/S Solway House	RA3: 1/WOR/038/M Land adjacent Dunmail Park
SP1			
SP2			
SP3			
SP4			
SP5			
SP6			
EN1			
EN2			
EN3			
NR1			
NR2			
NR3			
NR4			
EC1			
EC2			
EC3			



	Topic	Commentary
Social Progress (SP)	SP1: Democratic Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA objective not relevant to retail sites and development</li> </ul>
	SP2: Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance or they are accessible by public transport.</li> </ul>
	SP3: Decent Homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA objective not relevant to retail sites and development</li> </ul>
	SP4: Skills and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA objective not relevant to retail sites and development</li> </ul>
	SP5: Health and well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA objective not relevant to retail sites and development</li> </ul>
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA objective not relevant to retail sites and development</li> </ul>
Environmental Protection (EN)	EN1: Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None of the sites would have direct impacts on internationally and nationally protected sites or species</li> </ul>
	EN2: Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None of the sites lie within areas of high landscape sensitivity</li> <li>Development of all the sites would result in change to landscape character and incur visual impacts</li> <li>Development of greenfield site <b>1/WOR/038/M</b> could potentially incur an adverse on landscape character</li> </ul>
	EN3: Built Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of all the sites has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment.</li> <li>Redevelopment of sites <b>1/WOR/086/S</b> and <b>1/WOR/30/S</b> with modern development is likely to result in an improvement in the quality of the local built environment</li> </ul>
Management of natural resources (NR)	NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of all the sites has the potential to impact on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>However, <b>1/WOR/086/S</b> is located within the defined town centre and therefore is highly accessible by public transport . and is within walking distance of the communities of central Workington</li> <li><b>1/WOR/30/S</b> and <b>1/WOR/038/M</b> are located in out of centre areas where car dependency and levels of use of private transport is likely to higher</li> </ul>
	NR2: Water quality and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None of the sites would have direct impacts on water quality and resources</li> </ul>
	NR3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1/WOR/030/M</b> and <b>1/WOR/086/S</b> are</li> </ul>

	Restore and protect land	brownfield sites and there redevelopment would minimise the loss of greenfield land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of <b>1/WOR/038/M</b> would result in the loss of greenfield land</li> </ul>
	NR4: Manage mineral resources and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of <b>all sites</b> could potentially increase the amount of industrial waste generated</li> </ul>
Economy and employment	EC1: Job creation and retention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is assumed that business would choose to locate at <b>all sites</b>. Development of all the sites would directly increase the number of job opportunities</li> </ul>
	EC2: Improving access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All sites are accessible by public transport</li> <li>• <b>All sites</b> are located within an area where employment need is above average</li> </ul>
	EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is assumed that business would choose to locate at <b>all sites</b>. Development of all the sites would make a direct contribution to the strengthening of the local economy</li> </ul>

## Summary

All the sites perform consistently well against the SA objectives, reflecting their urban location either within or adjacent to the Principal Service Centre. Consequently their accessibility is high.

The site that scores least well is 1/WOR/038/M given it is a greenfield site and located prominently adjacent to the A596. Mitigation may be required to address biodiversity and landscape impact issues. Along with 1/WOR/30/S it is also located out-of-centre.

Given the sites are located within or adjacent to the Principal Service Centre and the locus for retail within the Plan Area where there is market demand for retail sites and latent need for job creation, they all perform strongly against economic objectives.

## Gypsy and Traveller Sites

The Cumbria Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2013) identified the need for 10 permanent pitches in the short term and 10 transit pitches in the medium-long term in Allerdale. Following the sieving exercise, a total of 2 Reasonable Alternative (RA) Gypsy and Traveller sites were identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name
RA1	3/WOR/092/GT	Land adjacent St Helens Business Park
RA2	1/WOR/096/GT	Former caravan park, Oldside

	RA1: 1/WOR/092/GT Land adjacent St Helens Business Park	RA2: 1/WOR/096/GT Former caravan park, Oldside
SP1		
SP2		
SP3		
SP4		
SP5		
SP6		
EN1		
EN2		
EN3		
NR1		
NR2		
NR3		
NR4		
EC1		
EC2		
EC3		

	Topic	Commentary
Social Progress (SP)	SP1: Democratic Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport</li> </ul>
	SP2: Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport.</li> </ul>
	SP3: Decent Homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1/WOR/096/GT</b> is located in close proximity to a wind turbine</li> </ul>
	SP4: Skills and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of schools or further education facilities or they are accessible by public transport</li> </ul>
	SP5: Health and well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local health facilities or they are accessible by public transport</li> </ul>
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of arts and/or cultural facilities or they are accessible by public transport</li> <li>• All sites are either within reasonable walking distance of local sports and/or recreational facilities or they are accessible by public transport</li> </ul>
Environmental Protection (EN)	EN1: Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neither site would have direct impacts on internationally and nationally protected sites</li> <li>• <b>Both sites</b> lies within the Oldside coastal strip where protected species Small Blue Butterfly are known to present</li> </ul>
	EN2: Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Neither site</b> lies within areas of high landscape sensitivity and are unlikely to incur landscape and incur impacts.</li> </ul>
	EN3: Built Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of <b>both sites</b> has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment.</li> </ul>
Management of natural resources (NR)	NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Both sites</b> are all located in areas where car dependency and levels of use of private transport is likely to higher</li> </ul>
	NR2: Water quality and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neither site would have direct impacts on water quality and resources</li> </ul>
	NR3: Restore and protect land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of site <b>both sites</b> would result in the loss of greenfield land</li> </ul>
	NR4: Manage mineral resources and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially increase the amount of household waste generated</li> </ul>
Economy and	EC1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of <b>1/WOR/092/GT</b> would result in</li> </ul>

employment	Job creation and retention	the loss of a viable employment site that could create employment in the future
	EC2: Improving access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of strategic employment locations or they are accessible by public transport</li> </ul>
	EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of <b>1/WOR/092/GT</b> would result in the loss of a viable employment site that could potentially support the diversification and strengthening of the local economy in the future</li> </ul>

## Summary

Both sites perform consistently well against the SA objectives, reflecting their urban location either within or adjacent to the Principal Service Centre. Consequently their accessibility to services and facilities is high.

The site at Oldside is constrained by the presence of wind turbines, although the site lies outside of the prescribed topple distance zone. Mitigation may be required to address biodiversity issues on both sites, which are greenfield, particularly with regards to the Small Blue butterfly.

Overall the site that performs less strongly is 1/WOR/092/GT due to the fact that it is located adjacent to an existing employment site and therefore its development as a Gypsy and Traveller site would result in the permanent loss of a viable employment land that could be required in the future. Therefore it performs poorly against economic objectives.

## Maryport

### Housing Sites

A target of 656 homes has been established for Workington and as of 1 July 2016 there were 268 housing completions/commitments in the town, leaving a residual allocation target of 388 homes. Following the Stage 3 Sieve, a total of 5 Reasonable Alternative (RA) housing sites were identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name	Estimated Yield
RA1	1/MAR/008/R	Land adjacent Ritson Wharf	30
RA2	1/MAR/010/R	Land at Elizabeth Dock	50
RA3	1/MAR/013/R	Land at Maryport Marina	30
RA4	1/MAR/017A/R	Land adjacent Whitecroft	365
RA5	3/MAR/036/R	Land to the rear of Ellenfoot Drive	170

	RA1: 1/MAR/008/R Land adjacent Ritson Wharf	RA2: 1/MAR/010/R Land at Elizabeth Dock	RA3: 1/MAR/013/R Land at Maryport Marina	RA4: 1/MAR/017A/R Land adjacent Whitecroft	RA5: 3/MAR/036/R Land to the rear of Ellenfoot Drive
SP1					
SP2					
SP3					
SP4					
SP5					
SP6					
EN1					
EN2					
EN3					
NR1					
NR2					
NR3					
NR4					
EC1					
EC2					
EC3					

	Topic	Commentary
Social Progress (SP)	SP1: Democratic Participation	<b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP2: Accessibility	<b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport.
	SP3: Decent Homes	<b>All sites</b> are located in areas that would not be affected by potentially polluting development / sources that could adversely affect the residential amenity of future occupants
	SP4: Skills and education	<b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of schools or further education facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP5: Health and well-being	<b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local health facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	<b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of arts and/or cultural facilities or they are accessible by public transport <b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local sports and/or recreational facilities or they are accessible by public transport
Environmental Protection (EN)	EN1: Biodiversity	<b>1/MAR/008/R, 1/MAR/010/R and 1/MAR/013/R</b> are located in close proximity to the Maryport Harbour SSSI and therefore development of these sites has the potential to cause indirect adverse effects.
	EN2: Landscape	None of the sites lie within areas of high landscape sensitivity. <b>All sites</b> are located in areas where landscape impacts would be minimised.
	EN3: Built Environment	Development of all the sites has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment. <b>1/MAR/008/R, 1/MAR/010/R and 1/MAR/013/R</b> are located in close proximity heritage assets (listed buildings and conservation area) and therefore development of these sites has the potential to have adverse impacts
Management of natural resources (NR)	NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions	<b>1/MAR/017A/R</b> and <b>3/MAR/036/R</b> are located in suburban locations where car dependency and levels of use of private transport is likely to higher
	NR2: Water quality and resources	<b>None of the sites</b> would have direct impacts on water quality and resources.
	NR3: Restore and protect land	Development of sites <b>1/MAR/010/R, 1/MAR/013/R, 1/MAR/017A/R</b> and <b>3/MAR/036/R</b> would result in the loss of greenfield land

	NR4: Manage mineral resources and minimise waste	Development of <b>all the sites</b> could potentially increase the amount of household waste generated
Economy and employment	EC1: Job creation and retention	Development of <b>all the sites</b> could potentially increase the number of job opportunities associated with construction
	EC2: Improving access to jobs	<b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of strategic employment locations or they are accessible by public transport
	EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy	Development of <b>all the sites</b> could potentially support local companies involved in the construction trades and supply chains

## Summary

All the sites perform consistently well against the SA objectives, reflecting their urban location within a Key Service Centre. Their accessibility to essential and day-to-day services and facilities is high.

Mitigation may be required to address biodiversity issues given that the bulk of sites constitute greenfield land with particular emphasis on the sites located at the harbour, which lie close to an SSSI.

















The sites that perform most strongly overall are those located centrally within the harbour area, particularly 1/MAR/008/R which is brownfield site and therefore scores highly with regards to restoring previously developed land and minimising greenhouse gas emissions.



## Employment Sites

A target of 54 hectares of employment land has been established for the Allerdale Plan Area. Given its role in the settlement hierarchy . the largest Key Service Centre . a nominal amount of employment development will be directed to Maryport to meet local needs. Following the sieving exercise, 1 Reasonable Alternative (RA) employment site was identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name
RA1	1/MAR/009/E	Land at Hutton Place, Glasson Industrial Estate

	RA1: 1/MAR/009/E Land at Hutton Place, Glasson Industrial Estate
SP1	
SP2	
SP3	
SP4	
SP5	
SP6	
EN1	
EN2	
EN3	
NR1	
NR2	
NR3	
NR4	
EC1	
EC2	
EC3	

	Topic	Commentary
Social Progress (SP)	SP1: Democratic Participation	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP2: Accessibility	<b>The site</b> is within reasonable walking distance or they are accessible by public transport.
	SP3: Decent Homes	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP4: Skills and education	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP5: Health and well-being	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
Environmental Protection (EN)	EN1: Biodiversity	None of the sites would have direct impacts on internationally and nationally protected sites <b>The site</b> lies within the coastal strip where protected species Small Blue Butterfly are known to present
	EN2: Landscape	<b>The site</b> does not lie within areas of high landscape sensitivity Development of all the sites would result in change to landscape character and incur visual impacts.
	EN3: Built Environment	Development of all the sites has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment.
Management of natural resources (NR)	NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions	<b>The site</b> is located in peripheral areas where car dependency and levels of use of private transport is likely to be higher
	NR2: Water quality and resources	<b>The site</b> would not have direct impacts on water quality and resources
	NR3: Restore and protect land	Development of <b>the site</b> would result in the loss of greenfield land
	NR4: Manage mineral resources and minimise waste	Development of <b>the site</b> could potentially increase the amount of industrial waste generated
Economy and employment	EC1: Job creation and retention	It is assumed that business would choose to locate at <b>the site</b> . Development of all the sites would directly increase the number of job opportunities
	EC2: Improving access to jobs	<b>The site</b> is accessible by public transport and located within an area where employment need is above average
	EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy	It is assumed that business would choose to locate at <b>the site</b> . Development of the site would make a direct contribution to the strengthening of the local economy

## **Summary**

The site performs reasonably well against the SA objectives, reflecting its urban location adjacent to a Key Service Centre. Accessibility to the site is high as are nearby service and facilities located within central Maryport.

Mitigation may be required to address biodiversity issues given that the site constitutes greenfield land, and the potential presence of the Small Blue butterfly.

































Given the site is situated within established strategic employment location where there is market demand and latent need for job creation, it performs strongly against economic objectives.

## Cockermouth

### Employment Sites

A target of 54 hectares of employment land has been established for the Allerdale Plan Area. Given its role in the settlement hierarchy . the second largest Key Service Centre . and address concerns in relation to the sustainability of the town from an employment/industrial perspective, a nominal amount of employment development will be directed to Cockermouth to meet local needs. Following the sieving exercise, 2 Reasonable Alternative (RA) employment site was identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name
RA1	2/COC/019/M	Land at Low Road
RA2	3/COC/025/E	Land off Low Road

	RA1: 2/COC/019/M Land at Low Road	RA2: 3/COC/025/E Land off Low Road
SP1		
SP2		
SP3		
SP4		
SP5		
SP6		
EN1		
EN2		
EN3		
NR1		
NR2		
NR3		
NR4		
EC1		
EC2		
EC3		

	Topic	Commentary
<b>Social Progress (SP)</b>	SP1: Democratic Participation	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP2: Accessibility	<b>Both sites</b> are within reasonable walking distance or they are accessible by public transport.
	SP3: Decent Homes	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP4: Skills and education	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP5: Health and well-being	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
<b>Environmental Protection (EN)</b>	EN1: Biodiversity	<b>Both sites</b> have the potential to have indirect impacts on internationally and nationally protected sites as they lie in close proximity to the River Derwent SAC and SSSI  <b>2/COC/019/M</b> constitutes greenfield site that contains trees and therefore development of the site could adversely affect biodiversity interests. However any potential adverse impacts could be mitigated against.
	EN2: Landscape	<b>Both sites</b> do not lie within areas of high landscape sensitivity but their s would result in change to landscape character and incur visual impacts.  <b>2/COC/019/M</b> constitutes an important gateway site, with the group of trees contributing to the character of the area. The trees would need to be considered and safeguarded as part of any design proposals for the site
	EN3: Built Environment	Development of all the sites has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment.
<b>Management of natural resources (NR)</b>	NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions	<b>Both sites</b> are located centrally and therefore are accessible by sustainable and public transport modes. This will reduce the of car dependency and levels of use of private transport

	NR2: Water quality and resources	<b>Both sites</b> have the potential to have indirect impacts on water quality and resources as they lie in close proximity to the River Derwent SAC and SSSI
	NR3: Restore and protect land	Development of <b>2/COC/019/M</b> would result in the loss of greenfield land, whereas <b>3/COC/025/E</b> is a brownfield site
	NR4: Manage mineral resources and minimise waste	Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially increase the amount of industrial waste generated
<b>Economy and employment (EC)</b>	EC1: Job creation and retention	It is assumed that business would choose to locate at <b>both sites</b> . Development of all the sites would directly increase the number of job opportunities
	EC2: Improving access to jobs	<b>Both sites</b> are accessible by public transport and located within an area where employment need is above average
	EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy	It is assumed that business would choose to locate at <b>both sites</b> . Development of the site would make a direct contribution to the strengthening of the local economy

## Summary

Both sites perform reasonably well against the SA objectives, reflecting their urban location adjacent to a Key Service Centre. Accessibility to the sites is high as are nearby service and facilities located within central Cockermouth.

Mitigation may be required to address biodiversity issues on both sites given their potential to have indirect adverse impacts on the River Derwent SAC/SSSI. Additionally 2/COC/019/M is subject to landscape impact considerations given that the site incorporates mature trees that contribute to the character of the local area.

Given the site is situated within a location where there is historic market demand and need maintain the role of Cockermouth as an employment centre, it performs strongly against economic objectives.

## Aspatria

### Housing Sites

A target of 218 homes has been established for Workington and as of 1 July 2016 there were 59 housing completions/commitments in the town, leaving a residual allocation target of 158 homes. Following the Stage 3 Sieve, two Reasonable Alternative (RA) housing sites were identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name	Estimated Yield
RA1	1/ASP/004/R	Land adjacent Aspatria RUFC	60
RA2	1/MAR/006A/R	Land at Harriston Road	100

	RA1: 1/ASP/004/R Land adjacent Aspatria RUFC	RA2: 1/MAR/006A/R Land adjacent Harriston Road
SP1		
SP2		
SP3		
SP4		
SP5		
SP6		
EN1		
EN2		
EN3		
NR1		
NR2		
NR3		
NR4		
EC1		
EC2		
EC3		

	Topic	Commentary
<b>Social Progress (SP)</b>	SP1: Democratic Participation	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP2: Accessibility	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport. <b>Both sites</b> lie within 1200 metres from amenity green space
	SP3: Decent Homes	<b>Both sites</b> are located in areas that would not be affected by potentially polluting development / sources that could adversely affect the residential amenity of future occupants
	SP4: Skills and education	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of schools or further education facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP5: Health and well-being	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local health facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of arts and/or cultural facilities or they are accessible by public transport <b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local sports and/or recreational facilities or they are accessible by public transport
<b>Environmental Protection (EN)</b>	EN1: Biodiversity	None of the sites would have direct impacts on internationally and nationally protected sites <b>1/ASP/004/R</b> contains mature trees and <b>1/ASP/006A/R</b> has hedgerows along its boundaries and therefore both sites have the potential to support bats and birds
	EN2: Landscape	None of the sites lie within areas of high landscape sensitivity. <b>All sites</b> are located in areas where landscape impacts would be minimised.
	EN3: Built Environment	Development of both sites has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment.
<b>Management of natural resources (NR)</b>	NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions	<b>Both sites</b> are located in central locations that enables local services and facilities to be accessed by sustainable transport that could potentially minimise the level of car dependency



	NR2: Water quality and resources	<b>None of the sites</b> would have direct impacts on water quality and resources.
	NR3: Restore and protect land	Development of sites <b>both sites</b> and would result in the loss of greenfield land
	NR4: Manage mineral resources and minimise waste	Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially increase the amount of household waste generated
<b>Economy and employment (EC)</b>	EC1: Job creation and retention	Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially increase the number of job opportunities associated with construction
	EC2: Improving access to jobs	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of strategic employment locations or they are accessible by public transport
	EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy	Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially support local companies involved in the construction trades and supply chains

## Summary

















Both sites perform well against the SA objectives, reflecting their sustainable urban location adjacent to the existing built-up edge of a Key Service Centre. Accessibility to the sites is high as are nearby service and facilities located within central Aspatria.

Both sites constitute greenfield land and therefore, there is the potential for biodiversity interests to be adversely affected as a result of their development. However no significant biodiversity constraints have been identified and any impacts could be mitigated against. Neither site would incur significant adverse visual or landscape impacts.

## Employment Sites

A target of 54 hectares of employment land has been established for the Allerdale Plan Area. Given its role in the settlement hierarchy - a Key Service Centre - and strategic location along the A596, a nominal amount of employment development will be directed to Aspatria to meet local needs. Following the sieving exercise, one Reasonable Alternative (RA) employment site was identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name
RA1	3/ASP/014/E	Land at Aspatria Business Park

	RA1: 1/ASP/014/E Land at Aspatria Business Park
SP1	
SP2	
SP3	
SP4	
SP5	
SP6	
EN1	
EN2	
EN3	
NR1	
NR2	
NR3	
NR4	
EC1	
EC2	
EC3	

	Topic	Commentary
<b>Social Progress (SP)</b>	SP1: Democratic Participation	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP2: Accessibility	<b>The site</b> is within reasonable walking distance or they are accessible by public transport.
	SP3: Decent Homes	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP4: Skills and education	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP5: Health and well-being	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	SA objective not relevant to employment sites and development
<b>Environmental Protection (EN)</b>	EN1: Biodiversity	None of the sites would have direct impacts on internationally and nationally protected sites <b>The site</b> lies adjacent to woodland and therefore has the potential to have adverse impacts on woodland habitats and species
	EN2: Landscape	<b>The site</b> does not lie within areas of high landscape sensitivity although development of the entire site would result in change to landscape character and incur visual impacts.
	EN3: Built Environment	Development of all the sites has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment.
<b>Management of natural resources (NR)</b>	NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions	<b>The site</b> is located in a locations that enables local services and facilities to be accessed by sustainable transport that could potentially minimise the level of car dependency
	NR2: Water quality and resources	<b>The site</b> would not have direct impacts on water quality and resources
	NR3: Restore and protect land	Development of <b>the site</b> would result in the loss of greenfield land
	NR4: Manage mineral resources and minimise waste	Development of <b>the site</b> could potentially increase the amount of industrial waste generated

<b>Economy and employment (EC)</b>	EC1: Job creation and retention	It is assumed that business would choose to locate at <b>the site</b> . Development of all the sites would directly increase the number of job opportunities
	EC2: Improving access to jobs	<b>The site</b> is accessible by public transport and located within an area where employment need is above average
	EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy	It is assumed that business would choose to locate at <b>the site</b> . Development of the site would make a direct contribution to the strengthening of the local economy

## Summary

The sites perform reasonably well against the SA objectives, reflecting its urban location adjacent to a Key Service Centre. Accessibility to the site is high as are nearby service and facilities located within central Aspatia.

Mitigation may be required to address biodiversity issues on the site as it lies adjacent to a belt of mature trees that are likely to contain habitats and which also contribute to the character of the local area.

Given the need maintain the role of Aspatia as an employment centre and to create local employment opportunities, it performs strongly against economic objectives.

## Wigton

### Housing Sites

A target of 547 homes has been established for Workington and as of 1 July 2016 there were 385 housing completions/commitments in the town, leaving a residual allocation target of 162 homes. Following the Stage 3 Sieve, two Reasonable Alternative (RA) housing sites were identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name	Estimated Capacity
RA1	1/WIG012M013/M	Former Wigton Auction Mart	50
RA2	1/WIG/016/R	Land south of Lowmoor Road	200

	RA1: 1/WIG012M013/M Former Wigton Auction Mart	RA2: 1/WIG/016/R Land south of Lowmoor Road
SP1		
SP2		
SP3		
SP4		
SP5		
SP6		
EN1		
EN2		
EN3		
NR1		
NR2		
NR3		
NR4		
EC1		
EC2		
EC3		

	Topic	Commentary
<b>Social Progress (SP)</b>	SP1: Democratic Participation	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP2: Accessibility	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport. <b>Both sites</b> lie within 1200 metres from amenity green space
	SP3: Decent Homes	<b>Both sites</b> are located in areas that would not be affected by potentially polluting development / sources that could adversely affect the residential amenity of future occupants
	SP4: Skills and education	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of schools or further education facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP5: Health and well-being	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local health facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of arts and/or cultural facilities or they are accessible by public transport <b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local sports and/or recreational facilities or they are accessible by public transport
<b>Environmental Protection (EN)</b>	EN1: Biodiversity	None of the sites would have direct impacts on internationally and nationally protected sites <b>Both sites</b> are greenfield sites that contain mature trees and hedgerows therefore have the potential to support important wildlife habitats
	EN2: Landscape	None of the sites lie within areas of high landscape sensitivity. <b>All sites</b> are located in areas where landscape impacts would be minimised.
	EN3: Built Environment	Development of both sites has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment. <b>Both sites</b> lie adjacent to the conservation area and therefore their development has the potential to have adverse impacts on its character <b>Both sites</b> are at risk from both fluvial and surface water flooding
<b>Management of natural resources (NR)</b>	NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions	<b>Both sites</b> are located in central locations that enables local services and facilities to be accessed by sustainable transport that could potentially minimise the level of car dependency

	NR2: Water quality and resources	<b>Both sites</b> lie in close proximity to a watercourse and therefore their development has the potential to have adverse effects on water quality
	NR3: Restore and protect land	Development of sites <b>both sites</b> and would result in the loss of greenfield land
	NR4: Manage mineral resources and minimise waste	Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially increase the amount of household waste generated
<b>Economy and employment (EC)</b>	EC1: Job creation and retention	Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially increase the number of job opportunities associated with construction
	EC2: Improving access to jobs	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of strategic employment locations or they are accessible by public transport
	EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy	Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially support local companies involved in the construction trades and supply chains

## Summary

Both sites perform well against the SA objectives, reflecting their sustainable urban location within a Key Service Centre. Accessibility to the site is high as are nearby service and facilities located within central Wigton.

Both sites are subject to biodiversity, flooding and heritage constraints. However any potential adverse impacts could be prevented with appropriate mitigation. Site 1/WIG012M013/M represents a highly sustainable location within the town centre and its redevelopment for a mixed use of residential and employment would contribute to a number of SA objectives.

## Abbeytown

### Housing Sites

A target of 50 homes has been established for Abbeytown and as of 1 July 2016 there were 19 housing completions/commitments, leaving a residual allocation target of 31 homes. Following the Stage 3 Sieve, a total of 3 Reasonable Alternative (RA) housing sites were identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name	Estimated Capacity
RA1	1/ABB/002A/R	Land adjacent Abbey Road	30
RA2	1/ABB/003/R	Land at Abbey Farm	10
RA3	1/ABB/004/R	Land to the south of Friars Green	75

	RA1: 1/ABB/002A/R Land adjacent Abbey Road	RA2: 1/ABB/003/R Land at Abbey Farm	RA3: 1/ABB/004/R Land to the south of Friars Garth
SP1			
SP2			
SP3			
SP4			
SP5			
SP6			
EN1			
EN2			
EN3			
NR1			
NR2			
NR3			
NR4			
EC1			
EC2			
EC3			



	Topic	Commentary
<b>Social Progress (SP)</b>	SP1: Democratic Participation	<b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP2: Accessibility	<b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport.  <b>All sites</b> lie within 1200 metres from amenity green space
	SP3: Decent Homes	<b>All sites</b> are located in areas that would not be affected by potentially polluting development / sources that could adversely affect the residential amenity of future occupants
	SP4: Skills and education	<b>All sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest secondary schools, and further education facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	SP5: Health and well-being	<b>All sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest health facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	<b>All sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest arts and/or cultural facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.  <b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local sports and/or recreational facilities.
<b>Environmental Protection (EN)</b>	EN1: Biodiversity	Development of <b>all the sites</b> has the potential to have impacts on biodiversity but these can be mitigated.  <b>None of the sites</b> have been identified as having adverse direct impacts on biodiversity in terms of protected sites and/or species.
	EN2: Landscape	None of the sites lie within areas of high landscape sensitivity.  <b>All sites</b> are located in areas where landscape impacts would be minimised.
	EN3: Built Environment	Development of both sites has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment.  Development of <b>all the sites</b> has the potential to have impacts on the significance of Holme

		<p>Cultram Abbey . a Grade 1 Listed</p> <p><b>1/ABB/004/R</b> is at risk from fluvial and surface water flooding</p>
<b>Management of natural resources (NR)</b>	<p>NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p><b>All sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest railway station. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.</p> <p>However it is acknowledged that <b>all sites</b> are located in a rural area which does increase the level of car use and dependency.</p>
	<p>NR2: Water quality and resources</p>	<p><b>All the sites</b> are located close to a watercourse and therefore have the potential to have adverse effects on water quality but these can be mitigated.</p>
	<p>NR3: Restore and protect land</p>	<p>Development of sites <b>all sites</b> and would result in the loss of greenfield land</p>
	<p>NR4: Manage mineral resources and minimise waste</p>	<p><b>All sites</b> are remote from the nearest recycling facilities however this can be mitigated.</p> <p>Development of <b>all sites</b> could potentially increase the amount of household waste generated</p>
<b>Economy and employment (EC)</b>	<p>EC1: Job creation and retention</p>	<p><b>1/ABB/002A/R</b> is partially covered by a saved employment allocation. However the site has not been developed and is proposed for de-allocation.</p> <p>Development of <b>all sites</b> could potentially increase the number of job opportunities associated with construction</p>
	<p>EC2: Improving access to jobs</p>	<p>The proposed de-allocation of the employment site in the village would render all sites beyond reasonable walking distance of a strategic employment site/centre. However <b>all sites</b> are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.</p>
	<p>EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy</p>	<p>Development of <b>all sites</b> could potentially support local companies involved in the construction trades and supply chains</p>

## Summary

The sites perform relatively equally against the majority of SA objectives, taking into account public transport links that facilitate access to the wider range of services and facilities located within Sillioth and Wigton.

As all three sites are greenfield sites they are subject to similar biodiversity constraints, potentially hosting important wildlife habitats . particularly, within and adjacent to hedgerows. The sites are also subject to heritage constraints and their development could potentially have adverse effects on the setting of the nearby Grade 1 Listed Holme Cultram Abbey.

Site 1/ABB/004/R performs slightly less well than the other two sites overall as it is also at risk from fluvial and surface water flooding associated with the watercourse that traverses it.

## Broughton (Great Broughton and Little Broughton)

### Housing Sites

A target of 125 homes has been established for Broughton (Great Broughton and Little Broughton) and as of 1 July 2016 there were 70 housing completions/commitments, leaving a residual allocation target of 55 homes. Following the Stage 3 Sieve, a total of 2 Reasonable Alternative (RA) housing sites were identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name
RA1	1/BRN/004/R	Land north of Broughton Park
RA2	1/BRN/007/R	Land at Rose Farm

	RA1: 1/BRN/004/R Land north of Broughton Park	RA2: 1/BRN/007/R Land at Rose Farm
SP1		
SP2		
SP3		
SP4		
SP5		
SP6		
EN1		
EN2		
EN3		
NR1		
NR2		
NR3		
NR4		
EC1		
EC2		
EC3		

	Topic	Commentary
Social Progress (SP)	SP1: Democratic Participation	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP2: Accessibility	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport. <b>All sites</b> lie within 1200 metres from amenity green space
	SP3: Decent Homes	<b>Both sites</b> are located in areas that would not be affected by potentially polluting development / sources that could adversely affect the residential amenity of future occupants
	SP4: Skills and education	<b>Both sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest secondary schools, and further education facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	SP5: Health and well-being	<b>Both sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest health facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	<b>Both sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest arts and/or cultural facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport. <b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local sports and/or recreational facilities.
Environmental Protection (EN)	EN1: Biodiversity	<b>Both sites</b> have the potential to have adverse impacts on the River Derwent SAC however these can be mitigated.  <b>1/BRN/004/R</b> lies within close proximity to a County Wildlife Site however any potential adverse impacts can be mitigated.  <b>Both sites</b> have been identified as having the potential to support protected species. both Great Crested Newts and Bats however any potential adverse impacts can be mitigated.
	EN2: Landscape	None of the sites lie within areas of high landscape sensitivity.  <b>Both sites</b> are located on elevated rising land and therefore their development will incur landscape and visual impacts. However the effects are considered to be minor adverse.
	EN3: Built Environment	Development of both sites has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment.

Management of natural resources (NR)	NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions	<b>Both sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest railway station. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.  However it is acknowledged that <b>both sites</b> are located in a rural area which does increase the level of car use and dependency.
	NR2: Water quality and resources	<b>Both sites</b> are located close to a watercourse and therefore have the potential to have adverse effects on water quality but these can be mitigated.
	NR3: Restore and protect land	Development of sites both <b>sites</b> and would result in the loss of greenfield land
	NR4: Manage mineral resources and minimise waste	<b>Both sites</b> are remote from the nearest recycling facilities however this can be mitigated.  Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially increase the amount of household waste generated
Economy and employment	EC1: Job creation and retention	Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially increase the number of job opportunities associated with construction
	EC2: Improving access to jobs	<b>Both sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of a strategic employment site/centre. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy	Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially support local companies involved in the construction trades and supply chains

## Summary

The sites perform relatively equally against the majority of SA objectives, taking into account public transport links that facilitate access to the wider range of services and facilities located within Workington and Cockermouth.

The sites are subject to biodiversity constraints; both have potential pathways to the River Derwent SAC/SSSI and their development could potentially have adverse effects on the ecological interests of these sites. As both sites are greenfield sites they are also likely to host important wildlife habitats . particularly, within and adjacent to hedgerows.

Both sites are also located on elevated and rising land and therefore their development would incur landscape and visual impacts. However given the form of the settlement and its valley topography, it is not considered that the impact would be significantly adverse.

## Flimby

### Housing Sites

A target of 80 homes has been established for Flimby and as of 1 July 2016 there were 27 housing completions/commitments, leaving a residual allocation target of 53 homes. Following the Stage 3 Sieve, a total of 2 Reasonable Alternative (RA) housing sites were identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name
RA1	3/FLI/008/R	Land adjacent Towassen
RA2	3/FLI/012/R	Land off Elm Avenue

	RA1: 3/FLI/008/R Land adjacent Towassen	RA2: 3/FLI/012/R Land off Elm Avenue
SP1		
SP2		
SP3		
SP4		
SP5		
SP6		
EN1		
EN2		
EN3		
NR1		
NR2		
NR3		
NR4		
EC1		
EC2		
EC3		

	Topic	Commentary
<b>Social Progress (SP)</b>	SP1: Democratic Participation	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP2: Accessibility	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport. <b>Both sites</b> lie within 1200 metres of amenity green space
	SP3: Decent Homes	The turbines sited at Flimby Brow lie to the north of <b>3/FLI/008/R</b> and therefore, any future development could be affected by noise. However this potential impact could be appropriately mitigated.
	SP4: Skills and education	<b>Both sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest secondary schools, and further education facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	SP5: Health and well-being	<b>Both sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest health facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	<b>Both sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest arts and/or cultural facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport. <b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local sports and/or recreational facilities.
<b>Environmental Protection (EN)</b>	EN1: Biodiversity	Both sites are greenfield sites and their development would have implications for biodiversity.  <b>3/FLI/000/R</b> lies within close proximity to an Ancient Woodland and County Wildlife Site and therefore, is likely to contain important wildlife habitats. However any potential adverse impacts can be mitigated at the development design stage.
	EN2: Landscape	None of the sites lie within areas of high landscape sensitivity.  <b>3/FLI/000/R</b> is located on elevated rising land and therefore their development will incur landscape and visual impacts. However the effects are considered to be minor adverse.



	EN3: Built Environment	Development of both sites has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment.  <b>3/FLI/012/R</b> is subject to surface water flooding associated with run-off from the elevated land to the east.
<b>Management of natural resources (NR)</b>	NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions	<b>Both sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest railway station. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.  However it is acknowledged that <b>both sites</b> are located in a rural area which does increase the level of car use and dependency.
	NR2: Water quality and resources	<b>Neither site</b> would have direct impacts on water quality and resources.
	NR3: Restore and protect land	Development of <b>both sites</b> and would result in the loss of greenfield land
	NR4: Manage mineral resources and minimise waste	<b>Both sites</b> are remote from the nearest recycling facilities however this can be mitigated.  Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially increase the amount of household waste generated
<b>Economy and employment</b>	EC1: Job creation and retention	Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially increase the number of job opportunities associated with construction
	EC2: Improving access to jobs	<b>Both sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of a strategic employment site/centre. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy	Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially support local companies involved in the construction trades and supply chains

## Summary

The sites perform relatively equally against the majority of SA objectives, taking into account public transport links that facilitate access to the wider range of services and facilities located within Workington and Maryport.

As the sites are greenfield they are subject to biodiversity constraints; however 3/FLI/009/R lies adjacent to particularly sensitive ecological locations . an Ancient Woodland and

County Wildlife Site. However the impacts of the development of these sites could be managed through appropriate mitigative measures.

3/FLI/009/R is also located on elevated and rising land and therefore development of this site would be more prominent on the landscape and makes mitigative measures less effective. 3/FLI/012/R is prone to surface water flooding associated with run-off from the elevated land to the east, however this could be resolved via on site mitigation

## Kirkbride

### Housing Sites

A target of 90 homes has been established for Kirkbride and as of 1 July 2016 there were 39 housing completions/commitments, leaving a residual allocation target of 51 homes. Following the Stage 3 Sieve, a total of 2 Reasonable Alternative (RA) housing sites were identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name
RA1	1/KBR/002A/R	Land off West Lane
RA2	3/KBR/010/R	Land adjacent Lynholme

	RA1: 1/KBR/002A/R Land off West Lane	RA2: 3/KBR/010/R Land adjacent Lynholme
SP1		
SP2		
SP3		
SP4		
SP5		
SP6		
EN1		
EN2		
EN3		
NR1		
NR2		
NR3		
NR4		
EC1		
EC2		
EC3		

	Topic	Commentary
Social Progress (SP)	SP1: Democratic Participation	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP2: Accessibility	<b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport. <b>Both sites</b> lie within 1200 metres of amenity green space
	SP3: Decent Homes	<b>Both sites</b> are located in areas that would not be affected by potentially polluting development / sources that could adversely affect the residential amenity of future occupants
	SP4: Skills and education	<b>Both sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest secondary schools, and further education facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	SP5: Health and well-being	<b>Both sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest health facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	<b>Both sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest arts and/or cultural facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport. <b>Both sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local sports and/or recreational facilities.
Environmental Protection (EN)	EN1: Biodiversity	<b>Both sites</b> lie within close proximity to a SSSI and SAC and therefore have the potential for significant effects. However mitigation can be secured to negate these.  <b>Neither site</b> has been identified as having adverse direct impacts on protected species.
	EN2: Landscape	<b>Both sites</b> lie within close proximity to the Solway Coast AONB and therefore their development could potentially have impacts on its setting.
	EN3: Built Environment	Development of both sites has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment.  <b>Both sites</b> are at risk of both fluvial and surface water flooding. However mitigation can be secured to negate these risks.
Management of natural resources (NR)	NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions	<b>Both sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest railway station. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public

		transport.  However it is acknowledged that <b>both sites</b> are located in a rural area which does increase the level of car use and dependency.
	NR2: Water quality and resources	<b>Both sites</b> are located close to a watercourse and therefore have the potential to have adverse effects on water quality but these can be mitigated.
	NR3: Restore and protect land	Development of <b>both sites</b> and would result in the loss of greenfield land
	NR4: Manage mineral resources and minimise waste	<b>Both sites</b> are remote from the nearest recycling facilities however this can be mitigated.  Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially increase the amount of household waste generated
Economy and employment	EC1: Job creation and retention	Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially increase the number of job opportunities associated with construction
	EC2: Improving access to jobs	<b>Both sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of a strategic employment site/centre. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy	Development of <b>both sites</b> could potentially support local companies involved in the construction trades and supply chains

## Summary

Both sites perform relatively equally against the majority of SA objectives, taking into account public transport links that facilitate access to the wider range of services and facilities located within Wigton.

As the sites are greenfield they are subject to biodiversity constraints; however both sites lie adjacent to particularly sensitive ecological locations . an SSSI and SAC. The sites have indirect pathways and their development could potentially have adverse effects. However the impacts of the development of these sites could be managed through appropriate mitigative measures.

Both sites lie within close proximity to the Solway Coast AONB and therefore lie within landscape locations that are sensitive to development. However the impacts of the development of these sites could be managed through appropriate mitigative measures.

## Prospect

### Housing Sites

A target of 50 homes has been established for Prospect and as of 1 July 2016 there were 28 housing completions/commitments, leaving a residual allocation target of 22 homes. Following the Stage 3 Sieve, a 1 Reasonable Alternative (RA) housing site was identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name
RA1	1/PRO/001A/R	Land to the rear of Bank House

	RA1: 1/PRO/001A/R Land to the rear of Bank House
SP1	
SP2	
SP3	
SP4	
SP5	
SP6	
EN1	
EN2	
EN3	
NR1	
NR2	
NR3	
NR4	
EC1	
EC2	
EC3	

	Topic	Commentary
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Social Progress (SP)	SP1: Democratic Participation	<b>The site</b> is either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP2: Accessibility	<b>The site</b> is either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport. <b>The sites</b> lie within 1200 metres from amenity green space
	SP3: Decent Homes	<b>The site</b> is located in areas that would not be affected by potentially polluting development / sources that could adversely affect the residential amenity of future occupants
	SP4: Skills and education	<b>The site</b> is beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest secondary schools, and further education facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	SP5: Health and well-being	<b>The site</b> is beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest health facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	<b>The site</b> is beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest arts and/or cultural facilities However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport. <b>The site</b> is either within reasonable walking distance of local sports and/or recreational facilities.
Environmental Protection (EN)	EN1: Biodiversity	<b>The site</b> is a greenfield site and its development would have implications for biodiversity.
	EN2: Landscape	<b>The site</b> does not lie within an area of high landscape sensitivity. <b>The site</b> is located in area where landscape impacts would be minimised.
	EN3: Built Environment	Development of the site has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment.
Management of natural resources (NR)	NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions	<b>The site</b> is beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest railway station. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.  However it is acknowledged that <b>the site</b> is located in a rural area which does increase the level of car use and dependency.
	NR2: Water quality and resources	<b>The site</b> would not have direct impacts on water quality and resources.
	NR3: Restore and protect land	Development of <b>the site</b> and would result in the loss of greenfield land
	NR4:	<b>The site</b> is remote from the nearest recycling

	Manage mineral resources and minimise waste	facilities however this can be mitigated. Development of <b>the site</b> could potentially increase the amount of household waste generated
Economy and employment (EC)	EC1: Job creation and retention	Development of <b>the site</b> could potentially increase the number of job opportunities associated with construction
	EC2: Improving access to jobs	<b>The site</b> is beyond reasonable walking distance of a strategic employment site/centre. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy	Development of <b>the site</b> could potentially support local companies involved in the construction trades and supply chains

## Summary

The site performs well against the majority of SA objectives, taking into account public transport links that facilitate access to the wider range of services and facilities located within Maryport and Aspatria.

The site is greenfield and therefore subject to biodiversity constraints; field hedgerows may contain important wildlife habitats. However the impacts of the development of this site could be managed through appropriate mitigative measures.

Taking into account local topography, the site is located in an area of the village where landscape and visual impacts will be minimised.



## Thursby

### Housing Sites

A target of 120 homes has been established for Thursby and as of 1 July 2016 there were 72 housing completions/commitments, leaving a residual allocation target of 48 homes. Following the Stage 3 Sieve, a total of 2 Reasonable Alternative (RA) housing sites were identified.

	Site Reference	Site Name
RA1	1/THU/007A/R	Land to the north of The Steadings
RA2	1/THU/006/R	Land to the south of Matty Lonning
RA3	2/THU/015/R	Land at Evening Hill

	RA1: 1/THU/007A/R Land to the north of The Steadings	RA2: 1/THU/006/R Land to the south of Matty Lonning	RA3: 2/THU/015/R Land at Evening Hill
SP1			
SP2			
SP3			
SP4			
SP5			
SP6			
EN1			
EN2			
EN3			
NR1			
NR2			
NR3			
NR4			
EC1			
EC2			
EC3			

	Topic	Commentary
<b>Social Progress (SP)</b>	SP1: Democratic Participation	<b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport
	SP2: Accessibility	<b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local community facilities or they are accessible by public transport.
	SP3: Decent Homes	<b>All sites</b> are located in areas that would not be affected by potentially polluting development / sources that could adversely affect the residential amenity of future occupants
	SP4: Skills and education	<b>All sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest secondary schools, and further education facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	SP5: Health and well-being	<b>All sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest health facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	SP6: Vibrant and inclusive communities	<b>All sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest arts and/or cultural facilities. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport. <b>All sites</b> are either within reasonable walking distance of local sports and/or recreational facilities.
<b>Environmental Protection (EN)</b>	EN1: Biodiversity	<b>All sites</b> are greenfield and their development has the potential to have adverse impacts on biodiversity but these can be mitigated.
	EN2: Landscape	<b>None of the sites</b> lie within areas of high landscape sensitivity and their development is unlikely to incur significant adverse landscape/visual impacts.
	EN3: Built Environment	Development of both sites has the potential to have either positive or negative effects on the quality of the built environment.
<b>Management of natural resources (NR)</b>	NR1: Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions	<b>All sites</b> are beyond reasonable walking distance of the nearest railway station. However the sites are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.  However it is acknowledged that <b>all sites</b> are located in a rural area which does increase the level of car use and dependency.
	NR2: Water quality and resources	<b>All the sites</b> are located close to a watercourse and therefore have the potential to have adverse effects on water quality but these can be mitigated.
	NR3:	Development of sites <b>all sites</b> and would result in

	Restore and protect land	the loss of greenfield land
	NR4: Manage mineral resources and minimise waste	<b>All sites</b> are remote from the nearest recycling facilities however this can be mitigated.  Development of <b>all sites</b> could potentially increase the amount of household waste generated
<b>Economy and employment (EC)</b>	EC1: Job creation and retention	Development of <b>all sites</b> could potentially increase the number of job opportunities associated with construction
	EC2: Improving access to jobs	The proposed de-allocation of the employment site in the village would render all sites beyond reasonable walking distance of a strategic employment site/centre. However <b>all sites</b> are located close to a regular bus route and therefore they are accessible by public transport.
	EC3: Diversify and strengthen economy	Development of <b>all sites</b> could potentially support local companies involved in the construction trades and supply chains

## Summary

The sites perform relatively equally against the majority of SA objectives, taking into account public transport links that facilitate access to the wider range of services and facilities located within Wigton and Carlisle.

The sites are all greenfield and as such, likely to host important wildlife habitats . particularly, within and adjacent to field hedgerows. However any potential impacts could be addressed with appropriate mitigation.

The sites are also located close to watercourses and their development has the potential to have indirect adverse effects on water quality. However these could be addressed with appropriate mitigation.

### 3.2.2 Policy Options

#### Housing

#### SA1: Housing Growth in the Local Service Centres

##### Introduction

A cumulative housing growth target of up to 20% - equating to 1,094 dwellings - was identified for the Local Service Centre tier of the settlement hierarchy in the Local Plan (Part 1). The decision regarding the distribution of this growth between the individual Local Service Centre villages was devolved to the Site Allocations document (Part 2).

##### Policy Options

##### Option 1: Assign housing growth based on settlement size, demand and environmental and infrastructure capacity

Settlement	Housing growth target
Abbeytown	50
Allonby	20
Brigham	90
Broughton (Great Broughton & Little Broughton)	125
Broughton Moor	95
Dearham	230
Flimby	80
Great Clifton	80
Kirkbride	90
Prospect	50
Thursby	120

The Option 1 growth targets take into account both the capacity of Local Service Centre villages to deliver additional housing (in terms of constraints and market demand) and also their roles within the localities they sit. On these bases, the targets for Allonby, Abbeytown, Broughton (Great Broughton & Little Broughton) and Flimby have all been significantly revised downwards. Conversely the targets have been revised upwards in Dearham, Kirkbride, Prospect and Thursby.

Option 1 results in the delivery of 1030 dwellings within the Local Service Centre tier, against the target of 1094 set out in the Local Plan (Part 1) - a deficit of 64 dwellings. This will be compensated for by a corresponding increasing the target for the Principal Service Centre from 1915 dwellings to 1979.

##### Option 2: Distribute growth evenly between the settlements

Settlement	Housing growth target
Abbeytown	99

Allonby	99
Brigham	99
Broughton (Great Broughton & Little Broughton)	99
Broughton Moor	99
Dearham	99
Flimby	99
Great Clifton	99
Kirkbride	99
Prospect	99
Thursby	99

Option 2 involves the housing growth being split evenly between the 11 individual settlements resulting in each settlement having a growth target of 99 dwellings. This was considered to be the most equitable approach to meet the target of 1094 set out in the Local Plan (Part 1).

Option 3: Distribute growth based on settlement size

<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Housing growth target</b>
Abbeytown	83
Allonby	66
Brigham	73
Broughton (Great Broughton & Little Broughton)	183
Broughton Moor	82
Dearham	184
Flimby	185
Great Clifton	65
Kirkbride	49
Prospect	34
Thursby	88

Option 3 involves the housing growth being apportioned based on settlement size and would result in a range of growth targets between settlements ranging from 34 dwellings in Prospect to 185 dwellings in Flimby. This was considered to be the most simple and transparent approach to meet the target of 1094 set out in the Local Plan (Part 1).

### **Sustainability Appraisal**

The results of the assessment of the three policy options against the SA objectives are provided in Appendix 3. In summary, in assigning housing growth based on settlement size, demand and environmental and infrastructure capacity Option 1 performs strongly against environmental objectives. Conversely by suppressing housing growth in constrained areas it performs less strongly against social objectives relating to providing housing to meet local needs and creating mixed and balanced communities.

Options 2 and Option 3 perform less strongly against the environmental objectives and did not perform significantly better against the social objectives. Therefore, Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable approach.

## **SA2: Housing Growth in the Limited Growth and Infill and Rounding Off Villages**

### **Introduction**

A cumulative housing growth target of up to 6% - equating to 328 dwellings - was identified for the Limited Growth and Infill and Rounding Off Villages tiers of the settlement hierarchy in the Local Plan (Part 1).

In addition to allocating and designating sites, a key task of the Local Plan (Part 2) is to review the settlement boundaries for the Limited Growth Villages. The review is particularly important in this tier as the settlement boundaries not only manages development by acting as the dividing line between the built up area of the settlement and the surrounding countryside, but also provides the opportunities for small-scale housing development. Therefore specifying the levels of growth within the Limited Growth Villages provides a basis for this review.

### **Policy Options**

#### **Option 1: Limited Growth Villages receive 4% of the total housing growth; Infill and Rounding Off Villages receive 2%**

Option 1 acknowledges the distinction between the Limited Growth Villages and Infill and Rounding Off Villages sustainable locations for very small scale development. In this option, small scale development is deemed to constitute 4% and very small scale development 2%.

#### **Option 2: Limited Growth Villages receive 5% of the total housing growth; Infill and Rounding Off Villages receive 1%**

Option 2 acknowledges the distinction between the Limited Growth Villages and Infill and Rounding Off Villages sustainable locations for very small scale development. In this option, small scale development is deemed to constitute 5% and very small scale development 1%.

#### **Option 3: Limited Growth Villages receive 3% of the total housing growth; Infill and Rounding Off Villages receive 3%**

Option 3 gives less weight to the distinction between the Limited Growth Villages and Infill and Rounding Off Villages set out in the Local Plan (Part 1) and apportions housing growth evenly.

### **Sustainability Appraisal**

The results of the assessment of the three policy options against the SA objectives are provided in Appendix 3. In summary, in assigning housing growth based the distinction between the Limited Growth Villages and Infill and Rounding Off Villages and their relative capacities for growth, Option 1 performs strongly against environmental objectives. On this basis Option 2 and Option 3 perform less strongly as they would be likely to result in disproportionate levels of growth occurring, which could have adverse effects on landscape character and biodiversity assets. Therefore, Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable approach.

## **SA3: Managed release of allocated sites**

### **Introduction**

Policy S3 of the Local Plan (Part 1) sets out a housing growth target of 5,471 dwellings. This will be met, primarily, by site allocations. However there is a risk that if left undirected the delivery of allocated sites identified in Part 2 will be driven by market forces, resulting in undersupply in certain parts of the Plan area where housing markets are less buoyant. This would have implications for the delivery of the spatial strategy, aspirations for the regeneration of brownfield sites and the fulfilment of the strategic objectives set out in Part 1.

### **Policy Options**

#### **Option 1: Manage the release of allocated sites using a sequential banding approach**

Option 1 involves the creation of three sequential bandings, with sites being assigned their bandings based on an assessment of their deliverability and the need to secure a steady and even geographical supply of sites across the Plan area. However the option enables allocated sites to be released in advance of their sequential banding in the event of the emergence of a housing supply shortfall or a lack of delivery within individual localities

#### **Option 2: Manage the release sites according to a phasing regime based on fixed time periods**

Option 2 involved releasing allocated sites according to a more traditional phasing regime based on three fixed time periods across the plan period . i.e. 2017-2021, 2021-2025, 2025-2029). Sites would only be released available for development within their prescribed period.

#### **Option 3: Do not include a policy governing the release of allocated sites**

Option 3 would be not include a policy to manage the release of allocated housing sites and let market forces to dictate the sequence in which they are developed. The option would enable the house builders to select the sites they wish to develop and deliver unimpeded.

### **Sustainability Appraisal**

In managing the release of allocated housing sites Option 1 and Option 2 both seek to ensure even delivery and geographical distribution of housing across the Plan Period and therefore perform well against social objectives. By leaving delivery to market forces Option 3 would be unlikely to secure even distribution as development would be likely to occur in the higher value areas and therefore it performs less well. By releasing sites according to fixed time periods Option 2 was regarded as insufficiently flexible and may potentially inhibit housing supply and choice for local communities. Option 1 was therefore considered to be the most sustainable approach.



## **SA 4: Reserve Housing sites**

### **Introduction**

The Council expects to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable housing land and meet the growth target set out in Policy S3 of the Local Plan (Part 1) from allocated sites. However there is a possibility that allocated sites may not come forward as anticipated. Should this scenario arise there is a risk that the Council may not be able to demonstrate a 5 year supply of deliverable housing land, thereby rendering housing supply policies out-of-date. Furthermore national planning guidance requires that local planning authorities produce local plans incorporating sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change.

### **Policy Options**

#### **Option 1: Identify reserve housing sites**

Option 1 involves the identification of a reserve supply of housing sites to provide contingency and flexibility. These reserve sites would be released in the event of an unanticipated shortfall in housing supply in order to ensure that that housing growth target set out in Policy S3 of the Local Plan (Part 1) is met.

#### **Option 2: Do not identify reserve housing sites**

The identification of reserve sites is not a mandatory requirement in national planning policy and therefore a decision to do so by a local planning authority is elective. The approach with Option 2 is to rely solely on the allocated sites to meet the growth target set out in Policy S3 of the Local Plan (Part 1).

### **Sustainability Appraisal**

In identifying reserve sites Option 1 would provide the contingency to boost housing supply should allocated sites fail to come forward and a shortfall emerges during the Plan Period. Consequently it performs strongly against the social objectives relating to providing housing to meet local needs and creating mixed and balanced communities. It also performs well against environmental objectives insofar as ensuring that housing supply is both maintained and plan led thereby avoiding a developer-led scenario in which development pressure is directed to high-value market areas of greater biodiversity and landscape sensitivity.

Option 2 could potentially result in the Council being exposed to the risk of developments of the wrong scale and in areas considered unsuitable by the Council being granted planning permission as a consequence of having a shortfall against their five-year supply requirement. Consequently, it performs less strongly in relation to these social and environmental objectives and therefore, Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable approach.

## **SA 5: Affordable Housing**

### **Introduction**

Evidence from the Allerdale Housing Study (2016) indicates that Allerdale is ranked the third least affordable District in Cumbria with an average of house price to income ratio of 5:1. Consequently, the delivery of affordable housing is a key objective of the local plan and priority of the council plan. The majority of affordable housing that is built in the plan area is delivered as part of new development and therefore, planning policies have a central delivery role.

Policy S8 was adopted in July 2014 as part of the Local Plan (Part 1). Since then a number of changes have been introduced at national level that now require a partial review of the current policy approach set out in Policy S8.

### **Policy Options**

#### **Option 1: Adopt the national threshold for the provision of affordable housing and revised tenure split based on the Councils 2016 Housing Needs Survey**

Option 1 involves a revision to the current policy based on new national guidance, which states that affordable housing should only be required on development of over 11 dwellings, and evidence from the latest Housing Needs Survey, which indicates a tenure split of 60% affordable rented and 40 % intermediate affordable units is required within the Allerdale Plan Area.

#### **Option 2: Maintain the existing threshold outside the Principal and Key Services Centres set out in Part 1 and adopt a revised tenure split based on the Councils 2016 Housing Needs Survey**

Option 2 would retain the existing threshold for affordable housing of 5 dwellings or more that is set out in Part 1, but include the revised tenure split of 60% affordable rented and 40 % intermediate affordable units - evidenced from the latest Housing Needs Survey.

#### **Option 3: Maintain the current lower threshold outside the Principal and Key Services Centres and tenure split for affordable housing set out in Part 1**

Option 3 would be to retain the policy as set out in Part 1, which has a threshold of 5 dwellings or more and a tenure split of 75% affordable rented and 25% intermediate affordable units.

### **Sustainability Appraisal**

In adopting the national threshold for the provision of affordable housing and revised tenure split based on the Councils 2016 Housing Needs Survey, Option 1 ensures that viability and local needs are considered. It will enable the delivery of both affordable housing of the right tenure on larger sites and market housing on smaller sites, where affordable housing requirements could adversely affect deliverability. Consequently it performs strongly against the social objectives relating to providing housing to meet local needs and creating mixed and balanced communities. It also performs strongly against the economic objective of

providing the required mix of housing to ensure that the functionality of local labour markets is maintained.

Option 2 and Option 3 perform less strongly against the social objectives as the economic viability and overall housing supply could be adversely affected by maintaining the existing thresholds outside the Principal and Key Services Centres set out in Local Plan (Part 1). Therefore, Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable approach.

## **SA 6: Custom and self-build housing**

### **Introduction**

Custom or self-build provides an opportunity for individuals or groups of individuals to design and build their own homes as an alternative housing offer provided by volume builders. Individuals building their own home is well-established in the Borough and this is reflected both in windfall development and the existing land supply that features a significant number of individual or small sites suitable for self or custom build.

Currently, supporting and assessing self and custom build schemes has been undertaken on a case by case basis. A dedicated policy could help promote this form of housing delivery, ensure that where possible serviced sites are made available and that the resulting development is of a high quality.

### **Policy Options**

#### **Option 1: Policy supporting the delivery of self-build**

Option 1 involves the inclusion of a policy dedicated to this type of development to provide a consistent approach is applied especially in terms of design and site assembly. A dedicated policy could provide the focus required to address the unique characteristics of custom and self-build schemes.

#### **Option 2: Do not include a policy supporting the delivery of self-build**

Option 2 would entail relying on existing relevant policies in the local plan, which if applied cumulatively could provide an appropriate decision-making framework.

### **Sustainability Appraisal**

In supporting the delivery of self-build and improving housing choice and offer within the Plan Area Option 1 performs strongly against social objectives relating to providing housing to meet local needs and creating mixed and balanced communities. It also performs strongly against economic objectives in terms of widening housing choice, which in turn has positive impacts on local labour markets. Option 2 would provide less certainty and clarity for individuals wishing to undertake custom and self-build and therefore, would not contribute to these social and economic objectives to the same degree. Therefore, the Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable approach

## **Tourism**

### **SA 7: Tourism development**

#### **Introduction**

A strategic priority of the Local Plan is to promote sustainable tourism through the provision of high quality accommodation and attractions. Tourism is a major contributor to the local economy and provides an important source of income to the towns and communities of Allerdale in the form of visitor spending on accommodation, food and drink and recreational activities. The unspoilt countryside and coastlines are the most valuable tourism asset and also the most sensitive resource. Therefore whilst the aspiration to develop the tourism industry is high, the natural environment must be preserved and safeguarded from inappropriate development.

Policy S17 of the Local Plan (Part1) provides the current policy framework however the preparation of Part 2 provides an opportunity to better reflect the current tourism and recreation objectives.

#### **Policy Options**

##### **Option 1: Identify whole of the plan area as being suitable for tourism development**

Option 1 involves provide a greater level of support for tourism and community leisure development across the Plan area. The policy approach advocates sustainable tourism by seeking to deliver development within the Principal, Key and Local development of an appropriate scale and design in locations beyond Principal, Key and Local Service Centres subject to a location need being demonstrated and no adverse impacts (either directly or indirectly) on the landscape, wildlife or habitats being incurred.

##### **Option 2: Direct tourism accommodation and attractions development to Principal, Key and Local Service Centres only.**

Option 2 would entail tourism development being restricted to Principal, Key and Local Service Centres in order to ensure that day-to-day services and facilities are accessible and to avoid sporadic development within the open countryside.

##### **Option 3: Delete existing Policy S17 and rely on national planning policies**

Option 2 would involve a reliance on national policy and existing relevant policies in the local plan, which if applied cumulatively could provide an appropriate decision-making framework.

#### **Sustainability Appraisal**

In identifying the whole of the Plan Area as suitable for tourism development, Option 1 permits the principle of such schemes in rural areas and the open countryside. Consequently, it performs less strongly against environmental objectives relating to protecting biodiversity assets, safeguarding landscape character, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and maintaining water quality and resources. Conversely Option 2, by preventing development in rural area performs strongly against these social and environmental

objectives. The reliance on nation policy means that Option 3 means that decision-making would be more subjective based on the interpretation of broad strategic policies and therefore has the potential to perform strongly or weakly against social and environmental objectives.

In providing greater spatial scope for tourism development Option1 performs very strongly against economic objectives insofar as creating new employment opportunities, creating these opportunities where there is clear need and attracting private sector inward investment. Option 2 would not contribute to the same extent to these economic objectives and again the performance of Option 3 is uncertain.

Therefore, whilst the approach of the Option 1 could incur adverse social and environmental effects it would have major beneficial economic effects. In balancing the social, environmental and economic objectives the Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable approach overall.

## **Town Centres and Retail**

### **SA 8: Lower Derwent Valley**

#### **Introduction**

A number of sites were proposed for development in Workington in an area known as the Lower Derwent Valley area. This area of the town is evolving and following the construction of the new leisure centre it has become a prospective location for main town centre uses. However it is also an area of local landscape and biodiversity importance and therefore a specific area based policy has been considered that would guide future development and ensure that the Councils objectives for the area are met.

#### **Policy Options**

##### **Option 1: Policy providing the framework for development within the Lower Derwent Valley**

Option 1 involves the adoption of a policy to support town centre uses, especially leisure, that complements the adjacent town centre as well as enhancing the value of the river corridor for informal recreation.

##### **Option 2: Do not include a policy for the Lower Derwent Valley**

Option 2 would entail relying on existing relevant policies in the local plan, which if applied cumulatively could provide an appropriate decision-making framework.

#### **Sustainability Appraisal**

In identifying the bulk of the Derwent Valley area as suitable for Main Town Centre Use development, Option 1 promotes the loss of natural and semi-natural green space. Consequently, it performs less strongly against environmental objectives relating to protecting biodiversity assets, safeguarding landscape character, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and maintaining water quality and resources. It also performs less strongly against social objectives improving access to open space and encouraging recreational activity and healthy lifestyles. Conversely Option 2 retains the existing status of the area and therefore performs strongly against these social and environmental objectives.

In encouraging the commercial development of the area Option 1 performs very strongly against economic objectives insofar as creating new employment opportunities, creating these opportunities where there is clear need and attracting private sector inward investment. Option 2 would contribute less strongly to the economic objectives.

Therefore, whilst the approach of Option 1 may incur adverse social and environmental effects it would have major beneficial economic effects. In balancing the social, environmental and economic objectives Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable approach overall.

## **Renewable Energy**

### **SA 9: Areas suitable for wind energy development**

#### **Introduction**

Policy S19 in the Local Plan (Part 1) sets out the policy for assessing proposals for renewable energy. In June 2015 a Ministerial Statement, now incorporated into the Planning Practice Guidance, introduced two further tests when considering proposals for wind energy. Firstly, a planning application for wind turbines should only be granted if the development is in an area identified as suitable for wind energy development in a Local Plan and secondly it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed.

#### **Policy Options**

**Option 1: Identify the whole district (excluding the National Park) as suitable for wind energy development except for sensitive areas (AONB and Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and Buffer zone) where only small scale schemes will be supported**

Option 1 recognises that a different approach is required in relation to the more sensitive landscape area of the Plan Area . namely AONB and the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and buffer zone. This option reflects that these areas have a much lower capacity for landscape change/impact.

**Option 2: Identify the whole of the District (excluding the National Park) as an area suitable for wind energy development**

Option 2 would entail identifying whole of the Plan Area as suitable for wind energy proposals, with no differentiation made between the AONB and Hadrian's Wall WHS.

**Option 3: Do not identify an area suitable for wind energy development**

This option would mean that the Council would not include a map within the Local Plan that identifies specific areas within the district which would be considered suitable for wind energy development. It would therefore result in the Council continuing to determine planning applications for wind turbines based upon our adopted Local Plan policy, and the Ministerial Statement issued in June 2015.

#### **Sustainability Appraisal**

Option 1 and Option 2 follow national planning policy in supporting and enabling renewable energy generation. Accordingly, they perform strongly against the objectives relating to the economy and climate change. The effect of Option 3 would be the Council refusing applications for wind energy development and therefore, it performs less strongly against these objectives.

Conversely, Option 1 and Option 2 perform less strongly against the natural environment objectives relating to protecting biodiversity, preserving landscape quality and minimising



the development of Greenfield land. Similarly, Option 3 performs strongly against these objectives.

However by restricting the scale of wind energy development in the most environmentally sensitive areas of the Plan Area, Option 1 strikes an appropriate balance between the conflicting economy/climate change and natural environment objectives and therefore, on balance, constitutes the most sustainable approach overall.

## **Open Space**

### **SA 10: Amenity Greenspace**

#### **Introduction**

The consideration of open space is embedded within policies in Part 1 of the Local Plan. Most specifically Policy S25 seeks to maintain, enhance and protect the provision of formal and informal sports and recreation facilities and public open space, with regard to the Allerdale Open Spaces, Sports and Recreation Strategies. Amenity greenspace and natural and semi-natural greenspace are categories included in the Open Space Study. The requirement to consider the contribution that undeveloped land makes to settlement character is also reinforced in Policy S5, and particular reference is made to infill and rounding off villages where development is required to protect, maintain or enhance local distinctiveness, character and landscape and historic setting of the settlement.

Amenity greenspace designations may be used to supplement these Policies and placed on those sites which make the most significant contribution to village character and appearance or play an important community role, where development will be ruled out other than in very special circumstances.

#### **Policy Options**

##### **Option 1: Identify important amenity greenspace within the Plan Area**

A key objective of the Local Plan is to protect and enhance the quality of the environment and amenity, and create a diverse and extensive network of accessible green infrastructure. Amenity greenspace will inevitably be subject to development pressure and also exposed to development that may adversely impact upon its quality and function. The Option 1 will supplement the policies in Part 1 by identifying the most important amenity greenspace in the Local Service Centres and rural villages, where there is a presumption against development

##### **Option 2: Do not identify important amenity greenspace within the Plan Area**

Option 2 would entail not including any amenity greenspace designations on the proposals map, and rely on existing policies contained within Part 1.

#### **Sustainability Appraisal**

In safeguarding important amenity greenspace within the Plan Area the Option 1 performs strongly against social objectives relating to creating healthy and active communities and providing access to areas of recreation and open space. It also performs strongly against environmental objectives in terms of protecting biodiversity assets and townscape character. By not identifying important amenity greenspace Option 2 may not contribute to these social and environmental objectives to the same extent and therefore, Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable approach.

## **SA 11: Green Gaps**

### **Introduction**

Despite the fact that a large part of the District consists of relatively small and scattered towns and villages, there are some areas where the identity of individual settlements may be compromised by development. The potential effect of coalescence on settlement identity is an established planning consideration.

This issue is addressed implicitly by policies within the Local Plan (Part 1). Policy S2 seeks to conserve and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of towns villages and landscape, and reference is made to settlement character and local distinctiveness within the design and development principles set out in policies S4 and S5, reinforcing the requirement for new development to respond positively to the character, history and distinctiveness of its location. Policy 33 seeks to protect, conserve and where possible enhance the landscape character and local distinctiveness of the plan area.

Green Gap designations may be used to supplement these Policies and placed on areas of undeveloped land provides visual separation between settlements, where development will be ruled out other than in very special circumstances.

### **Policy Options**

#### **Option 1: Identify important green gaps within the Plan Area**

A key objective of the Local Plan is to ensure that new development relates well to existing development and creates locally distinctive high quality places, protecting and enhancing amenity and the quality of the environment. The preferred option will supplement the policies in Part 1 by identifying a location where green gap designation is judged essential and ensuring that proposals that have the potential to impact upon it - both directly and indirectly - are fully assessed in this regard.

#### **Option 2: Do not identify important green gaps within the Plan Area**

Option 2 would entail not including any green gap designations on the proposals map, and rely on existing policies contained within Part 1.

### **Sustainability Appraisal**

In safeguarding important green gaps within the Plan Area Option 1 performs strongly against social objectives relating to improving access to the countryside and open space. It also performs strongly against environmental objectives in terms of protecting biodiversity assets and landscape character. By not identifying important green gaps Option 2 may not contribute to these social and environmental objectives to the same extent and therefore, Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable approach.

## **SA 12: Green Infrastructure**

### **Introduction**

Policy S24 of the Local Plan (Part 1) seeks to conserve the green infrastructure network within the Allerdale plan area and promote opportunities to strengthen it. However there is a risk that if left unregulated, development could incrementally erode the green infrastructure network and have an adverse impact on its multi-functionality. This would have implications for the fulfilment of the strategic objectives set out in Part 1 relating to mitigating the impacts of climate change and protecting and enhancing the built and natural environment. Therefore the introduction of a policy that identifies key green infrastructure assets within the plan area and a framework for their preservation and enhancement must be considered.

### **Policy Options**

#### **Option 1: Identify important green infrastructure within the Plan Area**

A key objective of the Local Plan is to develop and maintain a strategic network of green infrastructure within the Allerdale Plan Area. However green infrastructure will inevitably be subject to development pressure and also exposed to development that may adversely impact upon its quality and multi-functionality. Option 1 would supplement the policies in Part 1 by identifying the existing green infrastructure network and ensuring that proposals that have the potential to impact upon it - both directly and indirectly - are fully assessed in this regard. Option 1 will also ensure that the green infrastructure network is both expanded and enhanced. New developments will be expected to contribute to green infrastructure and where they are located adjacent to the network they will also be expected to take any reasonable opportunities to connect to it.

#### **Option 2: Do not identify important green infrastructure within the Plan Area**

Option 2 would entail not including any green infrastructure designations on the proposals map, and rely on existing policies contained within Part 1.

### **Sustainability Appraisal**

In seeking to protect and create green infrastructure network within the Plan Area, Option 1 performs strongly against social objectives relating to improving access to the countryside and open space. It also performs strongly against environmental objectives in terms of protecting biodiversity assets, landscape character and water quality and resources. By not identifying important green infrastructure Option 2 may not contribute to these social and environmental objectives to the same extent and therefore, Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable approach.

### **3.3 Predicting the effects of the Options and mitigating negative effects (Tasks B3-B5)**

#### **Negative Effects**

The appraisal of the site options has identified a number of negative effects that have the potential to conflict with the sustainability objectives for the Allerdale Plan Area:

##### **1. Potential conflict with the objective of providing decent homes**

A number of site options are located to potential sources of noise and disturbance: wind turbines, employment uses and main roads, which could adversely affect the amenity of future residents.

However it is considered that with appropriate mitigation these potential adverse effects could be negated and the conflict with SA objectives brought within acceptable limits. Such mitigation could take the form of noise insulating windows and doors, acoustic screening and careful consideration of layout of developments and orientation of individual buildings. These measures can be secured via planning conditions.

##### **2. Potential conflict with the objective of protecting and safeguarding biodiversity**

The bulk of site options are located on greenfield land, whose development could adversely affect biodiversity interests . particularly wildlife sites and species connected to field hedgerows and trees. Additionally, although sites that would directly affect nationally and internationally protected sites have been discarded, some options have been identified as have indirect pathways of potential effect.

However it is considered that with appropriate mitigation these potential adverse effects could be negated and the conflict with SA objectives brought within acceptable limits. Such mitigation could take the form of retaining important trees and hedgerows within developments and taking opportunities for biodiversity enhancement. These measures can be secured via planning conditions. Where there are potential pathways of effect on SSSI and SAC sites Construction Environmental Management Plans can be put in place to ensure that any impacts during and post construction are addressed. These measures can be secured via planning conditions

##### **3. Potential conflict with the objective of protecting and safeguarding landscape character**

The bulk of site options are located on greenfield land and it is recognised that their development would incur landscape impacts. However there are a number of site options whose development has the potential to incur a greater degree of impact.

In a number of limited cases these impacts would be almost impossible to negate fully due to the elevation and topography of the site. However it is considered that with appropriate mitigation potential adverse effects on the majority of sites could be negated and the conflict with SA objectives brought within acceptable limits. Such mitigation could take the form of screening through appropriate planting and landscaping schemes and the retention of trees and hedgerows. Careful consideration of layout of developments and the massing and orientation of individual buildings - along with

remodelling of the topography, where feasible and appropriate - could also reduce the degree of impact. These measures can be secured via planning conditions.

4. Potentially conflict with the objective of improving air quality and reducing emissions

The SA has identified that some of the suburban sites options and the allocation of sites in the rural villages has the potential to increase the levels of vehicular traffic and thus, potentially result in a reduction in air quality and increase emissions.

However it is considered that with appropriate mitigation these potential adverse effects could be partly negated and the conflict with SA objectives brought within acceptable limits. Such mitigation could take the form the requirement for sustainable transport measures to be considered and incorporated into the overall design of developments. These measures can be secured via Transport Assessments and associated planning conditions.

5. Potentially conflict with the objective of protecting and safeguarding water quality

A number of site options are located adjacent . or in close proximity to - water courses, which could adversely affect their integrity and water quality. Some of these water courses form part of nationally and internationally protected sites and some options have been identified as have indirect pathways of potential effect.

However it is considered that with appropriate mitigation these potential adverse effects could be negated and the conflict with SA objectives brought within acceptable limits. Where there are potential pathways of effect on SSSI and SAC sites Construction Environmental Management Plans can be put in place to ensure that any impacts during and post construction are addressed. These measures can be secured via planning conditions

6. Potentially conflict with the objective of protecting greenfield land

The bulk of site options are located on greenfield land, whose development would result in their loss.

The adverse effects cannot be mitigated in this instance as the loss would be total and permanent. Where brownfield site options have been identified these have been favourably considered unless viability and deliverability concerns dictate otherwise. However the reality within the Allerdale Plan Area is that the most viable and deliverable sites are located in suburban and rural areas.

7. Potentially conflict with the objective of minimising waste and increasing the levels of recycling

The development of the site options will potentially increase levels of waste generated and this has implication in terms of its disposal and the effects on the environment. A number of site options are located to remote for recycling facilities, which could potentially reduce the inclination for future residents to recycle.

However it is considered that with appropriate mitigation these potential adverse effects could be negated and the conflict with SA objectives brought within acceptable limits.

Whilst there is little scope to directly manage the levels of waste generated by individual households, there is the potential to include local recycling facilities within new developments to supplement the municipal sites, which may encourage greater levels of recycling.

## **Positive Effects**

The appraisal of the site options has identified a number of positive effects that have the potential to contribute to the sustainability objectives for the Allerdale Plan Area:

### **1. Contribute to the objective of retaining jobs and creating new employment opportunities**

The site options constitute the alternatives for which the growth targets for the Allerdale Plan Area could be achieved. This growth and their development will generate economic benefits for the area during the construction . in terms of both direct and supply chain jobs. The ensuing increased local population generate economic benefits for the area through increased spending in the local economy and the use of local business, facilities and services.

### **2. Contribute to the objective of improving access to jobs**

The site options . both residential and employment . are in accessible locations where car ownership is not a necessity. Therefore the potential locations for growth are unlikely to create inequalities in terms of accessing job opportunities. The bulk of the employment site options are located close to areas where there is employment need and therefore, it is considered that supply and demand has been matched as closely as possible.

### **3. Contribute to the objective of strengthening the local economy**

The employment site options are located in strategic employment locations where market demand has been evidenced. Therefore it is considered that the most appropriate sites have been selected in terms of attracting inward investment and employment related development and assisting in the strengthening the local economy.

### **4. Contribute to the objective of improving access to open space**

The designation of amenity greenspace, green gaps and green infrastructure will ensure that these areas are subject to greater levels of protection. This approach recognises the importance of access to green open space, particularly for local communities living in built-up urban areas.

### **5. Contribute to the objective of creating active and inclusive communities**

The designation of amenity greenspace, green gaps and green infrastructure will ensure that these areas are subject to greater levels of protection. This approach recognises and reinforces their functional importance as a recreational resource for local communities in addition to their significance in relation to biodiversity and the quality of the built environment.

6. Contribute to the objective of protecting and enhancing biodiversity

It has been recognised that one of the negative effect of the plan would be the loss of greenfield land and the subsequent impact on biodiversity. The designation of amenity greenspace, green gaps and green infrastructure - in addition to the social/community benefits - it intended to act as a counterbalance. It is intended that the protection and enhancement of existing green open space within and on the periphery of settlement within the Plan Area will offset this loss.

7. Contribute to the objective of protecting and enhancing the built environment

The effect of the Plan on the built environment has been difficult to quantify as it is how the allocated sites are developed that will determine the effects and the scale, appearance, landscaping and layout of developments will only be understood at the planning application stage. However the designation of amenity greenspace, green gaps and green infrastructure is intended to improve the quality of the built environment within the Plan Area from both social and environmental perspectives.



## 7.4 Measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Plan (B6)

As the purpose of the Local Plan (Part 2) is to deliver the strategy and level of growth set out in the Local Plan (Part 1), it will be monitored against the extensive monitoring framework of targets and indicators set out in Part 1.

Monitoring of the significant effects of implementing Local Plan (Part 2) will be undertaken through the Annual Monitoring Report.

Policy	Indicators	Target / Objective
<b>S1 - Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</b>	N/A	Meeting the objectives within the Local Plan.
<b>S2 - Sustainable Development Principles</b>	N/A	Meeting the objectives within the Local Plan.
<b>S3 - Spatial Strategy and Growth</b>	Net amount of housing and employment developments.	For housing development: 304 dwellings pa For employment development: equiv. to 3> hectares pa
		Maintain a supply of readily available land: 5 yrs. supply for housing development 15> ha for employment development
	Location and distribution of housing and employment developments.	Meeting of targets outlined within policy.
<b>S4 - Design Principles</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>S5 - Development Principles</b>	Scale and location of development. Level of development outside settlement limits.	Development should be in alignment with the spatial strategy
<b>S6 - Area Based</b>	Locality specific outcomes	Meeting of specific outcomes (where appropriate).
<b>S7 - A Mixed and Balanced Housing Market</b>	Signs of a balanced housing market (covered through the other housing indicators)	Decrease in the number of Long Term Empty properties.
	Housing delivery by type	The housing mix should broadly reflect the local evidence
<b>S8 - Affordable Housing</b>	Net delivery of affordable dwellings.	Net affordable housing requirement: Workington and Maryport HMA: 106 units pa Wigton HMA: 36 units pa Cockermouth HMA: 39 units pa
	Tenure split of addition affordable provision (gross).	Tenure split according to policy: 75% socially rented and 25% intermediate (LCHO)
	Number of schemes (over the threshold) considered unviable and justifying a lower affordable housing contribution or tenure mix.	N/A
<b>S9 - Rural Exceptions Sites</b>	Number of rural exception affordable dwellings.	N/A

Policy	Indicators	Target / Objective
<b>S10 - Elderly Needs Housing</b>	Development by location and type of facility.	Contribute to targets set in current and emerging strategies.
	Percentage of residential development that accords with Lifetime Homes Standards and amount of specialist accommodation delivered	N/A
<b>S11 - Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Sites</b>	Number of gypsy and traveller pitches	Contribute to targets set in current and emerging strategies, and evidence base.
	Number of travelling showpeople plots	
	Number of unauthorised site in relation to gypsy, traveller and travelling show people.	N/A
<b>S12 - Land and Premises</b>	Area of Land Available by location and type	N/A
	Amount, location and distribution of employment developments.	Meeting of targets outlined within policy.  - Employment development: equiv. to 3> hectares pa
<b>S13 - Energy Coast Innovation Zone</b>	Economic Context -General economic statistics such as; employment, productivity, job creation, growth in key sectors.	N/a
	Progress towards delivery of the West Cumbria Economic Blueprint	N/a
	Development of key sites	
	Delivery of important infrastructure	N/a
<b>S14 - Rural Economy</b>	Number of rural enterprises.	Increase or maintain current number of enterprises in rural areas (particularly small and medium size uses).
	Employment floorspace by location.	N/A
	Number of %live work+ and %work hub+ developments.	N/A
<b>S15 - Education and Skills</b>	Development of Education related floorspace	N/A
	Level of NVQ (or equivalent).	N/A
	% of businesses that consider lack of skills an issue when recruiting.	N/A
	Capacity of existing education facilities	No identified capacity issues
<b>S16 - Town Centres &amp; Retail</b>	Location and quality of %town centre+ development.	Majority of development focused within town centres and directed to the Principal Centre, with appropriate level of development in other settlements reflective of their function and role within the hierarchy.
	Town Centre Vacancy rate	N/A

Policy	Indicators	Target / Objective
	Loss of ground floor A1 units in Primary Frontages (number)	
<b>S17 - Tourism, Coastal &amp; Countryside Recreation</b>	Visitor Numbers	Increase in visitor number and revenue and tourism related employment.
	Development of tourism, cultural and leisure developments by location.	Development should be concentrated in the Principal, Key and Local Service Centres.
	Removal of occupancy conditions for holiday accommodation.	N/A
<b>S18 - Derwent Forest</b>	Masterplans / development proposals at %Derwent Forest+site.	N/A
<b>S19 - Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Technologies</b>	Location, type of renewable developments and total installed capacity.	N/A
	Development giving rise to environmental health complaints/enforcement, post construction	
<b>S20 - Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>S21 - Developer Contributions</b>	Amount of contributions and area of spending. Including Section 106, Section 278 and Community Infrastructure Levy (if adopted).	Meeting of objectives within %Economy+, %Housing+, %Built Environment+and %Natural Environment+chapters.
<b>S22 - Transport Principles</b>	Location and accessibility of new residential developments	High level of accessibility should be achieved, in particular through public transport, cycling, walking or %composite mode+.
	Rural Transport Schemes	N/A
	Parking standards	Meeting of standards
	Level of developer contributions on transport initiatives and schemes	N/A
<b>S23 - Supporting and Safeguarding Strategic Infrastructure</b>	Progress against strategic documents such as Local Transport Plan, West Cumbria Economic Blueprint Implementation Plan, and other utility and infrastructure suppliers.	Delivery of projects
<b>S24 - Green Infrastructure</b>	Progress against projects and objectives identified in the %Green Infrastructure Study+.	N/A
	Amount of contributions on %green infrastructure+.	N/A
<b>S25 - Sports, Leisure and Open Space</b>	Loss of key sports and recreational facilities and spaces.	Any loss of such facilities should be compensated by replacement space / facilities in the locality.
	Amount of contribution spend on open spaces, sports and recreational facilities.	N/A
	Planning permissions granted contrary to advice on conservation (inc. English Heritage, Conservation Officer).	None
<b>S26 - Community &amp; Rural Services</b>	Delivery/Loss of new Community facilities	Protection/Enhancement to Services and Community Facilities

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target / Objective</b>
<b>S27 - Heritage Assets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement to heritage assets</li> <li>. Number of designated heritage assets at risk</li> <li>- Number of developments given consent against English Heritage advice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- N/a</li> <li>-Year on year reduction</li> <li>-Zero</li> </ul>
<b>S28 - Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site</b>	Progress towards objectives as adopted World Heritage Site Management Plans	N/A
<b>S29 - Flood Risk and Surface Water Drainage</b>	Residential and economic developments on land of high flood risks (zones 3 & 2).	None in zones 3 & 2 (unless robustly justified)
	Planning permissions granted contrary to advice of the Environment Agency.	None
	Number of SuDs schemes installed	
<b>S30 - Reuse of Land</b>	Development on previously developed land / brownfield sites.	There is no specific target; however, development should in the first instance seek to where possible make use of PDL.
<b>S31 - Reuse of Rural Buildings</b>	Reuse of rural buildings.	N/A
<b>S32 - Safeguarding Amenity</b>	Percentage of development approved contrary to Environmental Professional advice.	To minimise harmful impacts from development to residential amenity.
	Development requiring EIA.	To refuse, mitigate or compensate any harmful impacts from development on the environment.
<b>S33 - Landscape</b>	Number of major applications in sensitive landscapes	To minimise harmful impacts from development on landscape character
<b>S34 - Development in the Solway Coast AONB</b>	Development on Solway Coast AONB, Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site.	N/A
<b>S35 - Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	Development on Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas.	None
	Measures to promote / protect biodiversity on site (e.g. management agreements, additional habitats, etc.).	N/A
	Amount of contributions towards biodiversity enhancement and protection.	N/A
<b>S36 – Air ,Water and Soil Quality</b>	Developments requiring EIA	To protect and / or improve air and water quality and to protect soil quality.
<b>S37 - Shoreline Management and Coastal Development</b>	Development in Coastal Change Management Area.	No new residential development should be permitted (replacement dwellings only)
		Proposals for new community facilities, commercial and business uses will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.



## **Appendix A1: Testing Local Plan objectives against SA framework**

++		Highly Compatible						+		Potentially Compatible					0		Neutral/No Impact					x		Potentially Incompatible					xx		Highly Incompatible					?		Unsure				
SA Objective	Local Plan Strategic Objectives																																									
	SO1 Climate Change &Sustainability						SO2 Housing					SO3 Economy										SO4 Transport							SO5 Built Environment								SO6 Natural Environment					
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e		
SP1	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	To increase the level of participation in the democratic process																																									
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> In general the Local Plan Strategic Objectives do not hinder or actively support SP1. However in some instances they have the potential to support it such protecting and enhancing existing social and community facilities and directing new development to locations where these facilities are located and / or are accessible by public transport. Improving educational attainment and skills could induce greater participation as would enhanced digital/broadband connectivity																																									
SP2	0	0	++	++	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	++	0	+	0	++	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	0	++	++	0	+	+	+	++	0	++		
	To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space																																									
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> A number of the Local Plan Strategic Objectives are compatible with SP2. Development will be proportionally focussed in accordance with the settlement hierarchy meaning that new development will occur in places that are likely to have good access to services and facilities. Promoting sustainable transport is a key objective of the Local Plan which, in turn, will help to improve access to services and facilities. The Local Plan is also seeking to improve employment opportunities by allocating land for employment uses and developing the rural economy. High quality open space and heritage and landscape assets will be protected, and access to them will be encouraged.																																									
SP3	?	+	0	0	?	+	0	++	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	0	0	+	+	+	x	x	0	x	?		
	To provide everyone with a decent home																																									
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> The Local Plan Strategic Objectives seeking to deliver a mix of housing that meets objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing and provides for older people and those with disabilities are compatible with SP3. There are a number of sustainability, economic, built and natural environment objectives that will have an indirect effect on the provision of decent homes. Objectives to seeking to safeguard the natural environment are likely to generate conflict. The compatibility with climate change and sustainability objectives is uncertain and dependent on the quality of design of schemes.																																									
SP4	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	+	+	+	++	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	To improve the level of skills, education and training																																									
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> The Local Plan Strategic Objectives seeking to protect existing educational facilities and support the development of further and higher educational facilities are compatible with SP4. The aim to improve sustainable transport and improving road and rail connections could allow for better/increased access to education/training/employment establishments. There could be an indirect benefit for training and employment facilities through the local and national desire to move to a more renewable and low carbon future.																																									
SP5	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	+	+	+	++	+	++		
	To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people																																									
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> The Local Plan Strategic Objectives seeking to mitigate the impacts of climate change such as reducing energy consumption, encouraging the use of renewable energy and minimising waste will improve wellbeing in the long-term and are therefore compatible with SP6. In the shorter-term the protection of the natural environment, the creation of a high quality built environment and improving accessibility to services, facilities, open space and the wider countryside will contribute to health and sense of wellbeing.																																									
SP6	0	0	+	++	0	0	0	++	+	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	++	+	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	0	++	++	++	++	0	++	++	++	++	+	++		
	To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history																																									
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> The Local Plan Strategic Objectives seeking to safeguard landscape character, biodiversity assets and green infrastructure and improve access to them are compatible with SP6. Housing objectives aimed at delivering a balanced housing market and social mix will promote inclusivity. Objectives that seeking to safeguard and promote access to heritage assets will facilitate a greater appreciation and knowledge of local history.																																									
EN1	+	+	x	0	+	x	?	x	+	x	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	0	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	0	x	0	x	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	x	++	++		
	To protect and enhance biodiversity																																									
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> The Local Plan Strategic Objectives seeking protect and enhance the environment are compatible with EN1. Objectives to seeking to meet housing needs and promote economic growth that involve built development are likely to generate conflict. The objective to favour the re-use of brownfield land over greenfield has uncertain implications as brownfield sites are known to be biodiversity rich																																									
EN2	+	+	x	0	0	x	+	x	+	x	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	0	0	x	0	0	0	x	0	0	x	0	0	+	++	0	+	0	++	++	++	x	++	++		
	To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations																																									
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> The Local Plan Strategic Objectives seeking protect and enhance the environment are compatible with EN2. Objectives to seeking to meet housing needs and promote economic growth that involve built development are likely to generate conflict. Objectives that reduce the take-up of land to meet housing and employment growth targets such as the re-use of brownfield and empty properties will minimise the risk of adverse impacts on the landscape.																																									
EN3	?	?	+	+	+	?	++	0	++	0	0	++	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	?	+	?	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	++	++	+	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	++		
	To improve the quality of the built environment																																									
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> The Local Plan Strategic Objectives seeking to conserve, protect and enhance the built and historic environment are compatible with EN3. Objectives to seeking to meet housing needs and promote economic																																									

	growth that involve built development have the potential to be compatible and incompatible . the outcome depends on the quality of design of schemes. Objectives to reduce the impacts of climate change and sustainability are also compatible but are more indirectly influential.																																							
NR1	<div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>x</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>++</div><div>+</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>?</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>+</div><div>x</div><div>x</div><div>x</div><div>x</div><div>+</div><div>0</div><div>?</div><div>+</div><div>x</div><div>++</div><div>x</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>x</div><div>+</div><div>?</div><div>++</div><div>?</div><div>?</div><div>+</div><div>0</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>x</div><div>++</div><div>++</div></div>																																							
	To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions																																							
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> The Local Plan Strategic Objectives seeking to mitigate the impacts of climate change, promote sustainability and protect and enhance the natural environment are compatible with NR1. Objectives to seeking to improve accessibility have the potential to be compatible and incompatible . the outcome depends on the extent to which public transport promoted (there is the potential that these objectives will promote increased car travel). Those objectives that seek to improve transport infrastructure and encourage housing and employment growth are potentially incompatible as they have the potential to lead to increases in greenhouse gas emissions.																																							
NR2	<div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>+</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>x</div><div>x</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>?</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>++</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>x</div><div>++</div><div>++</div></div>																																							
	To improve water quality and water resources																																							
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> The Local Plan Strategic Objectives seeking to safeguard water quality and protect and enhance green infrastructure are compatible with NR2. Objectives to seeking to improve environmental quality and minimise pollution/waste are also compatible Objectives to seeking to meet housing needs, promote economic growth and improve infrastructure that involve built development have the potential to be compatible and incompatible . the impact depends on the quality of the mitigation measures.																																							
NR3	<div><div>+</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>++</div><div>x</div><div>++</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>x</div><div>x</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>+</div><div>x</div><div>+</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>+</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>x</div><div>++</div><div>+</div></div>																																							
	To restore and protect land and soil																																							
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> The Local Plan Strategic Objectives seeking to safeguard water quality and protect and enhance green infrastructure are compatible with NR2. Objectives to seeking to improve environmental quality and minimise pollution/waste are also compatible Objectives to seeking to meet housing needs, promote economic growth and improve infrastructure that involve built development have the potential to be compatible and incompatible - dependent on the quality of the mitigation measures.																																							
NR4	<div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>++</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>x</div><div>++</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>x</div><div>x</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div></div>																																							
	To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling																																							
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> In general the majority of Local Plan Strategic Objectives do not hinder or actively support NR4. However there are a limited number of objectives relating to sustainable construction and the recycling of land and buildings that have the potential to actively support it. This will limit the need for the extraction, transport and use of primary materials, and may also contribute to limiting the requirement for waste to be taken to landfill as demolition waste will be reduced. The promotion of renewable energy could also potentially involve the use of energy recovered from waste, further minimising the amount of waste taken to landfill.																																							
EC1	<div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>?</div><div>?</div><div>?</div><div>x</div><div>x</div><div>+</div><div>x</div><div>0</div></div>																																							
	To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities																																							
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> The Local Plan objectives seeking to promote economic and housing growth and the delivery of infrastructure projects are considered to be highly compatible with EC1. The compatibility of objectives relating to protection of the natural environment is uncertain. The objective is compatible with the protection of the natural environment insofar as safeguarding of tourism-related employment. However employment-related development could potentially have an adverse impact on natural resources such as landscape and biodiversity if the appropriate mitigation is not provided.																																							
EC2	<div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>++</div><div>+</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>+</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>+</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>x</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>0</div></div>																																							
	To improve access to jobs																																							
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> A number of Local Plan objectives are considered to be highly compatible with EC2 as they specifically promote development in accessible areas and support all modes of transport infrastructure, particularly public/sustainable transport). These will help to improve access to jobs. The objectives also considered to be highly compatible are those that will contribute to education and skills levels, which, in turn will increase access for people to a wider range of jobs. Objectives that will promote regeneration of deprived areas, therefore enabling new employment opportunities within areas of greatest need are also considered to be highly compatible.																																							
EC3	<div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>++</div><div>+</div><div>0</div><div>+</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>++</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>+</div><div>0</div><div>+</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>0</div><div>x</div><div>x</div><div>+</div><div>x</div><div>0</div></div>																																							
	To diversify and strengthen the local economy																																							
	<b>ANALYSIS:</b> The Local Plan objectives that are considered to be highly compatible with EC3 are those that will contribute to strengthening the local economy through the expansion of certain sectors (including energy, tourism and education), the regeneration of deprived areas, and the enhancement of both town centres and rural areas. Other objectives that are considered to be potentially compatible are those that will contribute to improving access to jobs and skills training, which may help to boost the local economy. Further objectives may encourage creation of employment opportunities within areas of need and focus development within urban areas which are well-connected. This may further boost the local economy.																																							



## **Appendix A2: Results of the Stage 2 Screen**

	SP														EN												NR							EC					
	1	2					3			4		5	6		1				2					3			1		2	3	4			1	2				
Site ID	Distance Village Hall	Distance Shop	Distance Community Facility	Distance Cycle Path	Distance PROW	Distance Open Space	Distance Middle PADHI Zone	Distance Inner PADHI Zone	Distance Potentially Polluting Development	Distance Primary School	Distance Secondary School	Distance Further Education Facility	Distance Health Facility	Distance Sports Facility	Distance Cultural Facility	Distance SAC	Distance SSSI	Distance County Wildlife Site	Distance RIGGS	Distance AONB	Distance LDNP	Distance Hadrian's Wall WHS	ALC Classification	Landscape Sensitivity	Distance Listed Building	Distance SAM	Distance CA	Distance High Risk Flood Zone	Distance High Risk SWF	Distance Bus Stop	Distance Rail Station	Distance Source Protection Zone	Distance watercourse	Re-use of land	Distance Recycling Facility	Distance High Risk Coal Mining Area Within Coal Surface Resource Plan Area	Loss of employment site	Distance Employment Site	
1/ABB/001/R																																							
1/ABB/002/R																																							
1/ABB/003/R																																							
1/ABB/004/R																																							
1/ABB/005/R																																							
1/ALL/001/R																																							
1/ALL/002/R																																							
1/ASP/001/R																																							
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1/ASP/006/R																																							
1/ASP/007/R																																							
1/ASP/008/R																																							
1/ASP/012/R																																							
1/BGH/001/R																																							
1/BGH/003/R																																							
1/BGO/001/R																																							
1/BGO/002/R																																							
1/BLH/001/R																																							
1/BRK/001/R																																							
1/BRK/002/R																																							
1/BRM/001/R																																							
1/BRM/002/R																																							
1/BRM/003/R																																							
1/BRM/004/R																																							

	SP															EN										NR						EC							
	1	2					3			4		5	6		1				2					3			1	2		3	4			1	2				
Site ID	Distance Village Hall	Distance Shop	Distance Community Facility	Distance Cycle Path	Distance PROW	Distance Open Space	Distance Middle PADHI Zone	Distance Inner PADHI Zone	Distance Potentially Polluting Development	Distance Primary School	Distance Secondary School	Distance Further Education Facility	Distance Health Facility	Distance Sports Facility	Distance Cultural Facility	Distance SAC	Distance SSSI	Distance County Wildlife Site	Distance RIGGS	Distance AONB	Distance LDNP	Distance Hadrian's Wall WHS	ALC Classification	Landscape Sensitivity	Distance Listed Building	Distance SAM	Distance CA	Distance High Risk Flood Zone	Distance High Risk SWF	Distance Bus Stop	Distance Rail Station	Distance Source Protection Zone	Distance watercourse	Re-use of land	Distance Recycling Facility	Distance High Risk Coal Mining Area Within Coal Surface Resource Plan Area	Loss of employment site	Distance Employment Site	
1/BRM/005/R																																							
1/BRM/007/R																																							
1/BRM/008/M																																							
1/BRN/001/R																																							
1/BRN/003/R																																							
1/BRN/004/R																																							
1/BRN/007/R																																							
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1/BRN/010/R																																							
1/BRW/002/R																																							
1/BRW/003/R																																							
1/BRW/004/R																																							
1/BTH/001/R																																							
1/BTH/002/R																																							
1/CBY/001/M																																							
1/CBY/002/M																																							
1/CBY/003/M																																							
1/CBY/004/R																																							
1/COC/001/M																																							
1/COC/002/R																																							
1/COC/003/E																																							
1/COC/004/R																																							
1/COC/005/R																																							
1/COC/006/R																																							
1/COC/007/R																																							
1/COC/008/R																																							
1/COC/009/R																																							

	SP															EN															NR								EC	
	1	2					3			4			5	6		1				2					3			1	2		3	4			1	2				
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## **Appendix A3: Appraisal of policy options**

Key: Significance of Effects		SA1 LSC Housing Growth	
Direct Effects		Indirect Effects	
↑↑	Major beneficial	→→	Major beneficial
↑	Minor beneficial	→	Minor beneficial
↓	Minor adverse	←	Minor adverse
↓↓	Major adverse	←←	Major adverse
⇅	Potentially beneficial or adverse		
↔	No significant effect		

Sustainability Objectives	LSC Housing Growth						Comments
	Preferred Option		Alternative Options				
	Housing growth based on settlement size, demand and environmental and infrastructure capacity		AO1 Housing growth based on settlement size		AO2 Housing growth evenly split between the settlements		
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. The consideration of environmental and infrastructure capacity will result in housing supply being suppressed in certain settlements, which could affect the number and choice of available properties.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Without considering the market demand for new homes in the settlement this option could potentially result in an oversupply and undersupply within specific areas.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Distributing the growth evenly is the most equitable option but the failure to consider market demand could potentially result in an oversupply and undersupply within specific areas.	All three options have the potential to result in a scenario where demand exceeds supply within individual villages. However the alternative options do not consider market demand and therefore have the potential to result in an cumulative undersupply of housing across the Plan Area. <b>All the options perform equally in relation to this SA objective.</b>
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective.	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. Levels of housing growth would be allocated taking into account the ecological capacity of the individual settlements. Targets will be revised downwards for those settlements that are located within ecologically sensitive areas.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth solely on the basis of settlement size without taking ecological sensitivities and constraints into account could potentially result levels of development that would incur significant adverse effects.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth evenly between the settlements without taking ecological sensitivities and constraints into account could potentially result levels of development that would incur significant adverse effects.	In tempering the levels of future development in ecologically sensitive areas the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of minimising the impact of housing growth on biodiversity assets within the Plan Area. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. Levels of housing growth would be allocated taking into account the landscape capacity of the individual settlements. Targets will be revised downwards for those settlements that are located within sensitive landscape areas.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth solely on the basis of settlement size without taking landscape sensitivities and constraints into account could potentially result levels of development that would incur significant adverse effects.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth evenly between the settlements without taking landscape sensitivities and constraints into account could potentially result levels of development that would incur significant adverse effects.	In tempering the levels of future development in sensitive landscape areas the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of minimising the impact of housing growth on landscape character within the Plan Area. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	↕	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach provides policy support for new development, which could have either a positive or negative effect on the quality of the built environment depending on the quality of the design.	↕	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach provides policy support for new development, which could have either a positive or negative effect on the quality of the built environment depending on the quality of the design.	↕	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach provides policy support for new development, which could have either a positive or negative effect on the quality of the built environment depending on the quality of the design.	All three options would enable new development which could have either a positive or negative effect on the quality of the built environment depending on the quality of the design. <b>All the options perform equally in relation to this SA objective</b>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. Levels of housing growth would be allocated taking into account the landscape and infrastructure capacity of the individual settlements. Targets will be revised downwards for those settlements that are subject to highway constraints and congestion.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth solely on the basis of settlement size without taking into account the landscape and infrastructure capacity of the individual settlements could potentially result in overloading of local highway networks and congestion	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth evenly between the settlements without taking into account the landscape and infrastructure capacity of the individual settlements could potentially result in overloading of local highway networks and congestion	In tempering the levels of future development in areas subject to infrastructure constraints the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of minimising the impact on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions within the Plan Area. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. Levels of housing growth would be allocated taking into account the ecological capacity of the individual settlements. Targets will be revised downwards for those settlements that are located within ecologically sensitive areas.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth solely on the basis of settlement size without taking into account the environmental capacity of the individual settlements could potentially affect local water quality and resources	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth solely on the basis of settlement size without taking into account the environmental capacity of the individual settlements could potentially affect local water quality and resources	In tempering the levels of future development in ecologically sensitive areas the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of minimising the impact of housing growth on water quality and resources within the Plan Area. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. Although this approach would assign levels of housing growth based on the environmental and infrastructure capacity of the individual settlements, it would still increase the potential for development on and the loss of greenfield land	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. The approach of allocating housing growth on the basis of settlement size would increase the potential for development on and the loss of greenfield land	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. The approach of allocating housing growth evenly between the settlements would increase the potential for development on and the loss of greenfield land	All three options are likely result in development on greenfield sites and therefore all have the potential to have negative effects in terms of protecting agricultural land. <b>All the options perform equally in relation to this SA objective</b>
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC2: To improve access to jobs	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None

Key: Significance of Effects		SA2 LGV/IROV Growth	
Direct Effects		Indirect Effects	
↑↑	Major beneficial	→→	Major beneficial
↑	Minor beneficial	→	Minor beneficial
↓	Minor adverse	←	Minor adverse
↓↓	Major adverse	←←	Major adverse
⇅	Potentially beneficial or adverse		
↔	significant		

Sustainability Objectives							Comments
	Housing growth based on 4% LGV and 2% IROV		AO1 Housing growth based on 3% LGV and 3% IROV		AO2 Housing growth based on 5% LGV and 1% IROV		
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. The consideration of environmental and infrastructure capacity will result in housing supply being suppressed in certain settlements, which could affect the number and choice of available properties.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Without considering the market demand for new homes in the settlement this option could potentially result in an oversupply and undersupply within specific areas.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Distributing the growth evenly is the most equitable option but the failure to consider market demand could potentially result in an oversupply and undersupply within specific areas.	All three options have the potential to result in a scenario where demand exceeds supply within individual villages. However the alternative options do not consider market demand and therefore have the potential to result in an cumulative undersupply of housing across the Plan Area. <b>All the options perform equally in relation to this SA objective.</b>
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective.	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. Levels of housing growth would be allocated taking into account the ecological capacity of the individual settlements. Targets will be revised downwards for those settlements that are located within ecologically sensitive areas.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth solely on the basis of settlement size without taking ecological sensitivities and constraints into account could potentially result levels of development that would incur significant adverse effects.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth evenly between the settlements without taking ecological sensitivities and constraints into account could potentially result levels of development that would incur significant adverse effects.	In tempering the levels of future development in ecologically sensitive areas the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of minimising the impact of housing growth on biodiversity assets within the Plan Area. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. Levels of housing growth would be allocated taking into account the landscape capacity of the individual settlements. Targets will be revised downwards for those settlements that are located within sensitive landscape areas.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth solely on the basis of settlement size without taking landscape sensitivities and constraints into account could potentially result levels of development that would incur significant adverse effects.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth evenly between the settlements without taking landscape sensitivities and constraints into account could potentially result levels of development that would incur significant adverse effects.	In tempering the levels of future development in sensitive landscape areas the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of minimising the impact of housing growth on landscape character within the Plan Area. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	↕	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach provides policy support for new development, which could have either a positive or negative effect on the quality of the built environment depending on the quality of the design.	↕	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach provides policy support for new development, which could have either a positive or negative effect on the quality of the built environment depending on the quality of the design.	↕	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach provides policy support for new development, which could have either a positive or negative effect on the quality of the built environment depending on the quality of the design.	All three options would enable new development which could have either a positive or negative effect on the quality of the built environment depending on the quality of the design. <b>All the options perform equally in relation to this SA objective</b>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. Levels of housing growth would be allocated taking into account the landscape and infrastructure capacity of the individual settlements. Targets will be revised downwards for those settlements that are subject to highway constraints and congestion.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth solely on the basis of settlement size without taking into account the landscape and infrastructure capacity of the individual settlements could potentially result in overloading of local highway networks and congestion	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth evenly between the settlements without taking into account the landscape and infrastructure capacity of the individual settlements could potentially result in overloading of local highway networks and congestion	In tempering the levels of future development in areas subject to infrastructure constraints the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of minimising the impact on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions within the Plan Area. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. Levels of housing growth would be allocated taking into account the ecological capacity of the individual settlements. Targets will be revised downwards for those settlements that are located within ecologically sensitive areas.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth solely on the basis of settlement size without taking into account the environmental capacity of the individual settlements could potentially affect local water quality and resources	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. Allocating housing growth solely on the basis of settlement size without taking into account the environmental capacity of the individual settlements could potentially affect local water quality and resources	In tempering the levels of future development in ecologically sensitive areas the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of minimising the impact of housing growth on water quality and resources within the Plan Area. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. Although this approach would assign levels of housing growth based on the environmental and infrastructure capacity of the individual settlements, it would still increase the potential for development on and the loss of greenfield land	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. The approach of allocating housing growth on the basis of settlement size would increase the potential for development on and the loss of greenfield land	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. The approach of allocating housing growth evenly between the settlements would increase the potential for development on and the loss of greenfield land	All three options are likely result in development on greenfield sites and therefore all have the potential to have negative effects in terms of protecting agricultural land. <b>All the options perform equally in relation to this SA objective</b>
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC2: To improve access to jobs	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None



Key: Significance of Effects		SA3 Managed Release of Allocated Housing Sites	
Direct Effects		Indirect Effects	
↑↑	Major beneficial	→→	Major beneficial
↑	Minor beneficial	→	Minor beneficial
↓	Minor adverse	←	Minor adverse
↓↓	Major adverse	←←	Major adverse
⇅	Potentially beneficial or adverse		
↔	No significant effect		

Sustainability Objectives	Managed Release of Allocated Housing Sites						Comments
	Preferred Option		Alternative Options				
	Policy to manage the release of allocated housing sites using a sequential banding approach		AO1 include a policy to manage the release of allocated housing sites	Do not	AO2 to manage the release of allocated housing sites using a phasing regime based on fixed timescales	Policy	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would seek to ensure an even geographical distribution of housing across the Plan Period to ensure adequate supply and choice for local communities. Sites would be released in advance of their sequential banding if a supply shortfall emerges	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. There is a risk that if left undirected the delivery of allocated sites identified in Part 2 will be driven by market forces, resulting in undersupply in certain parts of the Plan area where housing markets are less buoyant.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. There is a risk that a traditional phasing regime may lack the necessary flexibility and result in an undersupply of housing across the Plan area if allocated sites fail to come forward within their identified timeframe	In promoting an even geographical distribution of housing supply and maintain sufficient flexibility the preferred option would ensure that overall supply targets are maintained. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective.	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC2: To improve access to jobs	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None

Key: Significance of Effects				SA4 Reserve Housing Sites			
Direct Effects		Indirect Effects					
↑↑	Major beneficial	→→	Major beneficial				
↑	Minor beneficial	→	Minor beneficial				
↓	Minor adverse	←	Minor adverse				
↓↓	Major adverse	←←	Major adverse				
↕	Potentially beneficial or adverse						
↔	No significant effect						

Sustainability Objectives	Reserve Housing Sites				Comments
	Preferred Option		Alternative Option		
	Include a reserve sites policy		Do not include a reserve sites policy		
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. In the event that allocated sites failed to come forward this approach would provide the necessary contingency to release additional housing land and ensure that supply remained plan led. This would prevent supply becoming developer led and potentially directed towards high value market areas thereby minimising the risk of uneven geographical distribution of housing growth.	↓	This option could potentially have a potentially adverse impact on this objective. In the event that allocated sites failed to come forward, without a reserve sites policy there is a risk that a shortfall in housing land could emerge. This would result in supply becoming developer led and selective, increasing the likelihood of development being directed towards higher value market areas. This could result in an uneven geographical distribution of housing growth.	In providing the contingency to boost housing supply should allocated sites fail to come forward and a shortfall emerges the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of promoting an even geographical distribution of housing supply and ensuring that overall supply targets are maintained. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective.	None
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	→	This option could be potentially beneficial in terms of ensuring that housing supply is both maintained and plan led thereby avoiding a developer-led scenario in which development pressure is directed to high-value market areas of greater biodiversity sensitivity.	←	This option could have a potentially adverse effect in the achievement of this objective. In the event that allocated sites failed to come forward, without a reserve sites policy there is a risk that housing supply may become developer-led which could result in development pressure being directed to high-value market areas of greater biodiversity sensitivity.	In providing the contingency to boost housing supply should allocated sites fail to come forward and a shortfall emerges the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of thereby minimising the risk of housing supply being developer-led and directed to high-value market areas of greater biodiversity sensitivity. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	→	This option could be potentially beneficial in terms of ensuring that housing supply is both maintained and plan led thereby avoiding a developer-led scenario in which development pressure is directed to high-value market areas of greater landscape sensitivity.	←	This option could have a potentially adverse effect in the achievement of this objective. In the event that allocated sites failed to come forward, without a reserve sites policy there is a risk that housing supply may become developer-led which could result in development pressure being directed to high-value market areas of greater landscape sensitivity.	In providing the contingency to boost housing supply should allocated sites fail to come forward and a shortfall emerges the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of thereby minimising the risk of housing supply being developer-led and directed to high-value market areas of greater landscape sensitivity. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC2: To improve access to jobs	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None

Key: Significance of Effects				SA5 Affordable Housing			
Direct Effects		Indirect Effects					
↑↑	Major beneficial	→→	Major beneficial				
↑	Minor beneficial	→	Minor beneficial				
↓	Minor adverse	←	Minor adverse				
↓↓	Major adverse	←←	Major adverse				
↕	Potentially beneficial or adverse						
↔	No significant effect						

Sustainability Objectives	Affordable Housing					Comments	
	Preferred Option		Alternative Options				
	Policy that adopts the national threshold for the provision of affordable housing and revised tenure split based on the Councils 2016 Housing Needs Survey	AO1 that maintains the existing threshold outside the Principal and Key Services Centres set out in LP Part 1 and adopts a revised tenure split based on the Councils 2016 Housing Needs Survey	Policy that maintains the existing threshold outside the Principal and Key Services Centres set out in LP Part 1 and adopts a revised tenure split based on the Councils 2016 Housing Needs Survey	AO2 that maintain the current lower threshold outside the Principal and Key Services Centres and tenure split for affordable housing set out in LP Part 1	Policy that maintains the existing threshold outside the Principal and Key Services Centres set out in LP Part 1 and adopts a revised tenure split based on the Councils 2016 Housing Needs Survey		
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. Although adopting the national threshold could potentially result in a lower number of affordable units being delivered in rural areas, the general economic viability of sites within the Plan Area would be improved which would have favourable implications for the levels of overall housing supply in the Plan Area. Adopting the revised tenure split would have a positive effect by reflecting the demand identified in the Survey.	↓	This option may prejudice the achievement of this objective. Maintaining the current lower threshold would ensure that affordable housing was delivered on smaller rural sites. However the lower thresholds would impact on the economic viability of smaller sites which could prejudice their delivery, which would have adverse implications for the levels of overall housing supply in the Plan Area. Adopting the revised tenure split would have a positive effect by reflecting the demand identified in the Council's 2016 Housing Needs Survey.	↓	This option is likely to prejudice the achievement of this objective. Maintaining the current lower threshold would ensure that affordable housing was delivered on smaller rural sites. However the lower thresholds would impact on the economic viability of smaller sites which could prejudice their delivery, which would have adverse implications for the levels of overall housing supply in the Plan Area. Maintaining the current tenure split would have a negative effect as it would not reflect the demand identified in the Council's 2016 Housing Needs Survey.	In reducing the threshold and adopting a revised tenure split the approach of the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of boosting overall housing supply and ensuring that evidenced affordable housing needs are met. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective.	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history	↑	This option directly supports the achievement of this objective. The provision of affordable housing within new private development will support the creation of inclusive and socio-economically mixed communities.	↑	This option directly supports the achievement of this objective. The provision of affordable housing within new private development will support the creation of inclusive and socio-economically mixed communities.	↑	This option directly supports the achievement of this objective. The provision of affordable housing within new private development will support the creation of inclusive and socio-economically mixed communities.	All three options would have beneficial effects in terms of ensuring that affordable housing was delivered as part of private developments. <b>All the options perform equally in relation to this SA objective</b>
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	➡	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. Access to affordable housing ensures the functionality and sustainability of local labour markets.	➡	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. Access to affordable housing ensures the functionality and sustainability of local labour markets.	➡	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. Access to affordable housing ensures the functionality and sustainability of local labour markets.	All three options would have beneficial effects in terms of maintaining the functionality of local labour markets by ensuring that affordable housing was delivered as part of private developments. <b>All the options perform equally in relation to this SA objective</b>
EC2: To improve access to jobs	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None

Key: Significance of Effects				SA6 Self Build			
Direct Effects		Indirect Effects					
↑↑	Major beneficial	→→	Major beneficial				
↑	Minor beneficial	→	Minor beneficial				
↓	Minor adverse	←	Minor adverse				
↓↓	Major adverse	←←	Major adverse				
↕	Potentially beneficial or adverse						
↔	No significant effect						

Sustainability Objectives	Self Build				Comments
	Preferred Option		Alternative Option		
	Include a self build policy		Do not include a self build policy		
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. Custom or self build is alternative housing offer to that provided by volume builders and provides an opportunity for individuals or groups of individuals to design and build their own homes.	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. Self build has been identified as an important source of housing supply within the Plan Area and this approach would not provide the policy framework to facilitate its delivery	In supporting the delivery of self-build the approach of the preferred options would have beneficial effects in terms of improving housing choice and offer within the Plan Area. <b>The preferred option performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective.	None
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history	→	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. The provision of opportunities for self build housing development is likely to improve housing choice and offer within the Plan Area thereby supporting the creation of inclusive and socio-economically mixed communities.	←	This option could have a potentially indirect adverse effect on this objective. This approach would not give discrete policy support that could result in lower delivery of self build properties. The could result in a less choice and offer which could affect the inclusivity and socio-economic mix of communities.	In supporting the delivery of self-build and improving housing choice and offer within the Plan Area the approach of the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of improving inclusivity and balance of local communities. <b>The preferred option performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	→	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. Improving the range of offer and choice of housing is likely to create mixed and balanced communities that will have a positive effect on the functionality and sustainability of local labour markets.	←	This option could have a potentially indirect adverse effect on this objective. This approach could result in lower delivery of self build properties that could reduce the range of offer and choice of housing available. This could have a negative effect on the functionality and sustainability of local labour markets.	In supporting the delivery of self-build and improving housing choice and offer within the Plan Area the approach of the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of encouraging the creation of balanced communities that would have a positive effect on local labour markets in terms of retention and recruitment. <b>The preferred option performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EC2: To improve access to jobs	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None

Key: Significance of Effects			
Direct Effects		Indirect Effects	
↑↑	Major beneficial	→→	Major beneficial
↑	Minor beneficial	→	Minor beneficial
↓	Minor adverse	←	Minor adverse
↓↓	Major adverse	←←	Major adverse
⇅	Potentially beneficial or adverse		
↔	No significant effect		

SA7 Tourism Development							
Sustainability Objectives	Tourism Development					Comments	
	Preferred Option	Alternative Options					
	Include a policy to support tourism and leisure development that directs development to Principal, Key and Local Service Centres but allows appropriate proposals elsewhere subject to environmental criteria	AO1 Do not include a policy to support tourism and leisure development	AO2 Include a policy to support tourism and leisure development that directs development to Principal, Key and Local Service Centres only.				
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	↑	Sa	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would involve the exclusion of a policy supporting tourism and leisure development. By omitting the policy the requisite encouragement to initiate schemes may not be provided, resulting in developments not coming forward.	⇄	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach would involve the inclusion of a policy supporting tourism and leisure development in urban areas. Such development would facilitate access to cultural, recreation and leisure facilities to urban communities but not rural, so it would have mixed effects.	In supporting tourism and leisure development in both urban and rural areas the approach of the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of increasing access to cultural, recreational and leisure facilities. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	→	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. In supporting developments that would facilitate and promote wider access to tourism and leisure facilities, local communities would have greater exposure to heritage and cultural resources, which could have a knock-on effect on knowledge and skills	←	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy support for tourism and leisure development and without it schemes may not come forward. The potential knock-on effects on knowledge and skills would not be realised.	⇄	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach would improve access to cultural and leisure facilities, which could have a knock-on effect on knowledge and skills in urban areas but not rural, so it would have mixed effects.	In supporting tourism and leisure development in both urban and rural areas the approach of the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of exposure to heritage and cultural resources, which could have a knock-on effect on knowledge and skills. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	→	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. In supporting developments that would facilitate and promote wider access to tourism and leisure facilities, this could improve the lifestyles and overall quality-of-life for local residents	←	This option would have potential indirect adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy support for tourism and leisure development and without it schemes may not come forward. The opportunity to improve the lifestyles and overall quality-of-life for local residents would not be realised.	⇄	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach would improve access to cultural and leisure facilities, which could improve the lifestyles and overall quality-of-life for local residents in urban areas but not rural, so it would have mixed effects.	In supporting tourism and leisure development in both urban and rural areas the approach of the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of improving the lifestyles and overall quality-of-life for local residents. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history	→	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. In supporting developments that would facilitate and promote wider access to tourism and leisure facilities, local communities would have greater exposure to heritage and cultural resources, which could have a knock-on effect on knowledge and skills	←	This option would have potential indirect adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy support for tourism and leisure development and without it schemes may not come forward. The potential knock-on effects on knowledge and skills would not be realised.	⇄	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach would improve access to cultural and leisure facilities, which could have a knock-on effect on knowledge and skills in urban areas but not rural, so it would have mixed effects.	In supporting tourism and leisure development in both urban and rural areas the approach of the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of exposure to heritage and cultural resources, which could have a knock-on effect on knowledge and skills. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would give policy support to tourism and leisure development in rural areas that would increase the potential for adverse impacts on biodiversity assets to be incurred	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy framework for tourism and leisure development and applications would be determined using national policy, which supports the principle of such rural economic development. The potential for adverse impacts on biodiversity assets to be incurred is increased.	↑	This option would have beneficial effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides support for tourism and leisure development only in more urban locations, which would minimise the risk of adverse impacts on biodiversity assets.	In supporting development tourism and leisure development in rural areas the approach of the preferred option could increase the potential for adverse effects on biodiversity. <b>The alternative option AO2 performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would give policy support to tourism and leisure development in rural areas that would increase the potential for adverse impacts on landscape to be incurred	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy framework for tourism and leisure development and applications would be determined using national policy, which supports the principle of such rural economic development. The potential for adverse impacts on landscape character to be incurred is increased.	↑	This option would have beneficial effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides support for tourism and leisure development only in more urban locations, which would minimise the risk of adverse impacts on landscape character	In supporting development tourism and leisure development in rural areas the approach of the preferred option could increase the potential for adverse effects on landscape character. <b>The alternative option AO2 performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	⇄	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach provides policy support for tourism and leisure development, which could have either a positive or negative effect on the quality of the built environment depending on the quality of the design.	⇄	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy framework for tourism and leisure development and applications would be determined using national policy, which supports the principle of such rural economic development. This could have either a positive or negative effect on the quality of the built environment depending on the quality of the design.	⇄	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach provides policy support for tourism and leisure development, which could have either a positive or negative effect on the quality of the built environment depending on the quality of the design.	All three options would enable tourism and leisure development which could have either a positive or negative effect on the quality of the built environment depending on the quality of the design. <b>All the options perform equally in relation to this SA objective</b>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would give policy support to tourism and leisure development in rural areas who access would be dependent on the private car. This could increase levels of traffic leading to an increase in emission and reduction in local air quality	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy framework for tourism and leisure development and applications would be determined using national policy, which supports the principle of rural economic development. Access to leisure and tourism development in rural areas would be dependent on the private car. This could increase levels of traffic leading to an increase in emission and reduction in local air quality	↑	This option would have beneficial effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides support for tourism and leisure development only in more urban locations, which would reduce reliance on the private car and enable access via more sustainable forms of transport. This could minimise levels of traffic thereby minimising emissions and reductions in local air quality	In supporting development tourism and leisure development in rural areas the approach of the preferred option could increase the potential for adverse effects on air quality. <b>The alternative option AO2 performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would give policy support to tourism and leisure development in rural areas that would increase the potential for adverse impacts on water quality and resources to be incurred	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy framework for tourism and leisure development and applications would be determined using national policy, which supports the principle of such rural economic development. The potential for adverse impacts on water quality and resources to be incurred is increased.	↑	This option would have beneficial effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides support for tourism and leisure development only in more urban locations, which would minimise the risk of adverse impacts on water quality and resources	In supporting development tourism and leisure development in rural areas the approach of the preferred option could increase the potential for adverse effects on water quality. <b>The alternative option AO2 performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would give policy support to tourism and leisure development in rural areas that would increase the potential for development on and the loss of greenfield land	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy framework for tourism and leisure development and applications would be determined using national policy, which supports the principle of such rural economic development. The potential for development on and the loss of greenfield land is increased.	↑	This option would have beneficial effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides support for tourism and leisure development only in more urban locations, which would minimise the risk of development on and the loss of greenfield land	In supporting development tourism and leisure development in rural areas the approach of the preferred option could increase the potential for development on, and the loss of, greenfield land. <b>The alternative option AO2 performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	↑↑	This option would have beneficial effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides support for tourism and leisure development, which could generate new employment opportunities in both urban and rural areas	↑	This option would have beneficial effects in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy framework for tourism and leisure development and therefore, no encouragement for such development would be given. Applications would be determined using national policy, which supports the principle of such rural economic development and therefore employment opportunities in both urban and rural areas could be generated.	⇄	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach would encourage cultural and leisure development in urban areas but not rural. Employment opportunities would be concentrated in more urban areas, so it would have mixed effects.	In supporting tourism and leisure development in both urban and rural areas the approach of the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of generating new employment opportunities in both urban and rural areas. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EC2: To improve access to jobs	↑↑	This option would have beneficial effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides support for tourism and leisure development, which could generate new employment opportunities in both urban and rural areas	↑	This option would have beneficial effects in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy framework for tourism and leisure development and applications would be determined using national policy, which supports the principle of such rural economic development. New employment opportunities in both urban and rural areas would be provided.	⇄	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach would encourage cultural and leisure development in urban areas but not rural. Investment would be concentrated in more urban areas, so it would have mixed effects.	In supporting tourism and leisure development in both urban and rural areas the approach of the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of increasing access to jobs in both urban and rural areas. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy	↑↑	This option would have beneficial effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides support for tourism and leisure development, which would create the necessary conditions to encourage private sector investment into both urban and rural areas	↑	This option would have beneficial effects in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy framework for tourism and leisure development and applications would be determined using national policy, which supports the principle of such rural economic development. New employment opportunities in both urban and rural areas would be provided.	⇄	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach would encourage cultural and leisure development in urban areas but not rural. Employment opportunities would be concentrated in more urban areas, so it would have mixed effects.	In supporting tourism and leisure development in both urban and rural areas the approach of the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of encourage private sector investment into urban and rural areas. <b>The preferred option performs most strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>



Key: Significance of Effects				SA8 Lower Derwent Valley			
Direct Effects		Indirect Effects					
↑↑	major beneficial	→→	major beneficial				
↑	minor beneficial	→	minor beneficial				
↓	minor adverse	←	minor adverse				
↓↓	major adverse	←←	major adverse				
↕	potentially beneficial or adverse						
↔	no significant effect						

Sustainability Objectives	Lower Derwent Valley				Comments
	Preferred Option		Alternative Option		
	Include a dedicated policy for the Derwent Valley		Do not include a dedicated policy for the Derwent Valley		
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	↓	This option may have adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides policy support for the development of the Derwent Valley for Main Town Centre Uses, which could erode its function as amenity and recreational open space resource for local communities.	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would not provide policy support for Main Town Centre Use development in the Derwent Valley. This would maintain its current function as an area of amenity and recreational open space resource for local communities.	In supporting development in the Derwent Valley the approach of the preferred option would have adverse effects as a result of the loss of open space. <b>The alternative option performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective.	None
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	←	This option may have potential indirect adverse effects in relation to this objective. The development of the Derwent Valley for Main Town Centre Uses could potentially reduce the opportunity for local communities to enjoy green open space.	→	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. This approach would not provide policy support for Main Town Centre Use development in the Derwent Valley. This would maintain its current function as an area of amenity and recreational open space resource for local communities.	In supporting development in the Derwent Valley the approach of the preferred option could have potential indirect adverse effects as the loss of open space may reduce the opportunities for recreational activity. <b>The alternative option performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history	←	This option may have potential indirect adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would improve pedestrian and cycling access/connections within the Lower Derwent Valley, which could promote greater level of recreational activity by local communities	→	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. This approach would not provide policy support for Main Town Centre Use development in the Derwent Valley. This would maintain its current function as an area of amenity and recreational open space resource for local communities.	In supporting development in the Derwent Valley the approach of the preferred option could have potential indirect adverse effects as the loss of open space may reduce the opportunities for recreational activity. <b>The alternative option performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides policy support for the development of the Derwent Valley for Main Town Centre Uses, which could have an adverse impact on biodiversity assets within the area	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would not provide policy support for Main Town Centre Use development in the Derwent Valley. This would maintain its current function thereby minimising the risk of adverse impacts on biodiversity assets.	In supporting development in the Derwent Valley the approach of the preferred option may have adverse effects on biodiversity assets within the site. <b>The alternative option performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides policy support for the development of the Derwent Valley for Main Town Centre Uses, which could have an adverse impact on landscape character within the area	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would not provide policy support for Main Town Centre Use development in the Derwent Valley. This would maintain its current function thereby minimising the risk of adverse impacts on landscape character	In supporting development in the Derwent Valley the approach of the preferred option may have adverse effects on landscape quality. <b>The alternative option performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	↕	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach provides policy support for the development of the Derwent Valley for Main Town Centre Uses, which could have either a positive or negative effect on the quality of the built environment depending on the quality of the design.	↕	This option may have a beneficial or adverse effect in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy support for Main Town Centre Use development in the Derwent Valley. This could have either a positive or negative effect on the quality of the built environment depending on the future management of the area as recreation and amenity green space	Both options have the potential to have beneficial or adverse effects. In the case of the preferred options this is dependent on the quality of future development. With regards to the alternative option, this is dependent on how the Derwent Valley is managed and maintained as open space. <b>All the options perform equally in relation to this SA objective</b>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides policy support for the development of the Derwent Valley for Main Town Centre Uses, which could have an adverse impact on the quality of local watercourses	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would maintain the current function of the Derwent Valley thereby minimising the risk of adverse impacts on the quality of local watercourses	In supporting development in the Derwent Valley the approach of the preferred option may have adverse effects on water quality. <b>The alternative option performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	↓	This option would have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides policy support for the development of the Derwent Valley for Main Town Centre Uses, which would erode its function as an area of open/amenity space	↑	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. This approach would not provide policy support for Main Town Centre Use development in the Derwent Valley. This would maintain its current function as an area of amenity and recreational open space resource for local communities.	In supporting development in the Derwent Valley the approach of the preferred option would have adverse effects as a result of the loss of open space. <b>The alternative option performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	↑↑	This option would have beneficial effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides support for the development of parts of the Lower Derwent Valley for main town centre uses, which would create new employment opportunities.	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy support for Main Town Centre Use development in the Derwent Valley. Opportunities for inward investment into the area and associated job creation may be missed.	In supporting development in the Derwent Valley the approach of the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of creating new employment opportunities. <b>The preferred option performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EC2: To improve access to jobs	↑↑	This option would have beneficial effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides support for the development of parts of the Lower Derwent Valley for main town centre uses, which would provide new employment opportunities in an area where unemployment is above the national average	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy support for Main Town Centre Use development in the Derwent Valley. The opportunity to create new employment opportunities in an area where unemployment is above the national average may be missed	In supporting development in the Derwent Valley the approach of the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of creating new job opportunities in an area where unemployment is above the national average. <b>The preferred option performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy	↑↑	This option would have beneficial effects in relation to this objective. This approach provides support for the development of parts of the Lower Derwent Valley for main town centre uses, which would create the necessary conditions to encourage private sector investment into the area	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects in relation to this objective. This approach would not provide policy support for Main Town Centre Use development in the Derwent Valley. This would not create the necessary conditions and impetus to encourage private sector investment into the area	In supporting development in the Derwent Valley the approach of the preferred option would have beneficial effects in terms of creating the necessary conditions and impetus to encourage private sector investment into the area. <b>The preferred option performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>

Key: Significance of Effects		SA9 Areas suitable for wind energy development	
Direct Effects		Indirect Effects	
↑↑	Major beneficial	→→	Major beneficial
↑	Minor beneficial	→	Minor beneficial
↓	Minor adverse	←	Minor adverse
↓↓	Major adverse	←←	Major adverse
⇅	Potentially beneficial or adverse		
↔	No significant effect		

Sustainability Objectives	Areas suitable for wind energy development						Comments
	Preferred Option		Alternative Options				
	Identify the whole district (excluding the National Park) as suitable for wind energy development except for sensitive areas (AONB and Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and Buffer zone) where only small scale schemes will be supported.	AO1 Do not identify an area suitable for wind energy development	AO2 Identify the whole of the District (excluding the National Park) as an area suitable for wind energy development				
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective.	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. Wind energy development has the potential to impact on biodiversity during both construction and operation however this approach would impact on the most sensitive areas would be moderated.	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. Not designating an area would result in applications for wind energy development potentially being refused, which would limit the degree of impact on landscape character.	↓	This option is likely to prejudice the achievement of this objective. Wind energy development has the potential to impact on biodiversity during both construction and operation and this approach would extend this risk across the whole of the Plan Area.	In supporting wind energy development the approach of the preferred option could increase the potential for adverse effects on biodiversity. <b>The alternative option AO1 performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	↓	This option is likely to prejudice the achievement of this objective. Whilst wind energy development has the potential to impact on landscape quality this approach would moderate that impacts on the most sensitive areas.	↑↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. Not designating an area would result in applications for wind energy development potentially being refused, which would significantly reduce the impact on landscape character.	↓↓	This option is likely to prejudice the achievement of this objective. Wind energy development has the potential to impact on landscape quality and this approach would extend this risk across the whole of the Plan Area including the most sensitive landscape areas.	In supporting but moderating the potential impacts of wind energy development the approach of the preferred option could contribute to the achievement of this objective. <b>However the alternative option AO1 performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	↑	This option could potentially contribute to the achievement of this objective. This approach would provide the assessment framework to consider schemes that could potentially contribute to renewable energy generation and reduce the dependency on fossil fuels.	↓↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. This approach would fail to provide the assessment framework to consider schemes that could potentially contribute to renewable energy generation and reduce the dependency on fossil fuels.	↑↑	This option could potentially contribute to the achievement of this objective. This approach would provide the assessment framework to consider schemes that could potentially contribute to renewable energy generation and reduce the dependency on fossil fuels.	In supporting wind energy development the approach of the preferred option could lead to an improvement in local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. <b>The preferred option and alternative option AO1 perform equally strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	↑	This option could potentially contribute to the achievement of this objective. Wind energy development would result in the loss of greenfield land however this approach would impact on the most sensitive areas would be moderated	↑↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. Not designating an area would result in applications for wind energy development potentially being refused, which would limit the loss of greenfield land	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. Wind energy development would result in the loss of greenfield land and this approach would extend this risk across the whole of the Plan Area including the most sensitive landscape areas.	In supporting but moderating the potential impacts of wind energy development the approach of the preferred option could contribute to the achievement of this objective. <b>However the alternative option AO1 performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	↑	This option could potentially contribute to the achievement of this objective. This approach would provide the assessment framework to consider schemes that could potentially contribute to reduce the dependency on fossil fuels.	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. This approach would fail to provide the assessment framework to consider schemes that could potentially reduce the dependency on fossil fuels.	↑↑	This option could potentially contribute to the achievement of this objective. This approach would provide the assessment framework to consider schemes that could potentially contribute to renewable energy generation and reduce the dependency on fossil fuels.	In supporting wind energy development the approach of the preferred option could lead to an improvement in local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. <b>The preferred option and alternative option AO1 perform equally strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC2: To improve access to jobs	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None

Key: Significance of Effects		SA10 AGS	
Direct Effects		Indirect Effects	
↑↑	Major beneficial	→→	Major beneficial
↑	Minor beneficial	→	Minor beneficial
↓	Minor adverse	←	Minor adverse
↓↓	Major adverse	←←	Major adverse
↕	Potentially beneficial or adverse		
↔	No significant effect		

Sustainability Objectives	Amenity Greenspace				Comments
	Preferred Option		Alternative Option		
	Include a policy to protect green gaps		Do not include a green gaps policy		
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby maintaining accessibility to green open space and/or wider countryside for local communities	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for their development. Their loss would reduce access to green open space and/or the wider countryside by local communities.	In safeguarding important green gaps the approach of the preferred option would ensure that accessibility to green open space and/or wider countryside for local communities is maintained. <b>The preferred option would be the most sustainable in terms of this objective.</b>
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective.	None
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	→	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby maintaining their function as an area of amenity and recreational open space resource for local communities.	←	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for their development. This could potentially reduce the opportunity for local communities to enjoy green open space.	In safeguarding important green gaps the approach of the preferred option would ensure that accessibility to green open space and/or wider countryside for local communities is maintained. <b>The preferred option would be the most sustainable in terms of this objective.</b>
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history	→	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby maintaining their function as an area of amenity and recreational open space resource for local communities.	←	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for their development. This could promote greater level of recreational activity by local communities	In safeguarding important green gaps the approach of the preferred option would ensure that accessibility to green open space and/or wider countryside for local communities is maintained. <b>The preferred option would be the most sustainable in terms of this objective.</b>
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby safeguarding important biodiversity assets within the site	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for their development. Their loss could have adverse impacts on biodiversity interests	In safeguarding important green gaps the approach of the preferred option would ensure that biodiversity assets within these areas are protected. <b>The preferred option would be the most sustainable in terms of this objective.</b>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby safeguarding the visual amenity of the site and wider landscape character	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for their development. Their loss could have adverse impacts on the visual amenity of the site and wider landscape character	In safeguarding important green gaps the approach of the preferred option would ensure that the landscape character and wider value of these areas is protected. <b>The preferred option would be the most sustainable in terms of this objective.</b>
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby preventing the development on and the loss of greenfield land	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for the development on and the loss of greenfield land	In safeguarding important green gaps the approach of the preferred option would ensure that the potential for development on, and the loss of, greenfield land is minimised. <b>The preferred option would be the most sustainable in terms of this objective.</b>
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC2: To improve access to jobs	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None



Key: Significance of Effects				SA11 Green Gaps			
Direct Effects		Indirect Effects					
↑↑	Major beneficial	→→	Major beneficial				
↑	Minor beneficial	→	Minor beneficial				
↓	Minor adverse	←	Minor adverse				
↓↓	Major adverse	←←	Major adverse				
↕	Potentially beneficial or adverse						
↔	No significant effect						

Sustainability Objectives	Green Gaps				Comments
	Preferred Option		Alternative Option		
	Include a policy to protect green gaps		Do not include a green gaps policy		
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby maintaining accessibility to green open space and/or wider countryside for local communities	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for their development. Their loss would reduce access to green open space and/or the wider countryside by local communities.	In safeguarding important green gaps the approach of the preferred option would ensure that accessibility to green open space and/or wider countryside for local communities is maintained. <b>The preferred option would be the most sustainable in terms of this objective.</b>
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective.	None
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	→	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby maintaining their function as an area of amenity and recreational open space resource for local communities.	←	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for their development. This could potentially reduce the opportunity for local communities to enjoy green open space.	In safeguarding important green gaps the approach of the preferred option would ensure that accessibility to green open space and/or wider countryside for local communities is maintained. <b>The preferred option would be the most sustainable in terms of this objective.</b>
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history	→	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby maintaining their function as an area of amenity and recreational open space resource for local communities.	←	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for their development. This could promote greater level of recreational activity by local communities	In safeguarding important green gaps the approach of the preferred option would ensure that accessibility to green open space and/or wider countryside for local communities is maintained. <b>The preferred option would be the most sustainable in terms of this objective.</b>
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby safeguarding important biodiversity assets within the site	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for their development. Their loss could have adverse impacts on biodiversity interests	In safeguarding important green gaps the approach of the preferred option would ensure that biodiversity assets within these areas are protected. <b>The preferred option would be the most sustainable in terms of this objective.</b>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby safeguarding the visual amenity of the site and wider landscape character	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for their development. Their loss could have adverse impacts on the visual amenity of the site and wider landscape character	In safeguarding important green gaps the approach of the preferred option would ensure that the landscape character and wider value of these areas is protected. <b>The preferred option would be the most sustainable in terms of this objective.</b>
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby preventing the development on and the loss of greenfield land	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for the development on and the loss of greenfield land	In safeguarding important green gaps the approach of the preferred option would ensure that the potential for development on, and the loss of, greenfield land is minimised. <b>The preferred option would be the most sustainable in terms of this objective.</b>
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC2: To improve access to jobs	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None

Key: Significance of Effects				SA12: GI			
Direct Effects		Indirect Effects					
↑↑	Major beneficial	→→	Major beneficial				
↑	Minor beneficial	→	Minor beneficial				
↓	Minor adverse	←	Minor adverse				
↓↓	Major adverse	←←	Major adverse				
⇄	Potentially beneficial or adverse						
↔	No significant effect						

Sustainability Objectives	Green Infrastructure						Comments
	Preferred Option		Alternative Options				
	Include a Policy that identifies a Green Infrastructure Network but with areas of highest ecological and/or landscape significance subject to more stringent criteria	AO1 Do not include a Policy that identifies a Green Infrastructure Network	AO2 Include a Policy that identifies a Green Infrastructure Network				
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby maintaining accessibility to green open space and/or wider countryside for local communities	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for their development. Their loss would reduce access to green open space and/or the wider countryside by local communities.	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby maintaining accessibility to green open space and/or wider countryside for local communities	None
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective.	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	➡	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby maintaining their function as an area of amenity and recreational open space resource for local communities.	⬅	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for their development. This could potentially reduce the opportunity for local communities to enjoy green open space.	➡	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby maintaining their function as an area of amenity and recreational open space resource for local communities.	None
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history	➡	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps	⬅	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green	➡	This option offers potential indirect benefits regarding this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps	None
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	↑↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby safeguarding important biodiversity assets within the site	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for their development. Their loss could have adverse impacts on biodiversity interests	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby safeguarding important biodiversity assets within the site	In supporting wind energy development the approach of the preferred option could increase the potential for adverse effects on biodiversity. <b>The alternative option AO1 performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	↑↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby safeguarding the visual amenity of the site and wider landscape character	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for their development. Their loss could have adverse impacts on the visual amenity of the site and wider landscape character	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby safeguarding the visual amenity of the site and wider landscape character	In supporting but moderating the potential impacts of wind energy development the approach of the preferred option could contribute to the achievement of this objective. <b>However the alternative option AO1 performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	In supporting wind energy development the approach of the preferred option could lead to an improvement in local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. <b>The preferred option and alternative option AO1 perform equally strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby preventing the development on and the loss of greenfield land	↓	This option may have potential adverse effects on this objective. The approach would not give protection to green gaps resulting in greater potential for the development on and the loss of greenfield land	↑	This option would support the achievement of this objective. This approach would give protection to green gaps thereby preventing the development on and the loss of greenfield land	In supporting but moderating the potential impacts of wind energy development the approach of the preferred option could contribute to the achievement of this objective. <b>However the alternative option AO1 performs more strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	In supporting wind energy development the approach of the preferred option could lead to an improvement in local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. <b>The preferred option and alternative option AO1 perform equally strongly in relation to this SA objective.</b>
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC2: To improve access to jobs	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	↔	No significant effects between this option and this objective	None