



Allerdale Borough Council

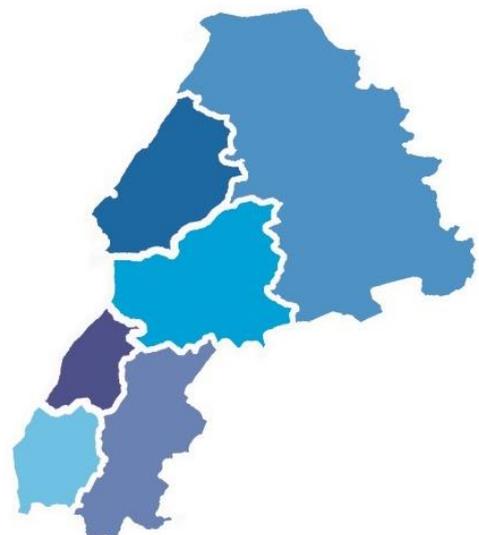


Allerdale Local Plan (Part 2) Site Allocations

Sustainability Appraisal

Non-Technical Summary

September 2018



1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This is the Non-Technical Summary of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the Allerdale Local Plan (part 2). The Allerdale Local Plan sets out the long-term spatial vision and objectives for the area of the Borough, outside the National Park, up to 2029
- 1.2 Plans and strategies such as the Local Plan are subject to a process called Sustainability Appraisal, which assesses the likely effects of the plan on social, economic, and environmental issues. This Non-Technical Summary together with the Sustainability Appraisal Report represents the full assessment of the policies and site allocations proposed in the Local Plan (part 2).

2.0 The Allerdale Local Plan

- 2.1 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 (economic, social and environmental) 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.
- 2.2 The Local Plan Part 2 will take forward Part 1 policy S3: Spatial Strategy and Growth, S12 Land and Premises, S11: Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People Sites and S16: Town Centres and Retail and S19 Renewable Energy. 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.
- 2.3 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.
- 2.4 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

SO1a	Reduce Allerdale's carbon footprint and support a low carbon future
SO1b	Ensure a comfortable, resilient and liveable environment across Allerdale by ensuring development adapts to, and mitigates the effects of climate change
SO1c	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.
SO1d	Ensure the sustainability of towns and villages by supporting a stable and balanced population, ensuring accessible services that meet a range of community needs.
SO1e	Support and encourage construction methods that seek to reduce energy consumption, use renewable energy sources, minimise waste and encourage recycling.
SO1f	Promote renewable and low carbon energy production in the Plan Area.
SO1g	Sustainable and effective use and re-use of land and buildings and protect the most versatile agricultural land from development.

Theme 2: Housing

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

Theme 3: Economy

SO3a	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.
SO3b	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.

SO3c	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.
SO3d	Provide a wide range of modern, high quality employment sites and premises to meet existing business needs and emerging sectors.
SO3e	Support opportunities for home working, creation of rural enterprise hubs for start-up businesses and proposals that contribute to farm diversification
SO3f	Support improved digital connections, especially in rural areas.
SO3g	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.
SO3h	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.
SO3i	Promote the vitality and viability of town centres, including the night time economy and support the retention of existing rural services.
SO3j	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

SO4a	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.
SO4b	Support road and rail infrastructure improvements required to deliver economic growth and key economic projects.
SO4c	Work with partners to improve sustainable transport, both within and outside Allerdale.
SO4d	Improve sustainable access to jobs, services, education, leisure opportunities and the wider countryside.
SO4e	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.
SO4f	Enable the delivery of transport hubs across the Plan Area, linking the Cumbria Coastal Railway to other transport modes.
SO4g	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

SO5a	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.
SO5b	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.
SO5c	Protect and enhance existing social, community and utility related infrastructure, such as education, health, arts, cultural and leisure facilities.
SO5d	Protect and enhance existing social, community and utility related infrastructure, such as education, health, arts, cultural and leisure facilities.
SO5e	Minimise the risk from flooding and support the incorporation of mitigation measures as part of the overall design solution.
SO5f	Protect and enhance the quality of the environment and amenity.

Theme 6: Natural Environment

SO6a	Protect and enhance the natural and historic landscape, including ancient woodland and geological assets, from unnecessary and harmful development, particularly within the Solway Coast AONB and areas adjoining the National Park.
SO6b	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.
SO6c	Promote opportunities to improve access to the countryside and coast.
SO6d	Ensure high levels of water and air quality are retained and where necessary improved, and safeguard agricultural land.
SO6e	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.

3.0 Sustainability Appraisal

- 3.1 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.
- 3.2 The purpose of the SA is to promote sustainable development through the better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. It should be viewed as an integral part of good plan making, involving ongoing iterations to identify and report on the likely social, economic and environmental effects of the plan and the extent to which sustainable development is expected to be achieved through its implementation.
- 3.3 This Non-Technical Summary relates to the full SA report for the Pre-submission Draft Allerdale Local Plan (part 2). The SA has been undertaken in stages alongside the preparation of the Local Plan in order to provide sustainability guidance as the plan is developed.

4.0 The Sustainability Appraisal Process

- 4.1 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 5 of this report. Stages B, C and D have been completed alongside the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2 and have involved 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 Local Plan Part 2 and responding to any identified adverse effects.

Stage A – Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	
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
Stage B – Developing and refining options and assessing effects	

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)
Stage C – Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report	
Task C1	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal report
Stage D – Consulting on the Draft DPD and the Sustainability Appraisal Report	
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
Stage E – Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD	
Task E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
Task E2	Responding to adverse effects

Table 1: Stages of producing a Sustainability Appraisal

5.0 Stage A- Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.

- 5.1 The SA process began in November 2013 with the production of a Scoping Report. The Scoping stage of the SA involves collating information about the social, economic and environmental baseline for the plan area and the key sustainability issues facing it, as well as information about the policy context for the preparation of the plan. The SA Scoping Report presented the outputs of the following tasks:
- 5.2 **Policies, Plans and Strategies** at national, regional and local level of relevance to the Local Plan (part 2) were identified to provide context to the SA and to highlight potential synergies as well as incompatibilities which may need to be addressed. Full details of the review can be found in Appendix A1 of the Scoping Report (June 2014).
- 5.3 **Collecting baseline Information** in line with the requirements of the SEA Regulations, baseline information was collected on relevant social, economic and environmental topics including population and demographics, health and deprivation, economy and employment, transport and accessibility, housing,

climate change and flooding, crime and safety, cultural heritage, physical and community infrastructure and natural environment. Full details of the review can be found in Appendix 1 of the Scoping Report (June 2014)

Drawing on the review of relevant plans, policies and programmes and the baseline information, key sustainability issues for the plan area were identified.

5.4 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

A Sustainability Appraisal framework sets out the SA objectives against which options and policies in the Local Plan (part 2) would be appraised. The SA framework provides a way in which the sustainability impacts of implementing a plan can be described, analysed and compared. The SA framework comprises a series of sustainability objectives that can be used to interrogate options and draft policies during the plan making process. These SA objectives define the long-term aspirations of the Borough with regard to social, economic and environmental issues. During the SA, the performance of the plan options, and later, policies are assessed against these SA objectives and sub-objectives. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework was originally developed jointly with other Cumbrian planning authorities. This approach recognises that many sustainability issues are common to all authorities in the county. There are 16 agreed county-wide objectives, each with their own sub-objectives that are structured around the four national objectives for sustainable development. The sub-objectives have been refined to reflect the narrower scope of the Local Plan (part 2) compared to the higher level strategy of part one of the plan.

5.5 The SA scoping report was published in September 2013 for consultation with the statutory consultees (Natural England, Historic England and Environment Agency) as well as wider community consultation. The comments received during the consultation were then reviewed and addressed as appropriate and the final version of the scoping report was published in June 2014.

5.6 Section 9 of the Scoping report sets out the modifications carried out following the comments received during consultation.

6.0 Stage B- Developing and refining options and assessing effects

6.1 Developing options for a plan is an iterative process, usually involving a number of rounds of consultation with stakeholders and the public. Consultation responses and the SA process can help to identify where there may be other reasonable alternatives to the options being considered for a plan. In the case of the Local Plan (part 2) the majority of the options have focussed around different sites for allocation. There are also policies options

such as Areas Suitable for Wind Energy development, affordable housing, housing standards and Broadband.

- 6.2 The SA findings are not the only factors taken into account by a local authority when determining which options to take forward in a plan. There will often be a number of positive or negative effects identified for each option, so it is not possible to rank them based on sustainability performance in order to select a preferred option. Factors such as site constraints, deliverability, consultation comments and national planning policy will also be taken into account when selecting preferred site allocations and policies.
- 6.3 The alternative options for the policies on Local Plan (part 2) have been drawn up using the most up to date evidence. Not all proposed policy approaches have identified reasonable alternatives other than not to introduce the policy. In such cases national planning policy determines the alternatives that can be considered.
- 6.4 Site options were identified through a Call for Sites exercise, review of Council assets and saved site allocations. Using both the SA framework and the methodology set out in the site assessment methodology document (June 2014) a list of reasonable alternative site options was established.
- 6.5 The Council took into account the findings of the SA as well as other factors when deciding which policy and site options to include in the Preferred Options consultation which took place from January to March 2017. The SA was further amended and developed to inform the final policy and site selections in the Pre-submission draft of the Local Plan (part 2).
- 7.0 **Stage C- Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report**
- 7.1 The full SA report describes in detail the process that has been undertaken in carrying out the SA of the Allerdale Local Plan (part 2). It sets out the findings of the appraisal of site and policy options, highlighting both potential positive and negative effects. It also describes the reasons for selecting or rejecting certain policy options and site allocations. The findings are summarised in this Non- Technical Report.
- 8.0 **Stage D- Consulting on the Draft Local Plan and the Sustainability Report**
- 8.1 The Draft SA report was consulted on alongside the Preferred Options of the Local Plan between January and March 2017. Comments received on the SA report and the Council's response are summarised in appendix 4 of the Full SA report

9.0 **Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan**

- 9.1 How the social, environmental and economic effects of implementing the Allerdale Local Plan (part 2) are set out in section 7.4 of the full SA report and summaries in this Non-Technical Summary.

10.0 Policies, Plans and Strategies

10.1 The Local Plan is not prepared in isolation, being influenced by other plans, policies and strategies and by broader sustainability objectives. It needs to be consistent with international and national guidance as well as conform to environmental protection legislation. Therefore a comprehensive review of all relevant Policies, Plans and Strategies was carried out as part of the Scoping process, full details of which can be found in Appendix A1 of the Scoping Report (June 2014). The main points from the review are set out in table 1 below.

Population	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that housing and employment development needs are met as a result of population growth 2. Plan for the projected increase in the number of single person households 3. Plan for the social needs of older people, including suitable housing provision 4. Stem the outmigration of young skilled people from the area
Health and deprivation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce the disparity in levels of socio-economic deprivation between the less and more prosperous communities 2. Ensure that local communities have access to adequate healthcare facilities 3. Ensure that local communities have access to green infrastructure, open space and sports and leisure facilities 4. Protect the environment and human health from pollution 5. Address poor lifestyle choices and health levels in deprived areas
Economy and employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support economic growth and regeneration 2. Support the diversification of the industrial base 3. Improve educational and skills attainment 4. Improve the attractiveness of employment sites to facilitate inward investment 5. Improve the viability and vitality of town centres 6. Support and diversify the tourism sector 7. Focus on town centres for developments that attract large numbers of people 8. Support the growth of the environmental technology and nuclear sectors
Transport and accessibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access to green infrastructure, open space and sports and leisure facilities

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Reduce the need to travel by taking an integrated approach to land use and transport 3. Ensure that developments incorporate design elements that enable accessibility for those with disabilities 4. Promote sustainable transport modes and reduce dependency on the private car 5. Address poor levels of accessibility in rural areas
Housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the creation of a mixed and balanced housing market 2. Facilitate the delivery of housing and ancillary accommodation to meet the needs of an ageing population 3. Ensure the accommodation needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling show people are met 4. Provide affordable housing to help meet identified needs 5. Encourage housing market renewal and environmental improvements in low demand areas
Climate change and flooding	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safeguard air quality, particularly in the Lake District High Fells NCA area 2. Reduce levels of noise and light pollution 3. Manage and minimise flood risk to people and property 4. Reduce energy consumption through increased efficiency of development and promote renewable and low carbon energy generation 5. Maximise the provision of green infrastructure for carbon and flood storage purposes 6. Reduce the production of waste and consumption of materials and promote recycling 7. Ensure that all developments follow sustainable design principles in terms of the function and layout of new development and buildings 8. Encourage the reuse of previously developed land
Crime and safety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create cohesive communities and promote social inclusion 2. Create safer and more secure communities through the promotion of good design 3. Reduce the fear of crime
Cultural heritage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect historic assets, landscapes and townscapes 2. Encourage development that allows the significance of assets to be better reveal and understood 3. Use the historic environment as a tool for community and economic development 4. Protect and enhance local character, distinctiveness and sense of place 5. Ensure that local communities have access to arts and

	cultural facilities
Physical and community infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that adequate physical and community infrastructure is provided to support growth and development 2. Safeguard existing community facilities, particularly in rural areas 3. Encourage high standards of design in new development 4. Improve access to green infrastructure and open space 5. Ensure that local communities have access to adequate healthcare facilities 6. Ensure that local communities have access to sports and leisure facilities
Natural environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect landscape character and intrinsic beauty of the countryside 2. Create, safeguard and enhance green infrastructure 3. Protect and restore biodiversity, geology and geomorphology 4. Protect important wildlife habitats and species 5. Safeguard and seek to improve air quality, soil and water quality 6. Protect the best and more versatile agricultural land 7. Maximise opportunities to remediate contaminated land 8. Address recreational pressure on sensitive tourism areas 9. Protect coastal and shoreline environments

Table 1: Summary of Plans, Policies and Strategies

11.0 Baseline Information

11.1 Baseline information provides the context for assessing the sustainability of proposals in the Allerdale Local Plan (part 2) and it provides the basis for identifying trends, predicting the likely effects of the plan and monitoring its outcomes. The baseline evidence should be composed of relevant social, economic and environmental issues. A comprehensive review of the economic, social and environmental baseline of the Allerdale Plan Area was carried out as part of the scoping process. Full details of the review can be found in Appendix A1 of the Scoping Report (June 2014). The main points of the review are set out in table 2 below

Topic	Issues
Population and demography	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population and household increases are likely to place additional pressure on house prices, availability and affordability 2. Ageing population of the Borough will have implications for housing provision and health care

	<p>needs</p> <p>3. Future housing and employment growth will have environmental effects in terms of impacts on the landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity</p>
Health and deprivation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disparities and inequalities between areas in the Borough with regards to health and socio-economic deprivation 2. Socio-economic deprivation will continue to compound the problem of poor lifestyle choices, health levels and low life expectancy 3. Socio-economic deprivation will continue to compound the problem of low educational attainment and high levels of unemployment 4. Ageing population of the Borough will have implications for health care needs and other social service needs
Economy and employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overall weakness of the local economy, the over-reliance on low-skill sectors and below average income levels in the Borough 2. Below average levels of educational attainment and the lack of a high-skill labour force 3. Oversupply of employment land and premises and the need to focus attention on key employment sites that are attractive to market. 4. Oversupply of large-format industrial warehouse buildings and a lack of smaller more flexible employment space 5. Decline of town centres and increasing numbers of voids as a result of new retailing trends 6. Need to support local businesses and supply chains to facilitate organic economic growth
Transport and accessibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remoteness from strategic transport networks deterring inward investment 2. Future employment growth at the Ports of Workington and Silloth and the environmental implications of such development on fluvial, coastal and shoreline environments 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. 4. Below average levels of use of public transport and the contraction of services in rural areas. 5. Poor levels of accessibility to services and facilities in more remote rural parts of the Borough

Housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population and household growth putting additional pressure on house prices, availability and affordability 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. 3. Growing need for affordable housing, particularly in the high value areas 4. Low housing demand and market failure in certain areas of the Plan Area
Climate change and flooding	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industrial activity within the Plan Area has high energy consumption and CO2 emissions 2. High levels of car dependency in the Plan Area that is forecast to increase further 3. Populated areas of the Plan Area subject to high risk of tidal and fluvial flooding 4. Populated areas of the Plan Area subject to high risk of surface water flooding
Crime and safety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crime rates linked to the poor quality built environment and lack of natural surveillance 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 3. Excessive alcohol consumption is a key driver of crime and anti-social behaviour, particularly in the town centres
Cultural heritage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A number of conservation areas and listed buildings are on Historic England's Heritage at Risk register 2. High levels of socio-economic deprivation in parts of the Plan Area have resulted in poor maintenance of privately-owned heritage assets 3. The need to use heritage assets and landscapes in a positive and proactive way to contribution to economic development and regeneration objectives.
Physical and community infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deficit in the provision of drinking water is likely to emerge as a result of restrictions on the levels of extraction 2. Wastewater treatment capacity is critical in some settlements within the Plan Area 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

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. That the likely future increase in population / number of households will put pressure on the healthcare services 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.
Natural environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2. Risk of adverse impacts on landscape and biodiversity as a consequence of delivering housing and employment and growth targets 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. 4. Need to reduce air quality problems in certain areas of the main towns and safeguard quality in the Lake District Fells SAC 5. Potential coastal erosion along sections of shoreline that are to remain unprotected

Table 2: Summary of baseline information

12.0 Key Sustainability Issues

12.1 The review of the plans, policies and strategies together with the collection and analysis of baseline data enabled the sustainability issues affecting Allerdale to be identified. The key issues have been set out below under the headings of economic, social and environmental including the interrelationship between them.

	Economic	Social	Environmental	
				Diversify the local economy
				Deliver sustainable economic growth
				Reduce reliance on low-skill sectors
				Generate higher income employment

Blue	Red		Reduce the disparity between deprived and prosperous areas
Blue	Red		Encourage the establishment of R & D institutions
Blue	Red		Stem the outmigration of skilled young people
Blue	Red	Green	Ensure the viability and vitality of town centres
Blue	Red		Address low educational attainment and widen the skills base
Blue	Red		Address long term and structural unemployment
Blue		Green	Address the oversupply of employment land
Blue		Green	Improve market attractiveness of key employment sites
Blue	Orange	Green	Protect and enhance landscape character
Blue	Red	Green	Protect and enhance historic assets and environments
Blue	Red	Green	Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity
Blue	Red		Improve access to affordable housing
Blue	Red	Green	Encourage housing market renewal
Blue	Red		Deliver balanced housing markets
		Green	Address car dependency
Blue	Red	Green	Widen the provision and access to sustainable transport modes
Blue	Red		Improve access to services in rural areas
Blue	Red	Green	Improve access to strategic transport networks
Blue	Red		Address implications of an ageing population
Blue	Red	Green	Mitigate potential effects of land take needed to deliver growth targets
	Red	Green	Provide for an increase in the number of single person households
	Red		Address poor lifestyle choices and health levels on deprived areas
Blue		Green	Reduce CO2 emissions and support renewal energy schemes
		Green	Reduce water consumption and promote water efficiency
		Green	Protect coastal and shoreline environments
Blue	Red	Green	Mitigate the risk of flooding to people and property
Blue	Red	Green	Reduce the fear of crime
Blue		Green	Protect soil and good grade agricultural land
Blue	Red	Green	Protect local distinctiveness and enhance townscape character
Blue		Green	Encourage the recycling of waste
	Red	Green	Improve access to green spaces and the countryside
		Green	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 3: Key social, economic and environmental issues

13.0 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

13.1 The SA framework used for the Local Plan (part 1) was developed jointly with other planning authorities in Cumbria. There were 16 agreed county-wide objectives, each with their own sub-objectives, structured around the four national objectives for sustainable development. As the Local Plan (part 2) is primarily 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 have been developed.

13.2 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 are set out below.

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Sub-Objective(s)	Appraisal Question(s)	Potential Indicator(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Social progress that meets the needs of everyone</i> 			
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"> Will it help / encourage participation in the democratic process? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to village hall, civic building or community centre
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"> Will it improve access to shops and services and / or help retain essential local facilities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to shop Proximity to community facility (e.g. pub, post office) Proximity to cycle route; Proximity to amenity green / recreational open space Proximity to Public Right of Way (PROW);
	Improve access to green infrastructure, open space and the wider countryside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve access to the Green Infrastructure network? Will it result in a loss of open space? 	

SP3 . To provide everyone with a decent home	Ensuring that affordable housing is available to all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it contribute to the delivery of affordable housing • Will the occupants be at risk from Hazardous Installations? • Will the occupants enjoy a satisfactory standard of residential amenity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance to PADHI zone • Potential amenity issues and / or proximity to incompatible land uses
	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"> • Will it increase the level of participation and attainment in education and training? • Will it contribute to reducing unemployment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to primary school • Proximity to secondary school • Proximity to further/higher education facilities
SP5 . To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people	Ensure accessibility to healthcare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve access to healthcare? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to health services / facilities
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"> • Will it increase the opportunities to engage with others in the community and take part in local activities? • Will it increase the opportunity to take part in the arts and cultural activities? • Will it promote healthy, active lifestyles? • Will it improve access to sports facilities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to village hall, civic building or community centre • Proximity to amenity green / recreational open space • Proximity to cultural facility (cinema, museum, theatre, art gallery, concert hall) • Proximity to sports facility / pitch / hall •
	Increase participation in arts and cultural activities		
	Provide opportunities for recreation and increase participation in sports		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Effective protection of the environment</i> 			

EN1 . To protect and enhance biodiversity	Protect and conserve rare, declining, threatened and indigenous habitats and species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity? • Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interests? • Will it minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to internationally designated sites: Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) • Proximity to nationally designated sites: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) • Proximity to County Wildlife Sites • Proximity to Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)
	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"> • Will it protect landscape quality, distinctiveness and character? • Will it protect the character, appearance and setting of WHS, DAS and HPG? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) • Proximity to Lake District National Park (LDNP) • Proximity to Hadrian's Wall WHS • Proximity to Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) • Landscape sensitivity
	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"> • Will it protect and enhance the character and appearance of the Borough's historic buildings, conservation areas and designated archaeological sites? • Will development be guided away from areas at high risk of flooding? • Will development be well-related to the existing settlement pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to Conservation Area • Proximity to Listed building(s) • Proximity to Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) • Proximity to high risk Flood Zones • Proximity to high risk Surface Water Flood Zones
	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"> <i>Sustainable use and management of natural resources</i> 			
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"> Will it enable services to be accessed by cycling or walking and reduce the need to travel? Will it enable service and facilities to be accessed by public transport? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to bus stop Proximity to train station
	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"> Will it lead to the pollution or lowering of quality a watercourse? Will it have an adverse effect on water resources? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to watercourse Proximity to Groundwater Source Protection Zone
	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"> Will it make reuse of a previous developed site? Will it involve the remediation of a contaminated site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of greenfield site Reuse of previously developed land
	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"> Will it increase the reuse, recovery and recycling of waste? Will it protect mineral resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to recycling facilities Proximity to minerals safeguarding areas Proximity to high risk coal mining areas
	Increase re-use, recovery and recycling of industrial, commercial and household waste		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Building a sustainable economy</i> 			

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"> • Will it increase the number, variety and quality of employment opportunities? • Will it safeguard/enhance key employment sites? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of key employment land • Development on identified strategic infrastructure route
EC2 . To improve access to jobs	Locate new employment opportunities in the areas of greatest need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it lead to the location of new employment opportunities in areas of greatest need? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance/accessibility of employment sites to residential centres • Proximity to locations of highest unemployment
	Increase access to jobs through improved skills and sustainable transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it enable access to employment via public transport • Will it help Borough residents adapt to economic change and obtain new skills and training? 	
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"> • Will it help create the right environment and infrastructure to encourage private sector investment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher employment demand area

Table 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

14.0 Assessment Criteria

14.1 The potential indicators identified in the table above 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 the table below. The distance parameters have been categorised, in terms of sustainability, using a traffic light system

Red: The site is 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

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 Within or is adjacent to (<1km) NP but there is no potential for negative impacts Not within or adjacent to (>1km) NP, or site is proposed for open space
	Effect on landscape character	Within a landscape identified as having moderate-high sensitivity Within a landscape identified as having moderate sensitivity Within a landscape identified as having low-moderate sensitivity
	Effect on Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site	Within or is adjacent to (<1km) WHS and there is the potential for negative impacts Within or is adjacent to (<1km) WHS but there is no potential for negative impacts Not within or adjacent to (>1km) WHS, or site is proposed for open space
EN3	Effect on Listed Building	Contains or is adjacent to (<400m) a listed building and there is the potential for negative impacts Contains or is adjacent to (<400m) a listed building but there is no potential for negative impacts Not on or adjacent to (>400m) a listed building, or site is proposed for open space
	Effect on SA/Heritage Assets that are demonstrably of equivalent significant to Scheduled Ancient Monuments	On a SAM/heritage asset or is adjacent to (<400m) a SAM/heritage asset with the potential for negative impacts Adjacent to (<400m) a SAM/heritage asset but there is no potential for negative impacts Not on adjacent to (>400m) to a SAM/heritage asset or site is proposed for open space

	Effect on conservation area	<p>Within or is adjacent to (<400m) a Conservation Area and there is the potential for negative impacts.</p> <p>Within or is adjacent to (<400m) a Conservation Area but there is no potential for negative impacts.</p> <p>Not within or adjacent to (>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 >2km away from bus stop</p> <p>Site between 400m and 2km</p> <p>Site <400m away from bus stop</p>
	Distance to rail station	<p>Site >5km away from railway station</p> <p>Site between 2km and 5km</p> <p>Site <2km away from railway station</p>
NR2	Distance to Source Protection Zone	<p>Site <400m of Source Protection Zone</p> <p>Site between 400m and 2km of Source Protection Zone</p> <p>Site >2km away from a Source Protection Zone</p>
	Distance to watercourse	<p>Site <2km away from a watercourse</p> <p>Site between 2km and 5km of a watercourse</p> <p>Site >5km away from a watercourse</p>
NR3	Is the site outside of Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) areas, 1, 2 or 3	<p>Lies within ALC Grades 1 and 2</p> <p>Lies within ALC Grade 3</p> <p>Lies within ALC Grade 4 and 5</p>
	Previously developed land	<p>Greenfield site</p> <p>Partial Brownfield site</p> <p>Brownfield site</p>
NR4	Distance to recycling facilities	<p>Site >5km away from recycling facilities</p> <p>Site within 1-5km of recycling facilities</p> <p>Site within 1km of recycling facilities</p>
	Located with Coal Mining Development High Risk Area	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>

	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 5: Assessment Criteria

14.2 In order to establish reasonable alternative sites 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

14.3 The criteria use to assess the sites at each stage is set out in the site selection methodology document (June 2014). Sites that were discarded at stage 1 are listed in table 12 of the full SA report. The results of the assessment of stage 2, which involved using the indicators in the above table, can be found in appendix 2 of the full SA report. Sites discarded at Stage 3a are listed in Table 14 of the full SA report.

15.0 SA findings for the site options

15.1 Housing site options

15.2 A range of effects were identified for all residential site options but in general they were found more likely to have significant positive effects on the social and economic objectives. This is due to the contribution they make if developed to meeting housing needs in the plan area and enabling access to employment, services and facilities, which in turn should reduce the need to travel and greenhouse gas emissions. However, a number of potential negative effects were identified in relation to the environmental objectives due to loss of greenfield sites, proximity to watercourse and impacts on biodiversity. Full details of the assessment for each site is to be found in the detailed site appraisals in the full SA report.

15.3 The purpose of the SA is not to identify sites that should or should not be allocated for development, as the SA is one of a number of tools to inform the Council's decision making. However, there are sites that are more likely to have a number of negative sustainability effects than others. However, it is recognised that there is potential to mitigate many of these negative effects.

15.4 Gypsy and Traveller site options

- 15.5 Two options were assessed. Both performed strongly against the social objectives due to their contribution to providing housing for this community. However, a number of potential negative sustainability effects were identified in relation to the environmental objectives in terms of loss of greenfield sites and potential impacts on biodiversity. Full details of the assessment for each site is to be found in the detailed site appraisals in the full SA report.
- 15.6 The purpose of the SA is not to identify sites that should or should not be allocated for development, as the SA is one of a number of tools to inform the Council's decision making. However, there are sites that are more likely to have a number of negative sustainability effects than others. However, it is recognised that there is potential to mitigate many of these negative effects.

15.7 Employment Site Options

- 15.8 The likely effects of the employment site options are set out in the assessment of each site in the full SA report. All the sites have a positive effect on the economic objectives in particular job creation, improving access to jobs and diversifying the economy. A number of objectives would not be affected by the allocation of new employment sites. However, a number of potential negative effects were identified in relation to the environmental objectives due to the loss of greenfield land and the potential of new development to affect sensitive environmental receptors.
- 15.9 The purpose of the SA is not to identify sites that should or should not be allocated for development, as the SA is one of a number of tools to inform the Council's decision making. There are sites that are likely to have a number of negative sustainability effects. However, it is recognised that there is potential to mitigate many of these negative effects.

15.10 Retail Site Options

- 15.11 The site options performed positively in terms of the economic objectives and access to services, in particular the creation of jobs and diversifying the economy. There is a mix of potential negative impacts on the environmental objectives. The two out of town sites perform less well compared to the town centre sites in terms of more reliance on the car and loss of a greenfield site.
- 15.12 The purpose of the SA is not to identify sites that should or should not be allocated for development, as the SA is one of a number of tools to inform the Council's decision making. However, there are sites that are more likely to have a number of negative sustainability effects than others. However, it is recognised that there is potential to mitigate many of these negative effects.

16.0 SA Findings for the Policy Options

16.1 The SA findings for the policy options that have been considered for the Allerdale Local Plan (part 2) are described in section 3.2.2 in the full SA report. The options have been drawn up using most up to date evidence as well as national planning policy and policies in the Local Plan (part 1). Detailed SA matrices for the policies and reasonable alternatives are presented in appendix 3 of the full SA report. A summary of each policy options is set out below.

16.2 SA1: Identified Sites

Option 1: Include an identified sites policy.

Option one involves including an overarching policy aimed at establishing the principle of safeguarding the site allocations in the Local Plan (part 2) for their identified use. This is to ensure a sufficient land supply throughout the plan period and not undermined unnecessarily by proposals for alternative uses.

Option 2: Not include an Identified Sites Policy.

This option would rely on individual site policies to ensure sites are developed for the intended use.

Sustainability Appraisal

The results of the assessment of the two policy options against the SA objectives are provided in Appendix A3 of the full SA report. In summary, the inclusion of an identified needs policy (option 1) performs strongly against the housing, environmental and employment objectives. Option 2 performed less well against these objectives as without a policy there was a risk that the housing and employment land supply could be undermined and result in development out with the spatial strategy.

Therefore, Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable approach.

16.3 SA2: Settlement Boundaries

Option 1:

Option 1 is to include a policy specifically addressing how settlement boundaries should be applied in decision making, linking back to the spatial strategy and the role of settlements

Option 2: Not include a settlement boundary policy

Option 2 is not to have a specific policy relating to settlement boundaries. Instead decision making would be based on Policy S3 and other relevant policies in the Local Plan as a whole.

Sustainability Appraisal

Option 1 and 2 both performed strongly in terms of housing and employment delivery as they both would enable development. However Option 1 performs strongly against the environment objectives compared to option 2 as the function of settlement boundaries in protecting open countryside. Therefore option 1 is considered the most sustainable approach.

16.4 SA 3: Affordable Housing

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 the Local Plan Part 1, but include the revised tenure split of 60% affordable rented and 40 % intermediate affordable units - evidenced from the latest Housing Needs Survey 2016.

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.

Option 4: Adopt the national threshold for the provision of affordable housing and revised tenure split based on the Councils 2016 Housing Needs Survey and national policy

Option 4 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 but amended to reflect the current national policy to ensure at least 10% of the affordable housing provision is for affordable home ownership. This amends the tenure split to 50% affordable rented and 50% 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, Options 1 and 4 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.

16.5 SA 4: Custom and self-build housing

Option 1: Policy supporting the delivery of self-build

Option 1 involves the inclusion of a policy dedicated to this type of development to ensure 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

16.6 SA 5: Housing Standards

Option 1: Include a housing standards policy to require all housing developments to conform to M4(2) and as well as a proportion to M4 (3)

Option 1 involves introducing a requirement for all housing to be built to Building Regulation Requirement M4(2) and a proportion (5% on developments over 30 units) to wheelchair access standards. This is to ensure new housing is designed to a higher Building Control standard to support needs of an ageing population.

Option 2: Include a housing standards policy that developments over 30 units comply with M4 (2) with no requirement for M4 (3)

This option would require only housing developments over 30 dwellings to comply with the optional Building Regulations M4(2) and no requirement for M4 (3)

Option 3: Not include a housing standard policy

Option 3 relies on existing Building Control access standards.

Sustainability Appraisal

Options 1 and 2 perform well against the objective to provide everyone with a decent home when compared to option 3. However Option 1 performs most strongly out of all the options for this objective as it requires all dwellings to comply with the optional building regulation standards. This will increase the availability of adaptable homes. Options 1 and 2 indirectly support the health and wellbeing and inclusive communities objectives as it will help residents to stay in their homes and communities despite experiencing health and mobility issues. Option 3 performs poorly against these objectives. Therefore, Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable approach.

16.7 SA 6: Housing Delivery

Option 1: Include a Housing Delivery Policy

Option 1 involves identifying all the proposed housing site allocations and ensures that this land supply remains available for housing development during the plan period.

Option 2: Not to include a Housing Delivery Policy

This option would rely on the individual site allocation policies and the policies maps to ensure sufficient supply of land.

Sustainability Appraisal

Option 1 performs strongly in relation to social objective to provide decent homes as it aims to identify sufficient land supply to meet housing need. Option 2 performs less well, although land supply is identified in individual site policies. Safeguarding of future supply is less effective in option 2. Therefore option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable approach.

16.8 SA7: Supporting Housing Development

Option 1: Include Supporting Housing Development Policy.

This option involves including a policy that sets out the Council's approach to proposals for housing in the event it cannot demonstrate a five year land supply. In particular it directs development to sustainable locations and sets out measures to ensure deliverability.

Option 2: Not to include Supporting Housing Development Policy

This option relies on the existing local plan policies in particular S3 and S5. It does not address assessment of deliverability in relation to boosting the five year land supply.

Sustainability Appraisal

Option 1 performs well against the social objectives particularly providing a decent home and access to services. It also supports the environmental objectives particularly protecting biodiversity and landscape. The reason for this is that option 1 aims to direct housing proposals to sustainable locations adjacent to existing settlements. Option 2 has a minor adverse effect on these social and environmental objectives. Existing local plan policies will provide a policy framework that will aim to direct development to sustainable locations but it is considered on balance an explicit policy which outlines the Council's approach as proposed in option 1 is the more sustainable approach.

16.9 SA30: Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Sites

Option 1: Include Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show people Policy.

This policy enables the existing Show people's yards to be safeguarded to provide for current and future accommodation need. It also supports intensification and extension to existing yards and proposals for additional Gypsy and Traveller sites over and above the proposed allocated site.

Option 2: Not include Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show people Policy.

This option would rely on existing local plan policy; in particular S11 in part one of the Plan. There would be no explicit policy to safeguard the existing yards which will address future show persons need.

Sustainability Appraisal

In supporting the provision of sites to address the housing need of the travelling community option 1 performs strongly against social objectives. In particular providing decent homes and creating an inclusive and open minded community. Option 2 would rely on existing local plan policy to assess proposals for sites and would not safeguard existing travelling showpersons yards which are important in providing current and future accommodation. Option 1 is therefore considered to be the most sustainable approach.

16.10 SA 32: Tourism, Coastal and Countryside Recreation

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

Option 1 provides 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 Service Centres and 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 3 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 the social and environmental objectives. The reliance on national policy in 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.

16.11 SA33 Broadband

Option1: Include a Broadband Policy.

This option requires developers to demonstrate how they will ensure that the necessary infrastructure (including ducting and cabinets) will be accommodated in their scheme.

Option 2: Not to include a Broadband Policy

This option relies on individual developers deciding whether the necessary infrastructure is incorporated in to the development.

Sustainability Appraisal

Option 1 performs strongly against the social objectives by improving access to services online and thereby indirectly supporting health and wellbeing through social interaction. This option also supports economic objectives in terms of retaining and creating job opportunities and helping to diversify and strengthen the local economy. Option 2 would rely on individual developers to decide whether to provide the necessary infrastructure which could lead to inconsistent provision and retro fitting infrastructure. Options 2 therefore performed adversely against the social and economic objectives. It is therefore considered that option 1 is the most sustainable approach.

16.12 SA34 Employment Sites

Option 1: Identify an Employment Land Supply

This option identifies the employment land supply for the plan period and ensures it is safeguarded for that use during the plan period.

Option 2: Not to Identify an Employment Land Supply

This option would rely on the individual site allocation policies and the policies maps to ensure sufficient supply of land.

Sustainability Appraisal

Option 1 performed strongly against the economic objectives. The option identified an employment land supply for the plan period, in sustainable locations for a mix of businesses requirements. It therefore supports the objectives to retain and create jobs and diversify and strengthen the local economy. Option 2 would result in no employment allocations and therefore no certainty of sites and premises to support business grow and set up. This leads to uncertainty for investors and infrastructure provision and as such has an adverse effect on the economic objectives. It is considered that option 1 is the most sustainable approach.

16.13 SA35 Safeguarding Employment Sites and Premises

Option 1: Safeguard Employment Sites

This option identifies key employment sites in the Principal and Key Service Centres that make an important contribution to the existing employment land supply and as such should be safeguarded from alternative uses.

Option 2: Not to safeguard Employment Sites

This option would rely on existing local plan polices to safeguard important employment sites and premises.

Sustainability Appraisal

Option 1 performed strongly against the economic objectives. The option safeguards key employment sites and premises, in sustainable locations for a mix of businesses requirements. It therefore supports the objectives to retain and create jobs and diversify and strengthen the local economy. Option 2 would rely on existing policies to safeguard key employment sites which is considered to be a less effective option. It is considered that option 1 is the most sustainable approach.

16.14 SA46 Retail and Town Centres.

Option 1: Identify a retail land supply

This option identifies sites for retail development where the retail study (2015) has identified capacity for additional floor space.

Option 2: not identify a retail land supply

This option would leave the identification of retail sites to the market and any development proposals to be judged on the basis of Policy S16 and other local plan policies.

Sustainability Appraisal

Option 1 supports the social objectives particularly in relation to access to services. It also has a beneficial effect on the economic objectives particularly in terms of new job opportunities and diversifying and strengthening the local economy. Option 2 relies on the market to bring forward proposals in locations of their choice, while that could deliver the required floor space this approach brings less certainty to investors and be in locations that may not be as effective in supporting the town centre. It is therefore considered that option 1 is the most sustainable approach.

16.15 SA 49: Lower Derwent Valley

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

Option 1 involves the adoption of a policy to support sport, leisure and ancillary town centre uses, 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 Lower Derwent Valley area as suitable for a mix of sport and ancillary Main Town Centre Uses 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.

16:16 SA 50: Areas suitable for wind energy development

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 and adjacent to the Lake District National Park) 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 and adjacent to the Lake District National Park. 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 the whole of the Plan Area as suitable for wind energy proposals, with no differentiation made between the AONB and Hadrian's Wall and Lake District WHSs.

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 national policy.

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.

16.17 Open Space

SA 51: Amenity Greenspace

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. Option 1 will supplement the policies in the Local Plan (Part 1) by identifying the most important amenity greenspace in the Local Service Centres and rural villages and safeguard them from inappropriate 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 policies map, and rely on existing policies contained within Local Plan Part 1.

Sustainability Appraisal

In safeguarding important amenity greenspace within the Plan Area 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.

16.18 SA 52: Green Infrastructure Networks

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 be 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 policies map, and rely on existing policies contained within the Local Plan 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.

16.19 SA 53: Green Gaps

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. This option will supplement the policies in the Local Plan 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 policies map, and rely on existing policies contained within the Local Plan 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.

17.0 Predicting the effects of the Local Plan (part 2) and mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects (Tasks B3-B5)

17.1 Under each SA objective below, consideration is given to ways in which the effects of the Local Plan can be mitigated.

17.2 SA Objective SP1: To increase the level of participation in the Democratic process

17.3 All housing allocations performed strongly under this indicator with all located within a reasonable distance from village halls where Polling Stations are likely to be set up. Therefore it is considered that the Local Plan (part 2) has a cumulative **minor beneficial** effect on participation levels in the democratic process.

17.4 SA Objective SP2: To improve access to services and facilities, the countryside and open spaces

17.5 All the housing, employment and retail allocations are located within either Principal, Key or Local Service Centres thereby ensuring access to local services. In addition the Broadband policy should help to ensure improved access to the internet and thus improve access to online services. Just under a quarter of the sites are not close to cycle ways but this can be mitigated through design and developer contributions to connect sites and develop cycling networks. 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. Therefore it is considered that the Local Plan (part 2) has a cumulative **major beneficial** effect on access to services, the countryside and open space.

17.6 SA Objective SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home

- 17.7 Policy SA 3 Affordable Housing sets a positive policy framework to secure a proportion of new housing development as affordable homes in perpetuity. The effectiveness of this policy to deliver the level and type of affordable housing to meet local need, as evidenced in the Housing Study 2016, is constrained by National Planning Policy. Therefore it is considered that the Local Plan (part 2) has a cumulative **minor beneficial** effect on providing affordable homes.
- 17.8 A number of site allocations are located close 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. Therefore it is considered that the Local Plan (part 2) has a cumulative **minor adverse** effect on residential amenity on some sites which can be mitigated.
- 17.9 SA Objective SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training**
- 17.10 All housing allocations are within a reasonable distance to primary schools. But just under half are not close to a secondary school and this rises to two thirds when access to further education is factored in. However secondary schools and further education institutes can be accessed by public transport from the allocated housing sites. Therefore it is considered that the Local Plan (part 2) has a cumulative **minor adverse** effect on skills, education and training.
- 17.11 SA Objective SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people**
- 17.12 The majority of housing sites are within reasonable distance to health services. There are a couple of Local Service Centres that are more distant from health services however access to public transport provides a means to access these services. Therefore it is considered that the Local Plan (part 2) in this respect has a **minor adverse effect** on improving health and wellbeing.
- 17.13 Local Plan (part 2) does protect areas of open space, and green infrastructure and promotes through design policies walking and cycling connectivity. All these measures help to support the health and well-being of communities. With regards to this SA objective it is considered that the Local Plan (part 2) has a cumulative **minor beneficial** effect on health and well-being. Overall the cumulative effect of the local plan is considered **mixed (minor adverse and minor beneficial)**
- 17.14 SA Objective SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history.**

17.15 Overall the allocated sites are located in settlements with access to village halls, recreation and open space. In addition the Broadband policy should help to ensure improved access to the internet and thus help reduce social isolation. Cultural facilities such as museums, theatres and art galleries are less accessible. However overall it is considered that the Local Plan (part 2) has a cumulative **minor beneficial** effect on this SA objective.

17.16 SA Objective EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity

17.17 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.

17.18 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.

17.19 It has been recognised that one of the negative effects of the plan would be the potential loss of woodland and hedgerows and the subsequent impact on biodiversity. The designation of amenity greenspace, green gaps and green infrastructure and individual site policies that highlight biodiversity enhancement opportunities on each site act as a counterbalance and opportunity to offset any loss. The cumulative effect of the local plan on this SA objective is considered mixed with the potential to have either **a minor adverse and minor beneficial effect**.

17.20 SA Objective EN2: To Protect and enhance landscape quality and character

17.21 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.

17.22 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. Therefore it is considered that the Local Plan (part 2) has a cumulative **minor adverse** effect on the protection and enhancement of landscape quality and character although this is currently uncertain until the detailed proposals for the allocated sites are known.

17.23 SA Objective EN3: To improve the quality of the Built Environment

17.24 A number of sites have the potential to have adverse impacts on the historic environment be it Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments or undiscovered archaeological remains. It is considered that through careful design and use of material and recording of remains the potential adverse impacts can be successfully mitigated. Individual site policies highlight where there is a need to be take account of the historic environment and assets. Although this remains uncertain until the detailed proposals for the sites are known there are a number of design and historic environment polices in Local Plan (part 1) that should ensure that appropriate design measures are incorporated in to new development.

17.25 The majority of sites are not at a high risk of flooding. Additional assessment of the sites has been undertaken through the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). Recommendations to reduce flood risk either by removal of the site from the Local Plan or the need to take account of the risk at design stage has been built into the relevant individual site policies.

17.26 Overall the cumulative effect of the local plan on this SA objective, with respect to the effects on the historic environment remains uncertain until the detailed proposals for the sites are known, therefore it is considered the impact is mixed with the potential to have either **a minor adverse and minor beneficial effect**.

17.27 SA Objective NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions

17.28 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.

17.29 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 of 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.

Therefore it is considered that the Local Plan (part 2) has a cumulative **minor adverse effect** on local air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

17.30 SA Objective NR2: To improve water quality and water resources

17.31 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. Habitat Regulation Assessment has also looked in depth at potential impacts on protected watercourses.

17.32 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. It is therefore considered that the Local Plan (part 2) has a **cumulative minor adverse effect** on water quality and water resource.

17.33 SA Objective NR3: To restore and protect land and soil

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

17:35 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. It is therefore considered that the Local Plan (part 2) has a **cumulative major adverse effect** on this SA objective.

17.36 SA Objective NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably, minimise waste and encourage recycling

17.37 The development of the site allocations 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 too remote for recycling facilities, which could potentially reduce the inclination for future residents to recycle. However recycling opportunities from curb side collection has significantly increased which will help to encourage recycling. It is therefore considered that the Local Plan (part 2) has a **cumulative minor adverse** on this SA objective.

17.38 SA Objective EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

17.39 The site allocations will support the growth targets for the Allerdale Plan Area. 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.

17.40 In addition by identifying and safeguarding a supply of employment sites this supports existing businesses to expand and attract new investment into the area. It is therefore considered that the Local Plan (part 2) has a **cumulative major beneficial** effect on this SA objective.

17.41 SA Objective EC2: To improve access to jobs

17.42 The site allocations . 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 allocations 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. It is therefore considered that the Local Plan (part 2) has a **cumulative major beneficial** effect on this SA objective.

17.43 SA Objective EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy

17.44 The employment site allocations 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 of the local economy. It is therefore considered that the Local Plan (part 2) has a **cumulative major beneficial** effect on this SA objective.

18.0 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
S1 - Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	N/A	Meeting the objectives within the Local Plan.
S2 - Sustainable Development Principles	N/A	Meeting the objectives within the Local Plan.
S3 - Spatial Strategy and Growth	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.
S4 - Design Principles	N/A	N/A
S5 - Development Principles	Scale and location of development. Level of development outside settlement limits.	Development should be in alignment with the spatial strategy
S6 - Area Based	Locality specific outcomes	Meeting of specific outcomes (where appropriate).
S7 - A Mixed and Balanced Housing Market	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
S8 - Affordable Housing	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

Policy	Indicators	Target / Objective
S9 - Rural Exceptions Sites	Number of rural exception affordable dwellings.	N/A
S10 - Elderly Needs Housing	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
S11 - Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Sites	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
S12 - Land and Premises	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
S13 - Energy Coast Innovation Zone	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
S14 - Rural Economy	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
S15 - Education and Skills	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

Policy	Indicators	Target / Objective
S16 - Town Centres & Retail	Location and quality of %own 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
	Loss of ground floor A1 units in Primary Frontages (number)	
S17 - Tourism, Coastal & Countryside Recreation	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
S18 - Derwent Forest	Masterplans / development proposals at %Derwent Forest+site.	N/A
S19 - Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Technologies	Location, type of renewable developments and total installed capacity.	N/A
	Development giving rise to environmental health complaints/enforcement, post construction	
S20 - Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects	N/A	N/A
S21 - Developer Contributions	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.
S22 - Transport Principles	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
S23 - Supporting and Safeguarding Strategic Infrastructure	Progress against strategic documents such as Local Transport Plan, West Cumbria Economic Blueprint Implementation Plan, and other utility and infrastructure suppliers.	Delivery of projects
S24 - Green Infrastructure	Progress against projects and objectives identified in the %Green Infrastructure Study+	N/A
	Amount of contributions on %green infrastructure+	N/A

Policy	Indicators	Target / Objective
S25 - Sports, Leisure and Open Space	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
S26 - Community & Rural Services	Delivery/Loss of new Community facilities	Protection/Enhancement to Services and Community Facilities
S27 - Heritage Assets	- Improvement to heritage assets . Number of designated heritage assets at risk - Number of developments given consent against English Heritage advice	- N/a -Year on year reduction -Zero
S28 - Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site	Progress towards objectives as adopted World Heritage Site Management Plans	N/A
S29 - Flood Risk and Surface Water Drainage	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	
S30 - Reuse of Land	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.
S31 - Reuse of Rural Buildings	Reuse of rural buildings.	N/A
S32 - Safeguarding Amenity	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.
S33 - Landscape	Number of major applications in sensitive landscapes	To minimise harmful impacts from development on landscape character
S34 - Development in the Solway Coast AONB	Development on Solway Coast AONB, Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site.	N/A
S35 - Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity	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

Policy	Indicators	Target / Objective
S36 – Air ,Water and Soil Quality	Developments requiring EIA	To protect and / or improve air and water quality and to protect soil quality.
S37 - Shoreline Management and Coastal Development	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.

Table 6: Monitoring Framework

19.0 Conclusions

- 19.1 The policies and sites contained in the Pre-submission draft Local Plan have been subject to a detailed appraisal against the SA objectives which were developed at the Scoping stage of the SA process. The Local Plan (part 2) does propose allocation sites for housing, employment and retail across the plan area. The SA has identified potential positive effects in relation to meeting social and economic needs and aspirations of the Borough, but also negative effects on many of the environmental objectives including biodiversity, heritage, landscape and loss of green field sites.
- 19.2 However, the local Plan as a whole includes a wide range of strategic and development management policies that aim to protect and enhance the social, economic and environmental conditions of the plan area. These policies should help mitigate the potential negative effects.