

Core Strategy

Scoping Report

1 Amendment
January 2007

Allerdale Borough Council



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1. Preface

This Scoping Report is the first stage of the sustainability appraisal of the Core Strategy, which forms part of the emerging Allerdale Local Development Framework. The Local Development Framework will replace the current Allerdale Local Plan and will be made up of a series of documents which will include a Core Strategy, site allocations, and development control policies. Area Action Plans and Supplementary Planning Guidance will also form part of the Local Development Framework.

Sustainability Appraisal is an assessment of the social, environmental and economic effects of a plan and is an integral part of the plan making process. This report outlines the scope and proposed framework of the Sustainability Appraisal for the Core Strategy.

Consultation on the Scoping Report took place between 28 April 2006 and 2 June 2006 and this was followed up by a meeting with key stakeholders which took place in July 2006. The comments and suggestions received have, where possible, been incorporated in this revised Scoping Report.

The amended Scoping Report is available on the Council's website www.allerdale.gov.uk (planning policy page) or alternatively paper copies can be obtained by contacting the Regeneration Strategy Team on 01900 702768.

We can also produce this document in large print, on audio tape and in other languages if you ask us. If you would like a copy in one of these formats please phone 01900 702767

2. Introduction

Sustainable development was first placed at the centre of the international agenda at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992. The summit defined sustainable development as ‘development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs’.

In 1999, the UK government set out its own aims of sustainable development as ‘ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and generations to come’ in the Strategy ‘a better quality of life’ the following four objectives were identified, which have also been incorporated into Planning Policy Statement 1:

Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone

Effective protection of the environment

Prudent use of natural resources

Maintenance of high and stable levels economic growth and employment

2.1 Sustainability Appraisal

Sustainable development has become a key issue in international and national law and British legislation. This is reflected in the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This new legislation requires Local Planning Authorities to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to inform and monitor plan and policy making. The new Act requires Local Development Frameworks to be subject to Sustainability Appraisal. As a key influence in determining the pattern and form of development the Local Development Framework has a significant impact in delivering sustainable development.

The Sustainability Appraisal will address social and economic issues as well as environmental. These issues can often conflict with one another and a balanced approach has to be taken. Part of the Sustainability Appraisal is a requirement for a Strategic Environmental Assessment in accordance with European Directive 2001/42/EC (‘assessment of the effects of certain plans or programmes on the environment’) to be carried out. The SA process will satisfy both the SA and SEA requirements and it is logical to combine the two elements due to their key interrelationship, both elements will be referred to as the SA.

By undertaking a sustainability appraisal it is intended that the policies and plans will be tested against sustainable criteria from formulation to adoption, thus

ensuring that sustainability will be key to decision making throughout the LDF process.

2.2 Appropriate Assessment of Natura 2000 sites

Appropriate Assessment of the impact of Local Development Documents on Natura 2000 sites, which are of European wildlife importance, is required under the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.

The area of Allerdale outside the National Park covers the following Natura 2000 sites

Upper Solway Flats and Marshes

Solway Mosses

Derwent / Cocker Rivers

Within the National Park

Bassenthwaite Lake, which the River Derwent flows into, is also a Natura 2000 site.

Appropriate Assessment (AA) will ascertain whether a Local Development Document will adversely affect the integrity of a Natura 2000 site and where any negative impacts are identified, will require alternatives to be sought in order to avoid potentially damaging effects. The scope of the AA will depend on the location, size and significance of the proposed plan.

It is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority to establish whether Appropriate Assessment of the Core Strategy is necessary and to carry out an AA. If it is decided that an Appropriate Assessment is not necessary, the reasoning for this must be clearly evidenced.

Scoping on the need for an AA for the Core Strategy is currently underway and if it is concluded that an Appropriate Assessment is required it will be undertaken as part of the Sustainability Appraisal and inform the development of options prior to formal consultation on the Preferred Options.

This Scoping report is the first step in undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy. It will cover the following:

2.3 Review of other plans and programmes:

The Local Development Framework has to adopt a spatial planning approach, taking into account other strategies and programmes, in particular the Community Strategy. Therefore a review of relevant international, national and local strategies will be carried out to ascertain how they will impact on the preparation of the Local Development Framework. A part of this process would

involve identifying potential conflicts or similarity between the objectives of the various programmes.

2.4 Baseline Information

This is the starting point of the scoping process and gathers together information on the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the Borough. This will highlight the current situation and possible future trends.

2.5 Sustainability Issues

From the baseline data the key sustainability issues and problems of the district can be identified and subsequently addressed in the Development Plan Documents.

2.6 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The Sustainability Appraisal framework provides a way in which sustainable effects can be described, analysed and compared. It is central to the SA process. The framework consists of sustainability objectives which can be expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which is measurable using indicators

Sustainability objectives are distinct to the Core Strategy objectives, though they will overlap. They provide a way of checking whether the Core Strategy objectives are the best ones for sustainability and can be used as a yardstick against which the social, environmental, and economic effects of the plan can be tested.

The Sustainability objectives are formulated from the baseline information, and the sustainability issues. The objectives will help to measure the effectiveness of the plan and help assess the implications of the different policy options being considered as part of the Core Strategy.

The indicators will measure the effectiveness of the Core Strategy and as such an integral part of the monitoring process. They relate directly to the objectives and provide a method to establish whether the plan is achieving its objectives.

2.7 The Local Development Framework

The Planning and Compensation Act 2004 replaced the existing Local Plan system with the Local Development Framework. This will take the form of a

portfolio of documents known as Local Development Documents. The documents that will make up the Development Plan include the Core Strategy, site allocations, development control policies and a proposals map. Other plans will include Area Action Plans and Supplementary Planning Document.

The Local Development Scheme sets out in more detail the Local Development Documents which will be produced and the timetable for their preparation.

Local Development Documents will establish the spatial strategies, taking account of the economic, social and environmental issues for the Borough. The Development Plan Documents will progressively replace policies within the Allerdale Local Plan. The Development Plan Documents adopted by Allerdale Borough Council together with the Regional Spatial Strategy prepared by the North West Regional Assembly will be the statutory Development Plan for Allerdale.

3. Plans, Strategies and Policies

The Core Strategy will be prepared with reference to other relevant plans and programmes. These will range from National Government Guidance such as Planning Policy Statements to the Community Strategy at a local level. This section highlights the main plans and programmes that will influence policy making.

3.1 Production of the Local Development Framework

The production of the Local Development Framework needs to take account of a wide range of other plans and programmes. These may contain policy objectives or specific requirements that need to be addressed through the Core Strategy and other plans contain in the Local Development Framework. Identifying and reviewing these documents is an important element of the sustainability appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment process, as it can help to shape the objectives against which emerging policies should be appraised, as well as pointing to particular issues and problems that need to be tackled.

3.2 Relevant Documents

A considerable number of relevant documents were identified at the national/international, regional and local levels. A list of the reviewed documents and their relevance to the Core Strategy is contained in appendix one.

3.3 Key Influences

The purpose of the review is not to list all the detailed information contained in the documents but to highlight the key influences on both the Core Strategy and the Sustainability Appraisal. In general terms the plans at international and European level have little direct relevance to the Local development Framework and their broad perspective tends to be reflected in lower level plans at national and regional level, such as Planning Policy Statements and the Regional Spatial Strategy, both of which the Local Development Framework has to comply with.

3.4 Local Level Strategies

At the local level there are a wide range of strategies that will have a bearing on the objectives of the Core Strategy, one of the most influential being the West Cumbria Community Strategy. The Community Strategy aims to co-ordinate the activities of the public, private, voluntary and community sector organisations to achieve an agreed vision and priorities for improving the economic, social and environmental well being of the district. The Local Development Framework will provide a spatial expression to the elements of the Community Strategy, which relate to the use and development of land.

3.5 Objectives and Priorities

As a result of the analysis of different plans and strategies, which impact on the Core Strategy, there are a wide range of objectives and priorities that the Council needs to address in developing its Core Strategy, some of which will complement each other and some will conflict. One of the main challenges is the need to accommodate development to meet the needs of the community whilst ensuring that there is protection of the built and rural character of the district, its biodiversity, and its historic environment and so on. A brief assessment of the potential conflicts and opportunities raised by the various plans and strategies, with respect to the Core Strategy, is contained in appendix two.

3.6 key Messages

Some of the key messages arising from the review of existing strategies, and which the Core Strategy would need to address, are set out below:

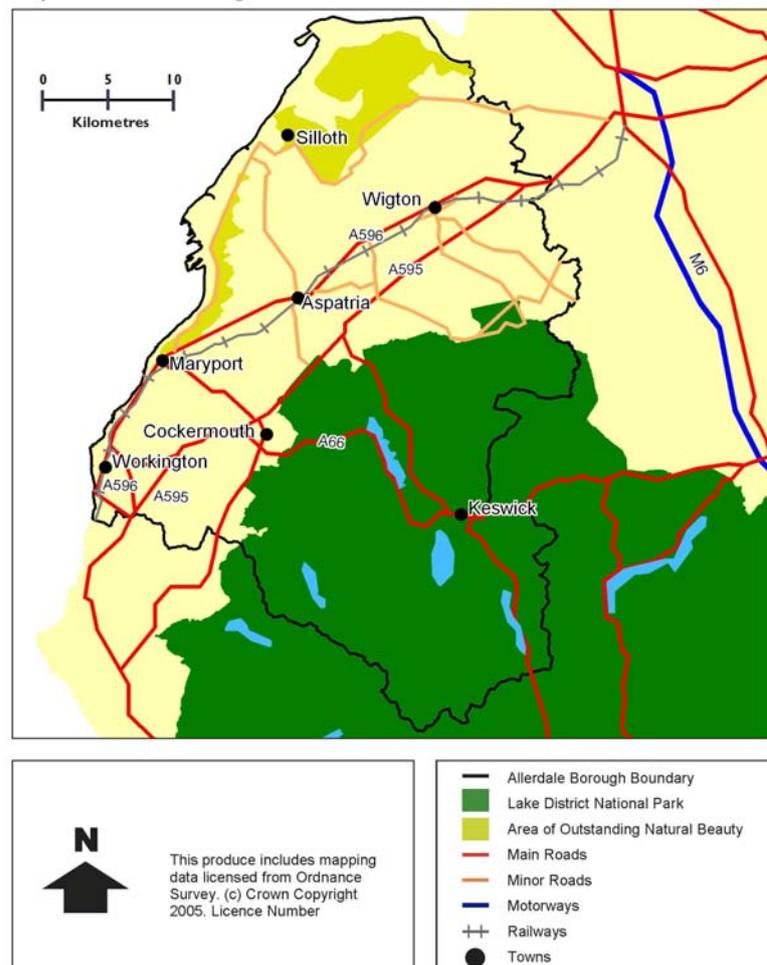
- Incorporate the principle of sustainable development.
- Protect and enhance biodiversity, geology and geomorphology.
- Protect the historic environment, townscape and landscape character.
- Make best use of previously developed land.
- Promote higher densities in appropriate locations.
- Meet RSS housing requirements.
- Provide affordable housing to meet identified needs.
- Create cohesive communities and promote social inclusion.
- Reduce the need to travel by taking an integrated approach to land use and transport.
- Improve access to green space, and the countryside.
- Improve air quality and reduce air, noise and light pollution.
- Improve skills and support the knowledge economy.
- Provide for tourism development.
- Consider impacts of flooding and flood risk and guide inappropriate development away from flood risk areas.
- Guide inappropriate development away from flood risk areas
- Protect the environment and human health from pollution.
- Concentrate development in key service centres with public transport links and range of facilities.
- Create safer more secure communities with less fear from crime.
- Promote and ensure that development follows sustainable urban design principles.
- Address the implications of climate change such as flood risk, and increase renewable energy.
- Promote the reuse and recycling of waste materials.

4. Baseline Information

The collection of baseline information is a key component of the SA process and a legal requirement under the SEA Directive. Baseline information helps to establish the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and the identification of key sustainability issues. Sufficient information about the current and likely future state of the area needs to be collected to allow the plan's effects to be adequately predicted.

4.1 Baseline assessment of Allerdale

Allerdale covers 1,258 square kilometres and is located in the north west of Cumbria and forms part of the north-west region of England. As of 2001, the district had a population of 93,492 and a population density of 75 people per square kilometre, compared with an average of 480 for the North West. It has 6 main settlements- Workington (19,884) Maryport (11,275), Cockermouth (7,877), Wigton (5,360), Silloth (3,305) and Aspatria (3,266).

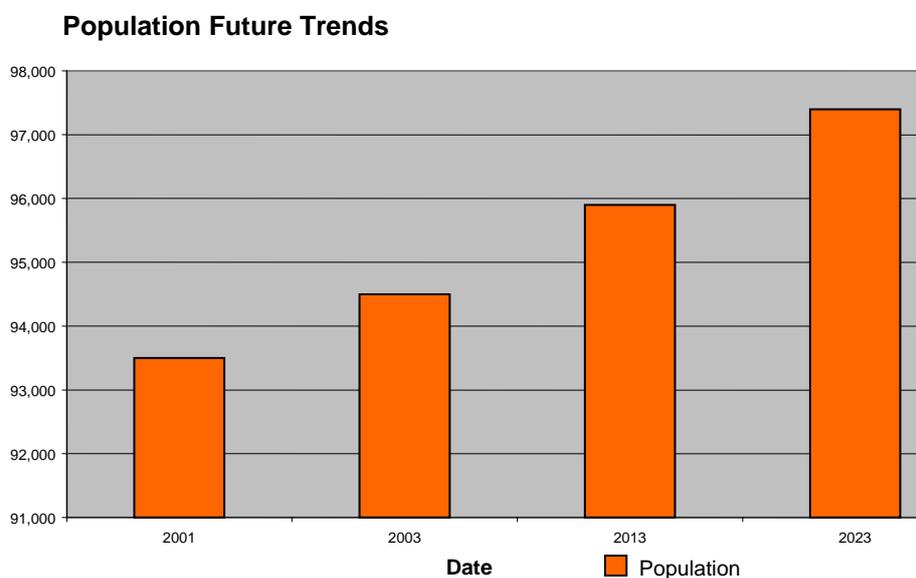


4.2 The District

The District is one of contrasts. The major centres of population are located in the south of the Borough, with the settlement patterns more concentrated than elsewhere in the District. The economic and social history of this area is dominated by coal mining and iron and steel making, the decline of which has left its legacy of economic and social problems. By contrast the rural hinterland, close to the boundary of the Lake District National Park, is characterised by a number of large rural villages which are subject to development pressure. The north of the District is predominately rural with only a handful of substantial settlements. Agriculture and tourism play a key role in this area, with the Solway coast and National Park being important tourist destination.

4.3 Social progress

The population estimate (mid 2004) for Allerdale was 95,300. Although, this is an increase on the mid 2003 figure of 94,500, the overall trend over the past twenty years (1982-2002) is one of a decreasing population by approximately 2%. This has been mirrored by a 2% population decrease in the North- West Region as a whole. However it would appear that this trend maybe in reversal. Allerdale's population is projected to grow to 95,900 by 2013 with a further increase to 97,400 by 2023.

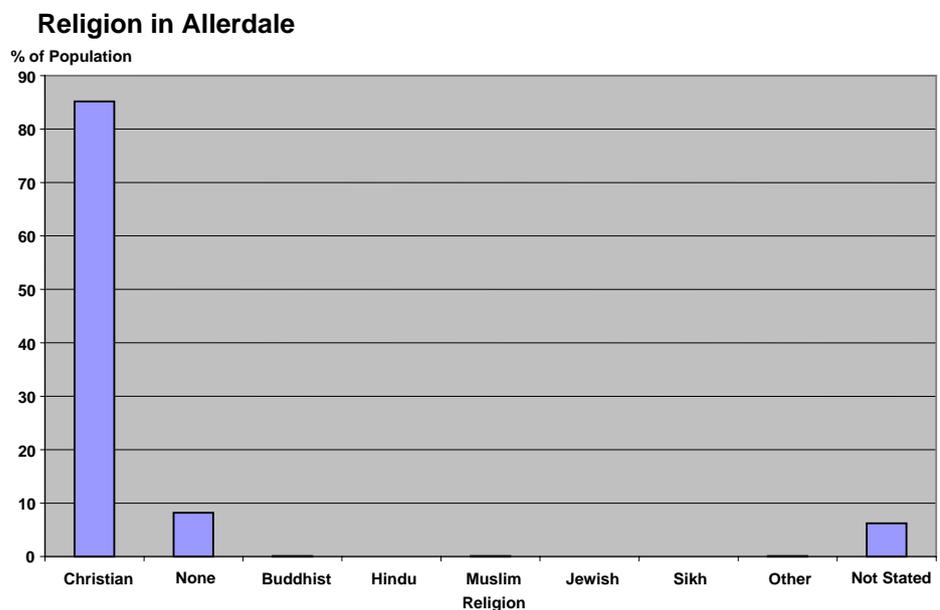
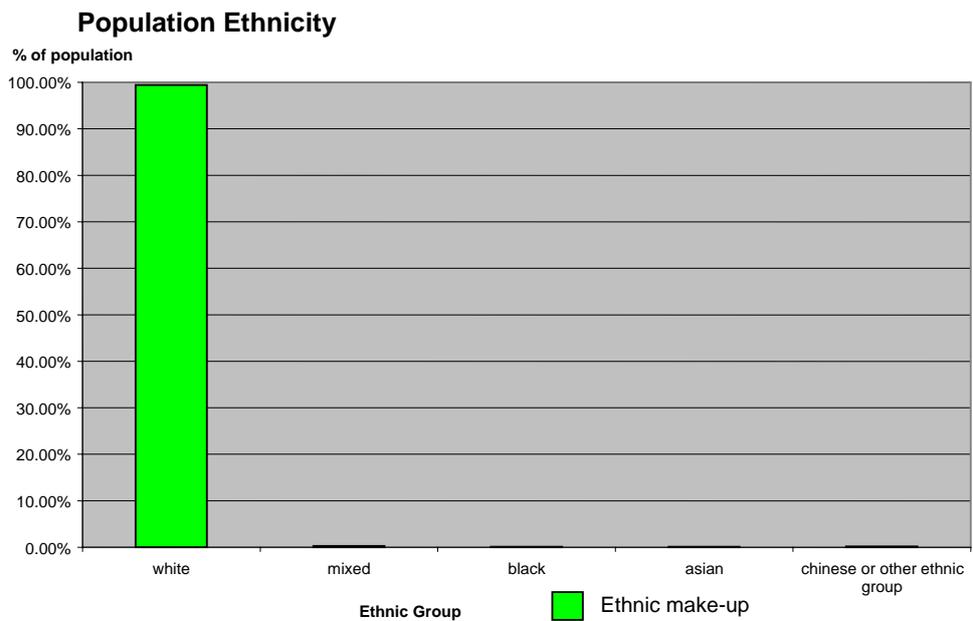


4.4 Retirement Age

Approximately 22% of the population are of retirement age compared to 20% for the North West and 19% for England and Wales. This represents an increasing trend within the district when compared to the rest of the country. The mean average age for Allerdale is 41, compared with an average age of 39 for England and Wales

4.5 Ethnicity

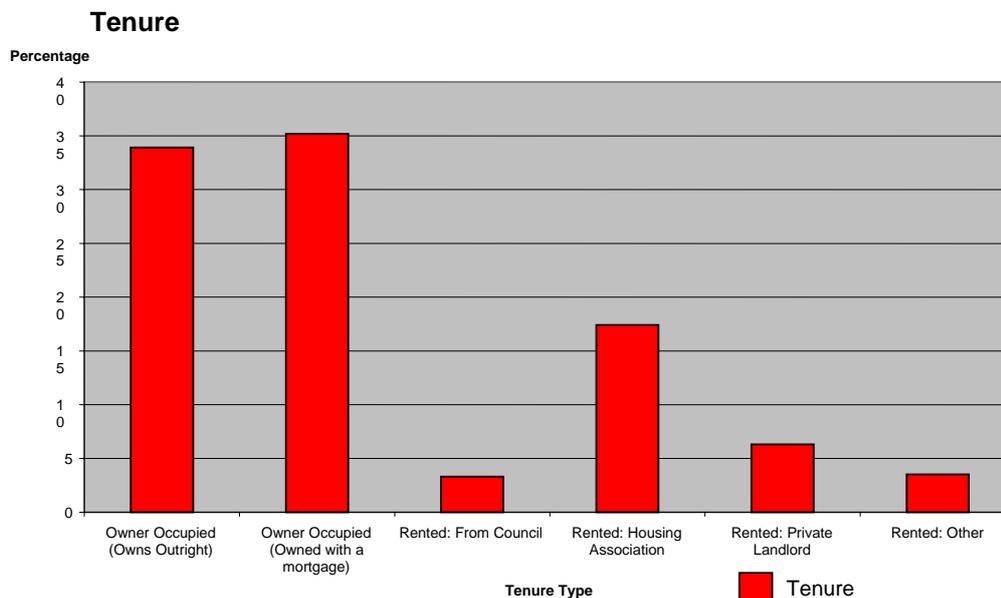
Ethnically, Allerdale does not have a very diverse population, with 99.4% being classed as white and with only 0.6% of the population being made up of other ethnic groups. In terms of religion, Allerdale is predominantly Christian (85.2%), with around 9% of the population claiming no religion and just 0.1% following Islam and 0.1% following Buddhism.



4.6 Housing Development

In 2001 there were 39,781 households in Allerdale, (1991-37,867), of which 69% were owner occupied, a figure mirrored in the North West region. In line with national trends there is a growth in single households with 11,604 in Allerdale. This will have implications for future housing developments in terms of

house types and number of units required. In addition to this is the rising number of homelessness in the Borough which at present totals 155.



4.7 House prices

House prices have risen steadily in the district since 1998. In July/ September 2005 the average house in Workington cost around £105,613 as opposed to £44,820 in 1998. As a result of this the need for affordable housing in the Borough is becoming a growing issue. Housing needs surveys have been carried in a limited number of villages. However work on establishing evidence of housing need for the remaining part of the Borough is in progress.

4.8 Social Inclusiveness

The Index of Multiple Deprivation provides an indication of the level of deprivation that exists in a district. It scores a number of issues as part of the assessment which includes employment, health, education, housing and crime. Overall the levels of deprivation in the Borough are high, with Allerdale being ranked 79th out of 354 Council areas (where 1 is the most deprived and 354 is the least-ODPM 2004).

However across the Borough there is significant range of deprivation with the most deprived ward being ranked 471 out of 32,482 and the least ranked 31,062 out of 32,482. This places the most deprived ward in the worst 1.5% of the country and the best in the top 5%.

4.9 Education

There are a total of 7 local authority secondary schools in the plan area. Grades across Cumbria have constantly been higher than the national average for many years running, and this is reflected in Allerdale. Amongst the working age population, 16% has a qualification of NVQ5 or above, this is only slightly lower than the average for the north-west (17%). Of the total 16-74 year olds, 4% are in further education as full-time students. However this figure hides areas of poor educational achievement particularly in the more deprived areas where up to 38.2% have no qualifications and only 3.2% have NVQ levels 4/5 qualifications.

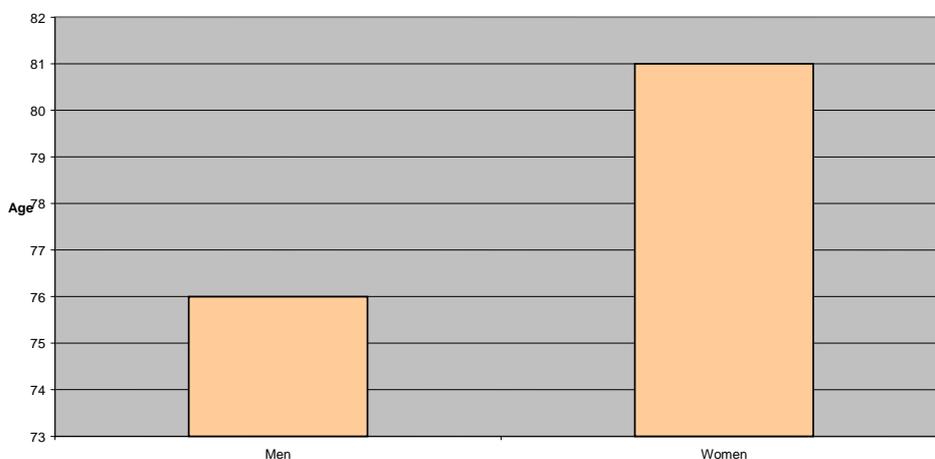
4.10 Community safety

Compared to national crime levels, Allerdale is a safe place to live. In 2003/04, the total number of offences was 8,090. This was an increase from 6,905 in 2001/02, but this may simply be a reflection of changes in the approach to recording crime. According to the Audit Commission, 58% of Allerdale residents believe that the level of crime in their area has either got better or stayed the same over the last 3 years, this compares to 43% for the national average. According to Cumbria Police (2004/05), these low crime levels are reflected county wide, with 84% of people surveyed feeling safe outdoors after dark and 98% feeling safe outdoors during the day.

4.11 Health

Generally the health of Allerdale residents is, on average, is good. Life expectancy at birth was 76 for men and 81 for women in 2005, which was higher than the average for the north west of 74 years for men and 79 years for women. In Allerdale, 37% of households had one or more persons with a limiting long-term illness which is mirrored at the county level which is also 37%. However in some more disadvantaged areas of the district the level of good health is significantly lower. The 2001 census indicates that in these areas only 57% of people claimed to be in good health compared to 80% in Allerdale as a whole.

Life Expectancy



4.12 Leisure and Recreation

The Council intends to undertake an assessment of open space, sport and recreation facilities in the Borough. It will concentrate on the level of provision, quality and accessibility as well as its contribution to biodiversity and potential wildlife corridors. When completed it will form part of the baseline information.

4.13 Transport

The Borough has three main road links to the M6 motorway. The A66 (T) forms part of the national road network and as well as linking with the motorway network it provides a trans-Pennine link to the north east. The two remaining highways (A596 and A595) link the main settlements in the Borough to Carlisle and the M6 motorway.

In terms of rail services the region benefits from the west coast mainline. A local train service along the Cumbrian coast links the main towns to the main line at Carlisle and Carnforth. Bus services link the main settlements but the service becomes increasingly sporadic and infrequent outside the main centres.

More than half the population live in sparse or super sparse rural wards, where bus services are limited in coverage and frequency. This affects the attractiveness of public transport and accessibility to further education, services, jobs and leisure activities, particularly for the young and elderly. For example only 28% of Allerdale's 14-19 year old population is able to reach a college within 30 minutes by public transport, and only 70% within 60 minutes.

The poor provision of public transport is reflected in the high level of car ownership. In Allerdale 46% of households own a car, with a further 30% owning 2 or more (compared to 29% in England and Wales). 24% of households in Allerdale had no access to a car, this compared to 27% for England and Wales.

The amount of traffic in the District has steadily grown. In 1993 there was 4565 million kilometres travelled compared with 4946 kilometres in 1996 and 5456 kilometres in 2003.

4.14 Protection of the Environment

Allerdale's built environment includes 21 conservation areas, approximately 1500 listed buildings, and 80 Ancient Monuments. There is one park registered as historic by English Heritage. However, there are a further six parks in the district that have been designated as local historic interest. The Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, which includes the remains of the Roman coastal defences as far as Ravenglass, runs through the Borough.

4.15 Biodiversity and Landscape

Cumbria enjoys a wide variety of scenery, ranging from wild, open moorland and fells to broad agricultural plains. Each area has its own individuality, reflection of the varied geology and soils and the different ways man has modified the environment to his needs. The landscape also contains a great diversity of habitats and associated flora and fauna and a great variety of geological and physiographic features. Archaeological remains and historic and cultural links with the past are widespread. The form and character of farms, hamlets, villages and towns have been moulded by history and vernacular tradition respecting topography and climate.

As part of the landscape strategy for the county a landscape survey was carried out. This identified a wide range of landscape types including the estuary and marshes of the Solway coast, the influence of the West Cumbria urban fringe and the rolling lowlands. Details of the landscape types identified in the assessment are contained in appendix 3

The quality and importance of the landscape in the Borough is recognised by national, county and local designations which seek to protect the integrity of the landscape. The Solway Coast landscape is defined as being of national importance and as such was designated as an Area of Outstanding natural Beauty (AONB) in 1964. This area comprises Estuary and Marsh and Coastal Margins. These are large scale, wide, flat and very open landscapes where development can be prominent and where views out of the area are important.

The Structure Plan for Cumbria, which sets the planning policy context for the county, has designated areas of County Landscape. These areas are of county importance for their topographical, visual, cultural or historical characteristics.

The county landscape designations cover the Caldbeck Fells, Moorland Ridge/Rolling Fringe on the fringe of the National Park, and four small areas adjacent to the ANOB.

The Allerdale Local Plan identifies landscapes of Local Importance. These include the Derwent Valley, the Cockermouth Fringes, land over the 200 metre contour (these are important areas of landscape on the fringe of the National Park) and historic landscapes, in particular historic field patterns at Bridekirk, Tallentire, Gilcrux and Moota

Monitoring of landscape change is an area of work that is currently not undertaken on a regular basis. It is an area of work that could be considered in the future, subject to resources, and relevant indicators developed for the Sustainability Framework.

The Borough also has a diverse and rich biodiversity which is reflected by the number of national and international designations, see figure 1 below

Figure 1 Key Assets in the Natural Environment

Asset	Status	No. of site Identified	Areas of Land
Ramsar Sites	Statutory	2	25,699
Sites of Special Scientific Interest(SSSI)	Statutory	23	13,980
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	Statutory	6	46,010
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	Non-Statutory	2	25,699
County Wildlife Sites	Non-Statutory	148	1160.5
National Nature Reserves	Non-Statutory	23	739.1
Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGGS)	Non-Statutory	20	111
Ancient Woodlands	Non-Statutory	89	617.1

Excluding the National Park, Allerdale has 23 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) covering a total area of 13,980 hectares; this includes the largest section of intact lowland bog and raised mire in the UK. In December 2006 an assessment of the condition of Allerdale's SSSI's was carried out. It was found that 54.6% were in a favourable or recovering condition compared to 77.3% for Cumbria and 75% for the northwest. This represents a decline in the condition of the sites when compared to 2004 where 65% of Allerdale's SSSI were in a favourable or recovering condition. Analysis of the 2006 survey reveals that the main cause of the decline relate to farming practices such as over grazing, and the use of fertilisers contaminating run-off. Other threats to species and habitats include climate change, the expansion of the tourist industry, and the development of wind farms, which can have a detrimental impact on bird flight patterns. The Solway coast is a globally important wetland and is designated a RAMSAR site as well as having European protection as a Special Protection Area (SPA) and as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The South Solway Mosses and River Derwent are also Special Areas of Conservation.

The wealth of priority habitats is reflected in the extensive range of priority species identified by the Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) as illustrated by figures 2 and 3 below.

Figure 2 Priority Habitats

Habitat Type	Total Number	Total Area (Ha)	Habitat Type	Total Number	Total Area (Ha)
Saline Lagoons	3	6.47	Coastal Vegetated Shingle	2	28.93
Reedbeds	3	71.04	Coastal Sand Dunes	5	257.48
Purple Moor Grass	3	51.9	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing	539	8165
Mudflats	252	153.82	Blanket Bog	11	71.67
Maritime Cliff and Slope	5	77.41	Wet Woodland	63	512.7
Lowland Raised Bogs	96	2065.27	Upland Oakwoods	0	--
Lowland Heathland	14	876.88	Upland Mixed Ashwoods	0	--
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	8	108.79	Upland Heathland	18	90.38
Lowland Meadows	3	19.48	Upland Hay Meadow	0	--
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	1	5.76	Upland Calcareous Grassland	0	--
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	0	--	Undetermined Woodland	2	0.82
Lowland Beech and Woodland	0	--	Undetermined Grassland	3	30.13
Fens	12	2187.9	Total	1043	14781.2

Figure 3 Priority Species

Key Species for Cumbria	
Name	
Larger Mammals	
Grey Seal	Noctule
Common Seal	Daubenton's Bat
Otter	Natterer's Bat
Badger	Brandt's Bat
Pine Marten	Whiskered Bat
Pilot Whale	Lesser Horseshoe Bat
Common Porpoise	Birds
Bottle-nosed Dolphin	Corn Bunting
Hazel Dormouse	Reed Bunting
Water Vole	Bullfinch
Red Squirrel	Crossbill
Brown Hare	Linnet
Bats	Tree Sparrow
Brown Long-eared Bat	Chough
Soprano Pipistrelle	Spotted Flycatcher
Common Pipistrelle	Song Thrush
	Fieldfare
	Skylark
	Kingfisher
	Black-necked Grebe
	Bittern

Whooper Swan	a water beetle - <i>Hydroporus rufifrons</i>
Barnacle Goose	a click beetle - <i>Synaptus filii</i>
Common Scoter	a leaf beetle - <i>Donacia aquatica</i>
Honey Buzzard	a weevil - <i>Procas granulicollis</i>
Red Kite	a caddisfly - <i>Glossosoma intermedium</i>
Hen Harrier	Northern Brown Argus
Goshawk	Pearl Bordered Fritillary
Golden Eagle	High Brown Fritillary
Osprey	Marsh Fritillary
Merlin	Netted Carpet
Kestrel	Argent and Sable
Hobby	Waved Carpet
Peregrine	Least Minor
Black Grouse	Barred Tooth-striped
Grey Partridge	Northern Dart
Little Ringed Plover	Square-spotted Clay
Dotterel	a cranefly - <i>Rhabdomastix (= 'laeta')</i>
Golden Plover	a cranefly - <i>Lipsothrix euclyptus</i>
Mediterranean Gull	a cranefly - <i>Lipsothrix errans</i>
Little Tern	a cranefly - <i>Lipsothrix nigris</i>
Barn Owl	a stiletto fly - <i>Clorismia ruficornis</i>
Short-eared Owl	a stiletto fly - <i>Spiriverpa lunifrons</i>
Nightjar	Shining Guest Ant
Reptiles	Northern Wood Ant
Warty Newt	Red Wood Ant
Natterjack Toad	The Northern Colletes
Leatherback Turtle	Wall Mason Bee
Viviparous Lizard	Sandbowl Snail
Slow-worm	a whorl snail - <i>Vertigo geyeri</i>
Grass Snake	a whorl snail - <i>Vertigo genevievei</i>
Adder	Freshwater Pearl Mussel
Fish	Medicinal Leech
Freshwater Crayfish	Vegetation
Sea lamprey	an ascomycete fungus - <i>Microglossum olivaceum</i>
River Lamprey	River Jelly Lichen
Brook Lamprey	a lichen - <i>Lobaria amplissima</i>
Allis Shad	a basidiomycete fungus - <i>Hericium erinaceum</i>
Twaite Shad	a basidiomycete fungus - <i>Hygrocybe calyptraeformis</i>
Basking Shark	a basidiomycete fungus - <i>Hygrocybe spadicea</i>
Atlantic Salmon	Lesser bearded stonewort
Vendace	a liverwort - <i>Pallavicinia lyellii</i>
Schelly	a moss - <i>Orthodontium gracile</i>
Bullhead	Slender Green Feather-moss
Insects	Pillwort
Variable Damselfly	Killarney Fern
White-faced Dragonfly	Oblong Woodsia
a ground beetle - <i>Cicindela hybrida</i>	Juniper
a ground beetle - <i>Dyschirius angustatus</i>	
a ground beetle - <i>Bembidion testaceum</i>	

Alpine Catchfly
a sea lavender - <i>Limonium britannicum</i> ssp. <i>Celticum</i>
a sea lavender - <i>Limonium recurvum</i> ssp. <i>Humile</i>
Marsh Saxifrage
a lady's mantle - <i>Alchemilla minima</i>
Spring Gentian

Spiked Speedwell
an eyebright - <i>Euphrasia riv</i>
Northern Hawksbeard
Floating Water-plantain
Slender Naiad
Small White Orchid

In terms of woodland cover this has steadily increased with 4.59% of the area having tree cover in 1947 compared with 11% in 1998, a large proportion of which is the result of planting schemes carried out by the Forestry Commission. Within this there are 89 Ancient Woodlands, covering 617.1 hectares.

Regular monitoring of SSSI is carried out by Natural England, the latest being December 2006. This provides useful baseline data and a system to monitor change overtime. The ability to assess the condition of habitats and species outside this designation is reliant on the Cumbria Biological Data Network and other organisations such as Cumbria Wildlife Trust, both of which have limited resources. Therefore there are gaps in information on the condition of priority species and habitats and the potential to create additional habitat the wider countryside. Discussions are on-going between the Cumbrian Local Authorities to agree a collective approach to producing a robust biodiversity evidence base and resources for future monitoring.

4.16 Natural resources

The assessment of the air quality in the Borough is required by the Environment Act 1995. This information is currently being collated and will form part of the baseline information in the future.

4.17 Water

The Environment Agency provides information on the water quality of the main rivers in the Borough. The rivers in Allerdale are generally good although there is potential for pollution from agricultural and industrial spillage.

Flooding risk is a factor in some parts of the Borough particularly in settlements located close to main rivers and along the coastal strip. It is estimated that approximately 2,182 properties are located in Flood Risk zone 3 which are areas most at risk to flooding. The Council is currently undertaking a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the plan area to clearly identify the areas at risk of flooding and will form part of the evidence base.

The District beaches are all considered of good bathing quality.

4.18 Land and soil

Allerdale has significant areas of undeveloped land, mainly agricultural, which is important to conserve both in terms of landscape character, biodiversity and efficient use of land. By contrast the Borough also has a significant number of derelict and contaminated sites that are a legacy of previous industrial uses and are concentrated in the main settlements. Allerdale includes the largest single brownfield site in the North West Region, at the former armaments depot at Broughton Moor, which covers 400 hectares.

Government policy requires that brownfield sites be developed in favour of green field sites. In 2004/05 only 39% of new dwellings were completed on brownfield sites compared with 46% in Cumbria and 71% in the northwest. The submission draft Regional Spatial Strategy has identified a target of 80% of all housing completions to be on brownfield sites. The development of brownfield sites comes with constraints in terms of contamination and protection of existing species and habitats, as disused sites can be rich in biodiversity terms.

The Council intends to complete a survey of contaminated land in the Borough which should establish the extent of the problem. This will be added to the evidence base and fed into the development of the Core Strategy.

4.19 Waste and recycling

The majority of Allerdale's waste goes to landfill and the amount of waste collected continues to increase. In 2002/03 492kg of waste per person was collected. This rose to 518kg in 2003/04. This is compared to the national average of 439kg per person.

Recycling of waste is a key Government aim. In 2003/04 9% of Allerdale's domestic waste was recycled compared to 15% for the northwest and 13% nationally. However the District trend is one of improvement from 4% in 2001/02 to 29.6% 2003/04.

4.20 Economic development

Unemployment Level

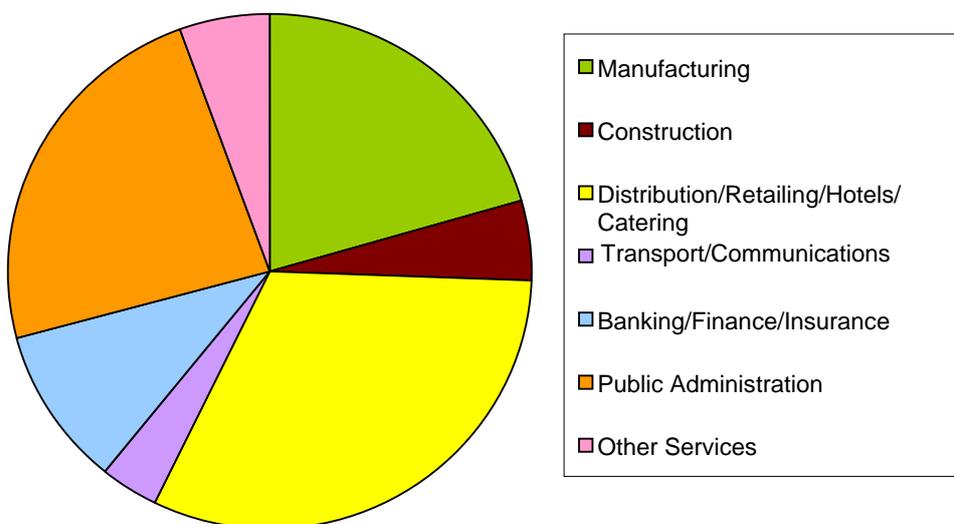
In October 2006 the resident based unemployment rate for Allerdale was 2.1% compared to 1.8% for Cumbria, 2.7% for the North West and 2.4% for Great Britain.

4.21 Economic Activity Rates

77.2% (42,700) of men and women of working age (55,300) were economically active (Annual Population Survey- Apr 2005-Mar 2006). 22.8% of the

population of working age are economically inactive, compared to 23.5% across the north-west.

Allerdale Economic Structure



Allerdale’s economic structure is set out in the table below:

Employment Type	Numbers Employed	Percentage
Agriculture/Fishing/Forestry	-	-
Energy/Water	-	-
Manufacturing	6,903	20.1%
Construction	1,728	5%

Distribution/Retailing/Hotels/Catering	10,586	30.9%
Transport/Communications	1,216	3.5%
Banking/Finance/Insurance	3,322	9.7%
Public Administration	7,945	23.2%
Other Services	1,802	5.3%
All Industries	34,286	100%

(-) = data unavailable

The two principal areas of employment in the Borough are manufacturing and distribution. Both sectors are above the national average and reflect the District's past and continued reliance on manufacturing industry and the growing importance of tourism to the area. In 2004 there were 27,209,300 visitors to the District who spent £216, 800, 00. This was an increase of 1% from 2003. However the banking and finance sector is under represented with only 10% compared to 20% in England and Wales.

4.22 Agriculture

The agricultural sector has also experienced decline in recent years with the impact of the foot and mouth outbreak and other structural changes particularly relating to subsidies. The decline in this sector not only has an economic impact but also on the landscape and biodiversity. Farm diversification schemes are now coming forward to supplement farm incomes and the promotion of agri-environment schemes aim to ensure sensitive farming practices. The Waver-Wampool catchment has been targeted for promotion of sensitive farming practices.

4.23 Household Income

The median weekly earnings in the Borough for employees working in the area is £397.5, and £460.7 for everyone working/living in the Borough.

4.24 Productivity

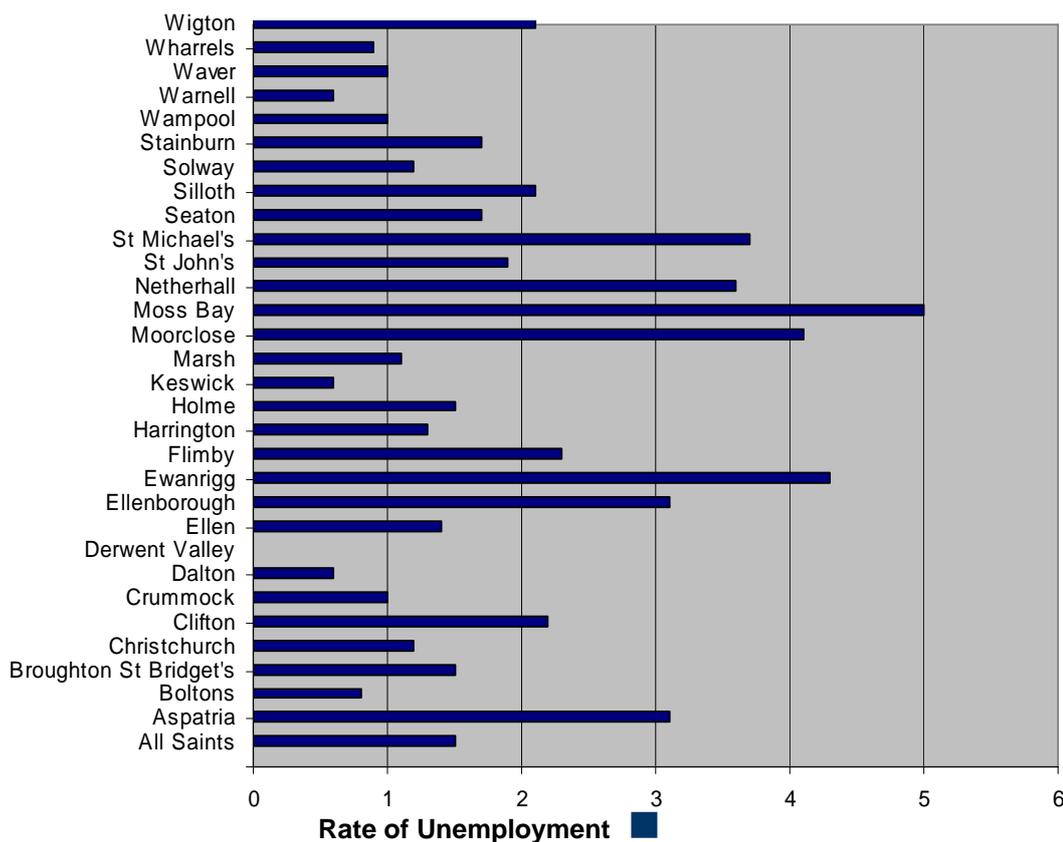
Between 1995 and 2003 West Cumbria's (NUTS 3 region- Allerdale, Barrow-in-Furness and Copeland) total GVA grew by 18.6% compared to 45.3% in the North West region and 53.6% in the UK. This was the third lowest GVA increase in Britain after Orkney and Shetland Islands. (ONS regional accounts 2005).

The lack of growth in new start up business and lack of diversification in the local economy is reflected in only 1.6% new business start ups in 2003.

4.25 Local Unemployment

The low unemployment rates for the Borough mask higher unemployment at ward level. Figure 4 Below illustrates the significant variation between the wards. Moss Bay, Ewanrigg, Moorclose and Netherhall being the worse affected.

Figure 4 Local Unemployment Rates-October 2006



The index of multiple deprivation further highlights the differences in the Borough. The most disadvantaged areas have 7.4% of people who are employment deprived in terms of ability to obtain employment due poor skill level etc. this is compared to a national average of 5.4%. The unemployment rates reflect this with an average of 229 people in the deprived ward compared to 130 across the district.

This is also translated in lower wages with 13% of the community in the deprived areas being classified as income deprived compared with 11.9% nationally. Average wages are also lower at £310 per week compared to £460 for Allerdale as a whole.

4.26 Land supply

The Core Strategy and subsequent site allocation development plan documents will have to ensure that the employment land requirements set out in the Structure Plan are met. The modifications to the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan, published in August 2005, indicate that Allerdale should make 126 hectares available for the period 2001-2016. A key element of the Local Development Framework will be to provide sufficient employment land of the right quality and right locations, to meet the requirements and needs of local industry and inward investment. As ever this will have to be balanced by other constraints such as impact on biodiversity, landscape and infrastructure.

5. Key Sustainability Issues.

As part of the Sustainability Appraisal it is necessary to identify the key sustainability issues facing the Borough. The issues have been identified through:

A review of the plans, policies, strategies and guidance influencing the Core Strategy

Collection of and analysis of baseline data

The monitoring of saved local plan policies, through the Annual Monitoring Report. When the Local Plan was prepared the inclusion of targets was limited. However, the areas that are monitored regularly such as housing and employment development, and the take-up of previously developed land can help to identify issues and have been fed into the baseline information.

The issues have been set out under the headings of economic, social and environmental. There are a number of issues that cut across more than one category, these have only been included under one heading.

5.1 Economic Issues

- Diversify the local economy/ bring in new investment and generate higher paid jobs.
- Reduce the disparity between the more deprived areas within the Borough and the more prosperous areas.
- Encourage the establishment of research and development institutions.
- Reduce the widening regional disparities in wealth, reflected in the low level in Growth Value Added.
- Ensure that sustainable economic development occurs in the right place at the right time.
- Address the poor accessibility to the national transport networks.
- Ensure the viability and vitality of key centres.
- Widen the skills base.
- Long term and structural unemployment.
- Ensure protection and enhancement of the built/ historic environment.
- Protect and enhance landscape and biodiversity as a resource for the natural economy

5.2 Social Issues

- Access to affordable and balanced housing markets.
- Vacant and derelict properties.
- Access to services and facilities in rural areas.
- Reduce the need to travel.
- In adequate public transport in rural areas.
- Reliance on private car.
- Loss of young people, particularly graduates.

- Areas of significant deprivation.
- Poor levels of health in deprived areas.
- Reduce the fear of crime.
- Improve access to green spaces and the countryside.

5.3 Environmental Issues

- Protect and enhance natural resources, biodiversity and geodiversity.
- Conservation and enhancement of the character and quality of the landscape.
- Energy efficient development.
- Restore and protect land and soil
- Protect local distinctiveness and enhance townscape character.
- Protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and their settings.
- Promote the use of renewable energy resources and water efficient design in new developments.
- Reduce the risks from flooding
- Protect and improve water quality and conservation
- Management and maintenance of landscape and heritage
- Encourage renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce the need to travel.
- Encourage the recycling of waste by the provision of facilities in new development.
- Protection of good grade agricultural land
- Encourage renewable energy and energy efficiency and reduce the need to travel.
- Effects of global warming and rise in sea levels.

6. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

A sustainability appraisal framework provides a mechanism to describe, analyse and compare the environmental, social and economic impact of the Local Development Framework. A Sustainability Appraisal Framework consists of objectives, which are, where possible, expressed in the form of targets; the achievement of which should be measurable using identified indicators. The sustainability objectives are distinct from the Core Strategy objectives although they may in some cases overlap.

6.1 Sustainability Framework

The sustainability framework set out in this scoping report was jointly developed with the other planning authorities in the Cumbria sub-region. This process was informed by the review of plans and strategies and the involvement of the four statutory agencies- Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and Environmental Agency

In addition we have or are in the process of jointly developing a common set of sustainability objectives and indicators, common sources of baseline information and a co-ordinated approach to monitoring activity. The framework was based around the four sustainability objectives set out in the Government's strategy 'a better quality of life 1999', which are

Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone

Effective protection of the environment

Prudent use of natural resources

Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

Both the targets and indicators in the Framework reflect the issues identified in the baseline analysis and the role the Local Development Framework can play in addressing those issues. Obviously, the framework will evolve over time as issues and circumstances alter.

The Sustainability Framework is set out in appendix 4

7. Next steps

The Sustainability Appraisal process is an integral part of the plan making process and a key tool in developing the evidence base, developing strategic objectives and options and predicting the effects of the plan. The next stage of the process is to carry out an initial sustainability appraisal of the issues and options for the Core Strategy, using the framework contained in appendix 4, which will feed into the development of Preferred Options.

A full Sustainability Appraisal will be undertaken of the Preferred Options and will be published for consultation at the same time as the Preferred Options document.

Glossary

Baseline: A description of the present and future state of an area, in the absence of any plan, taking into account changes resulting from natural events and from other human activities

Indicator: A measure of variable over time often used to measure achievement of objectives.

Objective: A statement of what is intended, specifically the desired direction of change in trends

Scoping: the process of deciding the scope and level of detail of an SA, including the assessment methods.

SEA Directive: European Directive 2001/1/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment'

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) - generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. In this guidance SEA is used to refer to the type of environmental assessment required under the SEA directive.

Sustainability Appraisal- generic term used in this guidance to describe the form of assessment that considers social, environmental and economic effects which fully incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Appropriate Assessment- An Appropriate Assessment (AA) is required under the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. It involves assessing the impact of land-use plans, including Development Planning Documents on Natura 2000 sites, which are of European wildlife importance.

Community Strategy- a document produced by the Local Strategic Partnership. The Strategy aims to promote and improve the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the community.

Core Strategy- sets out the long term spatial vision for the future development for Allerdale (outside the National Park). It will contain the key strategic policies.

Development Plan Documents- a document which will form part of the Local Development Framework, and which sets out the planning policy framework against which proposals for development will be assessed.

Local Development Documents- generic term for all the documents contained the local Development Framework

Local Development Framework- a portfolio of planning documents, which includes development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement. The LDF will replace the Local Plan system.

Local Plan- the Allerdale Local Plan is a district wide local plan (excluding the national Park) and will be replaced by the LDF

Regional Spatial Strategy- a plan for the North West region which deals with large scale planning issues across the region and which takes account of the social, environmental and social issues at a regional scale.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) - documents prepared by the Council which will provide extra information on policies and proposals in Development Plan Documents.

Key Objectives Relevant to the Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan/ SA
International		
EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (1979)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distributional range (Article 2) with the encouragement of various activities to that end (Article 3); The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex I of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance (Article 4). (Together with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive, SPAs form a network of pan-European protected areas known as Natura 2000.); The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds (Article 5). 	Target actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of protected areas; Upkeep & Management; Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. 	Include policies in the Core Strategy to protect and enhance SPA AND SAC Sites. SA objective to protect and enhance biodiversity.
EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC (1992)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies" (Article 2.1); and To maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest (Article 2.2); 	No targets/indicators.	Core Strategy objective to protect landscape features of wildlife importance SA objective to protect landscape for ecological importance.
EC Council Directive 96/61/EC on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (1996)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies an integrated environmental approach to the permitting and ongoing regulation of certain industrial activities. It aims to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole by, in particular, preventing or, where that is not practical, reducing emissions into the air, water (including discharges to sewer) and land. The main way of doing that is by determining and enforcing permit conditions based on the use of "Best Available Techniques", which balances the costs to the operator against the benefits to the environment. 	No targets/indicators.	Policies on controlling polluting development. SA objectives relating to air, water, ground and noise pollution
Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) (1996)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define and establish objectives for ambient air quality in the community designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole; Assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria; Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available to the public, inter alia by means of alert thresholds; Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases. 	Set European wide Limit Values which form the basis of the national air quality objectives in national legislation	Policies that encourage the use of public transport and reduce need to Travel. Also policies that encourage renewable energy sources. SA objective to improve local air quality
Kyoto Protocol (1997)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established to limit emissions of a basket of six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide; methane; nitrous oxide; fluorinated gases (hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce greenhouse emissions by 5% of 1990 levels over the period 2008-2012; The UK has a Kyoto protocol agreement of 12.5 reductions over the same period. 	Renewable energy policy Reduce the need to travel Encourage energy efficiency of new development SA to reduce green house emissions
Noise Directive 2000/14/EC (2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the environmental problem by drawing up strategic noise maps; Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures considered to address noise; Address local noise issues by requiring authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise where it is good. 	No targets/indicators.	Policies to mitigate noise levels from new development SA objective to improve the quality of the built environment.
The Water Framework Directive 00/60/EC (2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable water use based on a long term protection of available water resources through integrated water and land management using river basins; Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts; Ensure the progressive reduction of pollution of ground water and prevent its further pollution. 	All inland and coastal water to reach good ecological and chemical status by 2015.	Policies on Sustainable Drainage Systems. Prevention of water pollution Efficient use of water, recycling. SA objective to improve water quality and water resources.
Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent (2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting territorial cohesion through a more balanced social and economic development of regions and improved competitiveness; Encouraging development generated by urban functions and improving the relationship between town and countryside; Promoting more balanced accessibility; Developing access to information and knowledge; Reducing environmental damage; Enhancing and protecting natural resources and the natural heritage; Enhancing the cultural heritage as a factor for development; Developing energy resources while maintaining safety; Encouraging high quality, sustainable tourism; Limitation of the impacts of natural disasters. 	No targets/indicators.	Policy objective to promote Sustainable Development

A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy. • Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals and food safety); • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including reducing waste generation, halting the loss of biodiversity and protecting and restoring habitats and natural systems); • Improve the transport system and land use management including a shift from road to rail, water and public passenger transport; • Combat poverty and social exclusion; • Deal with the economic and social implication of an ageing population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by an average of 1% per year over 1990 levels up to 2020; • By 2020 ensure that chemicals are only produced and used in ways that do not pose significant threats to human health and the environment; • Halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010; • Ensure that the share of road transport in 2010 is no greater than in 1998; • Raise the employment rate to 67% for Jan 2005 and to 70% by 2010, increase the number of women in employment to 57% for Jan 2005 and to more than 60% by 2010; • Increase the average EU employment rate among older women and men (55-64) to 50% by 2010. 	Policy objective for the Core Strategy to promote the principle of Sustainable Development.
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002) Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To stabilise the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at a level that will not cause unnatural variations of the earth's climate; • To achieve a quality of the environment where the levels of man made contaminants, including different types of radiation, do not give rise to significant impacts on or risk to human health; • To avert the threats to the survival of many species and their habitats in Europe: completion of the Natura 2000 network, new sectoral biodiversity action plans, paying greater attention to protecting landscapes, new initiatives for protecting the marine environment, measures to prevent industrial and mining accidents and a thematic strategy for protecting soils; • To ensure the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment; • To achieve a de-coupling of resource use from economic growth through significantly improved resources efficiency, dematerialisation of the economy, and waste prevention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve an 8% reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 2008-2012 compared to 1990 levels; • To achieve a reduction in the number of people regularly affected by long term high levels of noise from an estimated 100 million people in the year 2000 by around 10% by 2010 and 20% by 2020; • Reduce the quantity of waste going to final disposal by around 20% by 2010 compared to 2000, and 50% by 2050; • Reduce the volumes of hazardous waste generated by 20% by 2010 compared with 2000, and 50% by 2020. 	<p>Develop policies on renewable energy, reducing the need to travel and Recycling of waste.</p> <p>SA objectives- reduce greenhouse gas emissions, minimise waste and Improve the communities sense of well being.</p>
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)		
Take appropriate and necessary legislative or administrative measures that will ensure the conservation of habitats of wild fauna and flora as well as the conservation and protection of the threatened natural habitats; Pay careful attention to the protection of important areas for the migratory species referred to and are located in suitable location with regards to the migratory pathways used for wintering, stop, food finding, breeding or moulting; Prohibit the deliberate damage or destruction of the breeding or resting areas of selected species.	No targets/indicators.	<p>Protection of designated sites. promote and enhance existing habitats and The creation of new sites.</p> <p>SA objective protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)		
To promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species; To endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species; and to endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species.	No targets/indicators.	<p>Policy to protect and enhance habitats.</p> <p>SA objectives- Protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>
EC Council Directive 85/337/EEC & 97/11/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Public Private Projects on the Environment (1985)		
Identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 11, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: - human beings, fauna and flora; - soil, water, air, climate and the landscape; - material assets and the cultural heritage; - the interaction between the factors mentioned in the first, second and third indent.	No targets/indicators.	Options developed through the Core Strategy will be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal and will assess the direct and indirect impact on the environment cultural heritage and natural resources.
EC Council Directive 99/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste (1999)		
waste must be treated before being landfilled; hazardous waste within the meaning of the Directive must be assigned to a hazardous waste landfill; landfills for non-hazardous waste must be used for municipal waste and for non-hazardous waste; landfill sites for inert waste must be used only for inert waste;	No targets/indicators.	<p>Policies to encourage recycling.</p> <p>SA objective to minimise waste.</p>
EC Council Directive 2001/42/EC The Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (2001)		

To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.	No targets/indicators.	The Core Strategy will be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal.
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1987)		
To promote the conservation of wetlands and waterfowl by establishing nature reserves on wetlands and provide adequately for their wardening; To ensure, as far as possible, the compensation of lost habitat; To encourage research and the exchange of data and publications regarding wetlands and their flora and fauna; To endeavour through management to increase waterfowl populations on appropriate wetlands; and to promote the training of personnel competent in the fields of wetland research, management and wardening.	No targets/indicators	Develop policy which will protect, enhance and create wildlife habitats. Sa objective to protect and enhance biodiversity.
National - Strategies and White Papers		
English Forestry Strategy - A New Focus for England's Woodland (Forestry Commission, 1998)		
Forestry for Rural Development: • influence policies for agricultural reform; • support strategic development of woodland resources; • develop understanding of the rural economy; • encourage diversification; Forestry for Economic Regeneration: • promote forestry for land regeneration; • support regional programmes; • promote forestry through land-use planning; • promote environmental improvements; Forestry for Recreation, Access and Tourism: • increase access to woodlands; • improve the quality of information about access; • enhance the nation's forest estate; • promote better understanding Forestry for Environment and Conservation: • protect existing woodlands; • promote the environmental benefits of trees and woodlands; • use the Biodiversity Action Plan to guide nature conservation; • protect the cultural heritage	Contains a number of broad targets relating the expansion of woodland cover across England.	Policies to protect existing woodland and encourage new planting. SA objective- protect the landscape and protect and enhance biodiversity.
Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (DOH, 1999)		
• Action plan to tackle poor health and improve the health of everyone in England, especially the worst off. • Health is affected by a range of factors including provision of a safe, secure and sustainable environment; reducing pollution, adequate housing provision, access to leisure and recreation, reducing social exclusion and increasing employment opportunities.	By 2010: • Reduce the death rate from cancer in people under 75 by at least a fifth; • Reduce the death rate from coronary heart disease and stroke and related diseases in people under 75 by at least two fifths; • Reduce they death rate from accidents by at least a fifth and to reduce the rate of serious injury from accidents by at least a tenth; • Reduce the death rate from suicide and undetermined injury by at least a fifth.	Policies on supporting existing and new sport and community facilities. Access to facilities and encourage walking and cycling. SA objectives- improve the quality of the built environment and the health And sense of wellbeing of the community.
Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choices Easier, White Paper (DOH, 2005)		
Encouraging people to make an informed choice to make their lives healthier and provide the information and support they need to do so. To increase public willingness and motivation to partake in a healthier lifestyle. To improve access to health and leisure/recreational services.	Similar targets to that of Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (DOH, 1999).	As above.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales and Northern Ireland (DETR et al, 2000)		
• To ensure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life?	The National Air Quality Strategy set national health based air quality objectives.	Encourage renewable energy, reduce the need to travel and encourage Alternative means of travel. SA objective- improve local air quality, reduce greenhouse emissions.
Transport 2010 Ten Year Plan (DETR, 2000)		
• Sharpen the competitiveness of British industry; • Boost economic development of regions; • Promote urban renaissance; • Enhance access and opportunity in rural areas; • Reduce social exclusion; • Lesson the impact of transport on the environment at the local and global level.	• Reduce road congestion on the inter-urban network and in large urban areas below current levels by 2010; • Increase rail use from 2000 levels by 50% by 2010; • Increase bus use from 2000 levels by 10% by 2010; • Double light rail use in England by 2010 from 2000 levels; • Improve air quality by meeting National Air Quality Strategy targets; • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% from 1990 levels; • Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 40% by 2010.	Promote alternative means of transport and integrate land use and Transport plans.

Rural White Paper: Our Countryside, The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR, 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support vital village services; • Modernise rural services; • Provide affordable homes; • Rejuvenate market towns and a thriving local economy; • Set a new direction for farming; • Preserve what makes rural England special; • Ensure that everyone can enjoy an accessible countryside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of key services in rural areas: % of households within x km of key services; • % of people in rural wards in low income bands; • Qualifications of young people in rural areas; • Proportion of rural population disadvantaged in access to housing; • Proportion of households in rural areas within about 10 minutes walks of at least hourly bus service; • Crime levels and fear of crime in rural areas; • Employment and unemployment in rural areas; • New business start ups and turnover; • Total Income from farming and off farm Income; • Change in countryside quality (biodiversity, tranquillity, heritage, and landscape character); • Populations of farmland birds, condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; • Rivers of good or fair quality; • Air quality (low level ozone) in rural areas; • Numbers of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance biodiversity and landscape quality. Preserve existing local facilities to ensure sustainable communities Access to key services SA objectives improve access to services and facilities Protect biodiversity and landscape Improve the sense of wellbeing Create a vibrant, active, inclusive community
Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities, The Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000)		
<p>A new vision for urban living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders; • People living in attractive, well-kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; • Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; • Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential and • Good quality services health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are. 	<p>Includes a number of Public Service Agreements. Overall the main targets/indicators are to:</p> <p>Create more jobs with the biggest improvement in the areas with the lowest employment rates and disadvantaged groups;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce crime levels; • Improve education standards. • Better, safer and more reliable transport systems. • Better housing with all social housing being of a decent standard by 2010. • Better health services and a reduction in the health gap between the most deprived areas and the rest of the country. • A better environment with 60% of new housing on previously developed land or through conversions of existing buildings by 2008; • 17% of underused land reclaimed by 2010; • Better designed buildings and places and clean and attractive streets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies to diversify the local economy, protect and enhance the built Environment, affordable housing, access to key services and redevelopment of brownfield sites. SA objectives- to provide everyone with a decent home Improve access to services Improve skills, education Improve quality of the built environment Create job opportunities and diversify the local
UK Waste Strategy (DEFRA, 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle the growth in waste; • Maximise the value of waste through increased recycling, composting and energy recovery; • Develop new markets for recycled materials; • Reduce amount of waste going to landfill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recover value from 45% of municipal waste by 2010, to at least 30% through recycling or composting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to recycling facilities SA objective minimise waste.
Living Places: Cleaner Safer, Greener (ODPM, 2002)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting the basics right; • Tackling the particular problems of the poorest communities; • Tackling the needs of urban parks and green spaces; • Communicating ideas and promoting best practice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No relevant targets/indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard existing community space Provision of open space in new development SA objective improve the quality of the built environment
Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2002)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy; • Aiming for a whole catchments approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands; • The management and extension of woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life; • Achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem based approach; • Where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment. 	<p>A number of headline indicators are detailed, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The populations of wild birds; • The condition of SSSI's; • Progress on Biodiversity Action Plans; • Area of land under agri-environment agreement; • Biological quality of rivers; • Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits; • Progress with Local Biodiversity Action Plans; • Public attitudes to biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies that protect and enhance biodiversity Sa objective to protect and enhance biodiversity

The Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food - Facing the Future (DEFRA, 2002)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce safe, healthy products in response to market demands, and ensure that all consumers have access to nutritious food, and to accurate information about food products; • Support the viability and diversity of rural and urban economies and communities; • Enable viable livelihoods to be made from sustainable land • Management, both through the market and through payments for public benefits; • Respect and operate within the biological limits of natural resources (especially soil, water and biodiversity); • Achieve consistently high standards of environmental performance by reducing energy consumption, by minimising resource inputs, and use renewable energy wherever possible; • Ensure a safe and hygienic working environment and high social welfare and training for all employees involved in the food chain; • Achieve consistently high standards of animal health and welfare; • Sustain the resource available for growing food and supplying other public benefits over time, except where alternative land uses are essential to meet other needs of society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater value added per head; • Higher productivity of food and drink processing; • Lower production related CAP subsidies from consumers and tax payers; • Reduced greenhouse gas emissions from food and farming; • Improved river water quality; • Improved soil nutrient status; • Favourable condition of designated wildlife sites; • Reverse the decline in farmland birds; • Consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables; • Reduced gap in productivity between the less well performing quartile of rural areas and the English medium by 2006 and • Improved accessibility of services for rural people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect agricultural land from development Farm diversification SA objectives- improve water quality Protect and enhance landscape quality and biodiversity.
Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future - Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI, 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce carbon dioxide emissions; • Maintain reliability of energy supplies; • Promote competitive markets in UK and beyond; • Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% reduction in carbon dioxide by 2010; • To work towards cutting emissions of carbon dioxide by 60% by 2050; • A commitment to the target of 10% of the UK's electricity to come from renewable sources by 2010, 15% by 2015 and 20% by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies on renewable energy Reduce the need to travel Promote public transport SA objective reduce greenhouse emissions
Creating Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM, 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A flourishing local economy to provide jobs and wealth; • Strong leadership to respond positively to change; • Effective engagement and participation by local people, groups and businesses, especially in the planning, design and long-term stewardship of their community, and an active voluntary and community sector; • A safe and healthy local environment with well-designed public and green space; • Sufficient size, scale and density, and the right layout to support basic amenities in the neighbourhood and minimise use of resources (including land); • Good public transport and other transport infrastructure both within the community and linking it to urban, rural and regional centres; • Buildings - both individually and collectively - that can meet different needs over time, and that minimise the use of resources; • A well-integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes; • Good quality local public services, including education and training opportunities, health care and community facilities, especially for leisure; • A diverse, vibrant and creative local culture, encouraging pride in the community and cohesion within it; • A "sense of place" 	Action plan no targets applicable to the Plan or SA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle of sustainable development will underpin the Core Strategy All SA objectives
Rural Strategy (DEFRA, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments proposals in response to Lord Haskins Report (2003); • Economic and Social regeneration - supporting enterprises across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need; • Social justice for all - tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people. • Enhancing the value of our countryside - protecting the natural environment for this and future generations 	Action plan no targets applicable to the Plan or SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect existing facilities Diversify rural economy Protect and enhance landscape quality and biodiversity SA objectives to create a vibrant community Protect and enhance biodiversity and landscape quality Access to facilities and jobs.
Making it Happen: The Northern Way (ODPM, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the physical fabric and infrastructure; • Making places cleaner and maintaining them better; • Making places safer by tackling anti-social behaviour and • Improving personal security; • Creating attractive and welcoming parks, play areas and public spaces; • Engaging and empowering local people and communities; and • Providing for children and young people, and tackling inequalities. 	Action plan no targets applicable to the Plan or SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect community open space Design out crime SA objectives increase the level of democratic participation Improve the sense of wellbeing of the community Improve the quality of the built environment

Sustainable Communities: People Places and Prosperity (ODPM, 2005)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vision for sustainable communities is: • Active, inclusive and safe - fair tolerant cohesive with a strong local culture and other shared community activities; • Well run - with effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership; • Environmentally sensitive - providing places for people to live that are considerate of the environment; • Well designed and built - featuring a quality built and natural environment; • Well connected - with good transport services and communication linking people to jobs, schools health and other services; • Thriving - with a flourishing and diverse local economy; • Well served - with public, private, community and voluntary services that are appropriate to people's needs and accessibility to all; • Fair for everyone - including those in other communities, now and in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle social exclusion and deliver neighbourhood renewal, in particular narrowing the gap in health, education, crime, wordlessness, housing and liveability outcomes between the most deprived areas and the rest of England, with measurable improvement by 2010; • Making sustainable improvements in the economic performance of all English regions by 2008, and over the long term reduce the persistent gap in growth rates between the regions, demonstrating progress by 2006; • Achieve a better balance between housing, availability and the demand for housing, including improving affordability, in all English regions while protecting valuable countryside around our towns, cities and in the green belt and the sustainability of towns and cities; • The planning system to deliver sustainable development outcomes at national, regional and local levels through efficient and high quality planning and development management processes, including through achievement of best value standards for planning by 2008; • By 2010 bring all social housing into a decent condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas, and for vulnerability hous 	<p>Creating sustainable communities will underpin the principle of the Core Strategy</p> <p>All Sa objectives.</p>
Securing the Future - Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four main aims, these are: • Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; • Effective protection of the environment; • Prudent use of natural resources; and • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. • Five guiding principles: • Living within environmental limits; • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; • Achieving a sustainable economy; • Promoting good governance; • Using sound science responsibly. • Four main priorities for UK action: • Sustainable consumption and production; • Climate change and energy; • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; • Sustainable communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68 indicators in total covering social, economic and environmental factors. 	<p>Has to be taken into account across the full range of LDF policies and Allocations.</p> <p>All SA objectives</p>
The Northern Way Growth Strategy (2005)		
<p>Establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity combing a world class economy with a superb quality of life, through the introduction and promotion of city regions - none of which include Cumbria.</p>	<p>No targets/indicators.</p>	<p>Promote employment opportunities Improve the built environment Create inclusive communities</p>
Planning (Listed Building and Conservation) Act (1990)		
<p>To ensure the protection and conservation of listed buildings across the UK.</p>	<p>No targets/indicators</p>	<p>Policies to protect listed buildings SA objective improve the quality of built environment</p>
Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan (1994)		
<p>To conserve and where practicable to enhance:</p> <p>(a) the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems;</p> <p>(b) internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems;</p> <p>(c) species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas;</p> <p>(d) the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades.</p> <p>To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity.</p> <p>To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale.</p>	<p>No targets/indicators</p>	<p>Include policies to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>SA objective to reflect the above</p>

National Cycling Strategy (1996)		
To increase cycle use; To achieve convenient cycle access to key destinations; Improve cycle safety; Provide for increased cycle use within all local highways and traffic management schemes; Cycle parking facilities to be available at all major destinations, including town centres, shopping developments, educational establishments, hospitals and leisure facilities; To reduce cycle theft - by improving cycle security; And to raise awareness and expertise amongst transport providers, service providers and employers;	To double cycle usage between 2002-2012	Develop policy to increase access to recycling facilities SA objective to minimise waste.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)		
To ensure the protection of wild birds, other animals and plants within the British Countryside.	No targets/indicators	Develop policies that protect and enhance habitats SA. Enhance biodiversity
Climate Change: The UK Programme (2000)		
To improve business' use of energy; To use renewable sources of electricity; To cut emissions from the transport sector; To continue cutting emissions from agriculture; To improve energy efficiency and to ensure the public sector takes a leading role for example by developing green travel plans.	No targets/indicators	This principle will apply to the Core Strategy and influence policy on Renewable energy reducing the need to travel and promoting alternative Means of travel
Planning Tomorrow's Countryside (2000)		
A wide range of objectives aimed at ensuring the protection, enhancement and sustainable management of the English countryside	None	Policies to protect and enhance open countryside and green spaces. SA objectives to protect landscape and enhance biodiversity
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (2005)		
A selection of "key principles" aimed at assisting Local authorities to incorporate environmental quality into spatial plans.	No specific targets	SA objectives to protect and enhance the environment
The Countryside in and Around Towns (2005)		
Ensure the countryside is made readily accessible to most people; contributes to the health, wealth and well being of urban and rural communities; underpins more sustainable living; strengthens biodiversity in both town and country.	The establishment of regional coalitions to champion the countryside in and around town within each region; Carry out regional assessments identifying the extent, state and potential of the countryside; Recognition in strategies and plans; Identify within each region, at least one emerging exemplar of coordinated action in the countryside in and around towns	Policies to protect and enhance open space and biodiversity. SA objectives to protect landscape and enhance biodiversity
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)		
An Act to make new provision for public access to the countryside; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; to enable traffic regulation orders to be made for the purpose of conserving an area's natural beauty; to make provision with respect to the driving of mechanically propelled vehicles elsewhere than on roads; to amend the law relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife; to make further provision with respect to areas of outstanding natural beauty; and for connected purposes.	puts duty on statutory authorities to conserve and enhance SSSI when exercising their functions.	SA objective to improve access to the countryside
Good agricultural and environmental conditions (2004)		
Includes information on - Protection and maintenance of soil; Overgrazing; Stone walls; Hedgerows; Permanent pasture; Setaside; Land not wholly in agricultural production; Protection of landscape features - supporting existing legislation; Hedge and watercourse protection measures; Rights of way; Moorland measures	Collection of broad aims - no specific targets.	Policies to protect and enhance open space and biodiversity. SA objectives to protect landscape and enhance biodiversity
The Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations (2006)		
National Regulations passed by central government aimed at the controlling and management of agricultural waste.	N/A	Policies to encourage recycling. SA objective to minimise waste.
The State of the Countryside (2006)		
To produce a broad picture of social, economic and environmental conditions and change across rural England. Aims to raise the profile of rural issues, to develop understanding of the rural dimension and hence, to generate and influence the necessary debate about the challenges and choices ahead	N/A	Policies to protect and enhance open space and biodiversity. SA objectives to protect landscape and enhance biodiversity
National - Planning Policy Guidance Notes and Statements		
PPS 1 - Delivering Sustainable Communities (ODPM, 2005)		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good planning ensures that we get the right development in the right place and at the right time; • Good planning is positive and proactive process, operating in the public interest through a system of plan preparation and control over the development of land; • Sustainable development is the core principle underpinning planning, the aims of which should be pursued in an integrated way; • Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by: • Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life; • Contributing to sustainable economic development; protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside and existing communities; • Ensuring high quality development through good design and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources and; • Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with 	<p>No targets/indicators.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will address the principles of securing Sustainable Development.</p> <p>All SA objectives</p>
<p>PPG 3 - Housing (DETR, 2000)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise the re-use of previously developed land (including empty buildings and conversions) within urban areas, in preference to greenfield sites; • Make more efficient use of land by renewing planning policies and standards; • Provide greater choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing; • Create more sustainable patterns of housing; • Prioritise the needs of people in residential design and layout. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of additional housing to be provided on previously developed land or through conversions; • Minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare. 	<p>Prioritise use of brownfield sites</p> <p>Reflect local need and affordability issue in housing provision</p> <p>Encourage high standard of design</p> <p>Mix housing</p> <p>SA objective provide decent home for everyone</p>
<p>PPG4 - Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (DOE, 1992)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on the need for development plans to take account of both the locational demands of business and the wider environment; • Emphasise how local authorities can help small firms through the planning system; • To stress that careful consideration should be given to whether proposals for new development may be incompatible with existing industrial and commercial activities. 	<p>No targets/indicators.</p>	<p>Provide employment land in the right location to meet demand</p> <p>Sa objectives</p> <p>Create new employment</p> <p>Access to jobs</p> <p>Diversify local economy</p>

PPS 6 - Planning for Town Centres (ODPM, 2005)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively promote growth and manage change in town centres; Define a network and a hierarchy of centres each performing their appropriate role to meet the needs of their catchments; and Adopt a proactive, plan-led and sequential approach to planning for town centres, through regional and local planning. 	No targets/indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies to promote viability and vitality of town centres Access to public transport Promote sequential test for new development SA objectives Improve access to facilities Create and protect existing jobs and create vibrant communities
PPS 7 - Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM, 2004)		
<p>To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities; Sustainable economic growth and diversification; Good quality, sustainable development that respects local distinctiveness and the intrinsic qualities of the countryside; Continued protection of open countryside for the benefit of all, with the highest level of protection for our most valued landscapes and environmental resources; Focusing most development in, or next to, existing towns and villages and preventing urban sprawl; Discouraging the development of 'greenfield' land; Maximise the potential benefits of the urban fringe; Enable urban and rural dwellers to enjoy the wider countryside; To promote the development of the English regions; To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors. 	<p>Specific targets or /indicators but proposes a number of health check indicators covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversity of main town centres; The amount of retail ,leisure and office floor space in edge-of-centre and out-of-centre locations; The potential capacity for growth or change of centres in eth network; Retail representation; Shopping rents; Proportion of vacant street level property; Commercial yields on non-domestic property; Pedestrian flows; Accessibility; Customer and residents views and behaviour; Perceptions of safety and occurrence of crime; State of the town centre environmental quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable rural communities in terms of the economy, housing, Local facilities and the environment SA objectives to create a vibrant communities Promote decent housing Access to key services Employment opportunities Diversify the local economy
PPG 8 - Telecommunications (DOE, 1992)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate the growth of new communications systems in order to provide people with a wider choice, while protecting human health and keeping environmental impact to a minimum. 	No targets/indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that telecommunication proposals are sensitive to biodiversity and Landscape.
Draft PPS 9 - Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote sustainable development by ensuring that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development; To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; natural physical processes and the populations of naturally occurring species; To contribute to an urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments in urban areas; To contribute to rural renewal by ensuring that developments in rural areas take account of the role and value of biodiversity. 	No targets/indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies to safeguard, promote designated sites SA objective to promote and enhance biodiversity
Draft PPS 10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy; Enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets; Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment and ensure waste is disposed of as near as possible to its place of production; Reflect the concerns and interests of local communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business and encourage competitiveness; Protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management and that the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management; Ensure the layout and design of new development supports sustainable waste management. 	No targets/indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies to encourage recycling SA objective to minimise waste
PPG 13 - Transport (DETR, 2001)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote more sustainable transport choices for people and freight; Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, cycling and walking; Reduce the need to travel, especially by car; Locate new development in places which can be served by public transport. 	No targets/indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies that reduce the need to travel Encourage the integration of land use and transport policy Encourage other forms of transport
PPG 14 - Development on Unstable Land Annex 2: Subsidence and Planning (DTLR, 2002)		

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local Planning Authorities should identify where consideration may be needed of the potential impact of subsidence on development;• Within these areas, policies should seek to minimise the impact of subsidence by controlling or restricting development where appropriate;• Policies in development plans should outline the consideration which will be given to subsidence	No targets/indicators.	Highlight the need for new development to take structural precautions Where appropriate. SA objective to improve the quality of the built environment
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PPG 15 - Planning and the Historic Environment - (DOE, 1993)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens and the wider historic environment. Plans should set out broad criteria for the designation of new conservation areas and for the review of existing conservation area boundaries. 	No targets/indicators.	<p>Policies to protect listed buildings and historic landscape character and carry out Conservation Area Appraisals.</p> <p>SA objective to improve the quality of the built environment</p>
PPG 16 - Archaeology and Planning (DOE, 1993)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, and non-renewable resource, in many case highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction; Development plans should reconcile the need for development with interests of conservation, including archaeology; Policies should include those for protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings. 	No targets/indicators.	<p>Develop policies to promote the protection of archaeological features</p> <p>SA objective to preserve the historic landscape.</p>
PPG 17 - Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM, 2002)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting an urban renaissance through local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities and Green spaces in urban areas; Supporting a rural renewal by recognising that the countryside can provide opportunities for recreation and visitors can play an important role in the regeneration of the economies of rural areas; Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion ; Health and well being - open spaces, sports and recreational facilities have a vital role to play in promoting healthy living and preventing illness; Promoting more sustainable development by ensuring that open space, sports and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling and that more heavily used or intensive sports and recreational facilities are planned for locations well served by public transport. 	No targets/indicators.	<p>Protect open space from development</p> <p>Encourage the provision of open space in new development.</p> <p>SA objective</p> <p>Protect the quality of the built environment</p> <p>Improve access to facilities</p> <p>Promote the wellbeing of the local community</p>
PPG 20 - Coastal Planning (1992)		
Guidelines for planning in coastal areas, including planning constraints, regulations and conservation areas.	No targets/indicators	<p>To safeguard the coast line from inappropriate development</p> <p>SA objective- to promote biodiversity and landscape quality</p>
PPG 21 - Consultation Paper on Review of PPG21 (ODPM, 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism growth should be handled carefully to: Be an element in regeneration projects in many coastal resorts and urban areas, stimulate growth, develop and attract new businesses and revitalise run down areas; Provide much needed training and employment opportunities for large numbers of people; Contribute to revitalising rural economies and communities; Enable the conservation of many historic buildings and landscapes that might otherwise be lost; Contribute to nature conservation and biodiversity; and Foster social inclusion and widen access to culture, heritage and the countryside. 	No targets/indicators.	<p>Encourage sustainable tourism development</p> <p>SA objective to diversify the local economy</p>
PPS 22 - Renewable Energy (ODPM, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone by contributing to the nation's energy needs, ensuring all homes are adequately and affordably heated; and providing new sources of energy in remote areas; Effective protection of the environment by reductions in emissions of green house gases and thereby reducing the potential for the environment to be affected by climate change; Prudent use of natural resources by reducing the nation's reliance on ever diminishing supplies of fossil fuels; and Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment - through the creation of jobs directly related to renewable energy developments, but also in the development of new technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets noted in the Energy white paper are referred to. The Government has set targets to cut carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050, to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020. 	<p>Develop polices on renewable energy</p> <p>SA objectives reduce greenhouse emissions</p>
PPS 23 - Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality of land, air or water and potential impacts arising from development leading to impacts on health, is capable of being a material planning consideration; The planning system plays a key role in determining the location of development which may give rise to pollution, either directly or indirectly; The controls under the planning and pollution regimes should complement each other rather than duplicate; The presence of contaminated land can present risks to human health and the environment; Contamination is not restricted to land with previous industrial uses; it can occur on greenfield as well as previously developed land and can arise from natural sources as well as from human activities. 	No targets/indicators.	<p>Policy on pollution control within new development</p> <p>SA objectives</p> <p>Improve air, water and soil quality</p>

PPG 24 - Planning and Noise (DOE, 1994)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local planning authorities should consider whether it is practicable to control or reduce noise levels, or to mitigate the impact of noise through the use of contributions or planning obligations. New development involving noisy activities should, if possible, be sited away from noise-sensitive land uses. 	No targets/indicators.	Policy on new development in flood risk areas. Use the sequential approach SA- improve water quality and the built environment
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognising that the susceptibility of land to flooding is a material planning consideration; Giving appropriate weight to information on flood-risk and how it might be affected by climate change in preparing development plans and considering individual proposals for development; Consulting the Environment Agency, which has the lead role in providing advice on flood issues at a strategic level and in relation to planning applications, and other relevant organisations; Applying the precautionary principle to decision-making so that risk is avoided where possible and managed elsewhere; Improving the information available to the public about the risks of locating human activities in areas susceptible to flooding; Taking into account the responsibility of owners for safeguarding their own property as far as is reasonably practicable; Recognising that flood plains and washlands have a natural role as a form of flood defence as well as providing important wildlife habitats and adding to landscape value; and Recognising that engineered flood reduction measures may not always be the appropriate solution, since they can have economic and 	No targets/indicators.	Policy on new development in flood risk areas. Use the sequential approach SA- the built environment
Draft MPS 1 - Planning and Minerals (ODPM, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and safeguard mineral resources as far as possible; To protect nationally and internationally designated areas of landscape and sites of nature conservation value from minerals development, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that the proposed development is in the public interest; To secure supplies of the material needed by society and the economy from environmentally acceptable sources; To ensure, so far as practicable, that outcomes for the minerals industry are consistent with the Government's aims for productivity growth and strong economic performance; To secure sound working practices so that the environmental impacts of extraction and the transportation of minerals are kept to a minimum, unless there are exceptional overriding reasons to the contrary; To minimise production of mineral waste; To promote efficient use and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the net requirement for new primary extraction; To protect, and where possible, to enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased through high standards of restoration and to safeguard the long term potential of land for a wide range of after uses. 	No targets/indicators.	Policy on waste management and recycling. SA objective to minimise waste.
Regional		
Taking Forward Action for Sustainability: An Action Plan for the North West 2003-2006		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream sustainable development, and integrate activities across the region; Raise awareness of and education for sustainable development; Reduce the need to travel; Sustainably produce and manage energy resources; Manage waste sustainably, minimise recycling its production, and increase reuse, recycling, and recovery rates; Improve the competitiveness and productivity of business; Exploit the growth potential of business sectors; Ensure the availability of a balanced portfolio of employment sites; Develop and exploit the Regions' knowledge base; Deliver rural renaissance and urban renaissance; Secure economic inclusion; Develop and maintain a healthy labour market; Develop the strategic transport, communications and economic infrastructure; Develop and market the region's image; Protect places and buildings of archaeological, cultural and historic value; Improve and protect local environmental quality; Protect and enhance the biodiversity, and the local character and accessibility of the landscape; Protect and enhance endangered species, habitats and sites of geological importance; Improve and protect inland and coastal Waters; Increase the tree cover in the region and ensure susta 	An action plan for achieving sustainable development in North West. No targets	The principle of achieving sustainable development will underpin the Core Strategy All Sa objectives
North West Regional Housing Strategy (NWRHB, 2005)		

<p>• A choice of good quality housing in successful, secure and sustainable communities. The North West should be a region which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involves people and communities in planning their future; • Invests in sustainable neighbourhoods; • Provides a range of high quality properties for sale and rent; • Supports the development of mixed communities; • Rejuvenates our urban areas so they are the first choice for all kinds of households; • Promotes sustainable rural communities and • Replaces obsolete housing in a planned and balanced way. 	<p>• A reduction in the incidence and impact of low demand for housing to reconnect pathfinder and other areas of low demand with neighbouring functioning housing markets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment of local and regional strategies to secure the delivery of services and other investments that complement the RHP and Housing Market Renewal funds. • Reducing the gap between house values in pathfinder areas and the regional average by a third, by 2010, and similarly reduce the level of vacancies • Working with the Pathfinders to ensure that they achieve the objectives in their prospectus and the scheme updates. • An improved housing offer in all sub-regions. • Tackling low demand without simply exporting it elsewhere and without causing affordability concerns. • Preventing low demand from occurring in 'at risk' areas. • Stabilising and strengthening of local communities. • Building integrated communities across social, racial and faith divides • Improving the design and quality of the built environment. • Improvement in the design and condition of the housing stock, and resulting benefits in: Improved energy efficiency and reduced fuel poverty; Improved public 	<p>Develop policies to ensure well designed affordable and resource efficient Housing.</p> <p>SA objective to provide a decent home</p>
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The Strategy for Tourism in England's North West (NWDA, 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing the way we communicate with consumers through the use of a strong and clearly defined approach to marketing, that identifies potential visitors and provides them with appealing and effective messages about the region's tourism product; Improving the primary product that persuades people to visit England's Northwest, including accommodation, attractions, restaurants, towns and cities, resorts, national parks, and beaches; Improving the secondary product and the ways in which we organise our region to make visitors welcome, including the infrastructure that makes it easy and enjoyable to visit; Boosting the performance of tourism businesses to increase their market share and make them more productive, and profitable. Also to raise their quality, and the value they provide to attract more people, who will stay longer, and spend more while they are here; Maximising the potential of the people who work in the tourism sector, through better skills, improved and extended career paths, enhancement of employment conditions, and through support for entrepreneurship. 	No targets/indicators.	<p>Policies to promote sustainable tourism facilities.</p> <p>SA objectives Create employment opportunities Diversify local economy</p>
Regional Waste Strategy for the North West (NWRA, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing waste produced in the region; Maximising the reuse of waste products Recycling and composting waste; Recovering value (in the form of energy) from waste that is not recycled; Maintaining sufficient landfill capacity for the disposal of final residues following treatment and recovery. 	<p>The Strategy sets an initial target for reducing growth in municipal waste across the North West to 2% by the end of 2006 with ongoing further reduction in growth to 1% before 2010 and 0% before 2014 across region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle and/or compost 25% of household waste by 2005 (WS2000); Recycle and/or compost 35% of household waste by 2010; Recycle and/or compost 45% of household waste by 2015 (SU); Recycle and/or compost 55% of household waste by 2020; Recover value from 40% of MSW by 2005 (including recycling targets); Recover value from 45% of MSW by 2010 Recover value from 67% of MSW by 2015. <p>For commercial and industrial waste streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve and retain 0% growth in the amount of wastes produced in these sectors through the life of the Strategy Recycle 35% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020; Recover value (including recycling) from at least 70% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020. Provide sufficient treatment and landfill capacity for these waste streams up to 2020 approximately 4 million cubic metres per annum. 	<p>Policy to encourage recycling of waste</p> <p>SA objective to minimise waste</p>
Regional Planning Guidance for the North West - RPG 13 (NWRA, 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve greater economic competitiveness and growth, with associated social progress; To secure an urban renaissance in the cities and towns of the North West; To ensure the sensitive and integrated development and management of the coastal zone, and secure the revival of coastal resort towns and other coastal settlements; To sustain and revive the Region's rural communities and rural economy; To ensure active management of the region's environmental and cultural assets; To secure a better image for the Region and high environmental and design quality; and To create an accessible Region, with an efficient and fully integrated transport system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise the level of GDP per capita to within 92% of the UK average by 2006; Increase average gross weekly earnings to the UK average by 2005; Reduce unemployment levels to national average by 2005; Reduce vehicle crime by 30% by 2005; To reduce standardised rates of years of life lost per 100,000 to UK average; Regional targets of 70% of new dwellings, including new conversions should use previously developed land and existing buildings; In the Greater Manchester area and Warrington this average is raised to 80%; Bring about a reduction in vacancy rates to 3% in the existing stock and 2% within the new stock; Reduce unfit housing stock to 7.1% by 2010; To achieve net gain in maintained hedgerows, dry stone walls and ponds by 2006; To ensure no loss in area of SSSIs and to ensure that 95% of the areas of SSSI in the region is maintained in or recovering towards favourable condition by 2010; To maintain an upward trend in all native species and woodland and farmland bird indicators; To deliver the NW Regional Biodiversity targets. Increase the level of tre 	<p>The Core Strategy will have conform with the RPG across the full range of Policies</p> <p>All SA objectives.</p>

Draft Revised Partial Review of RPG13 (NWRA, 2004)		
• Same objectives as the adopted RPG13 (2003)	Same targets as those included in adopted RPG 13 (2003). Slight variation in the aggregates and renewable energy target, which are to: • Reduce proportion of aggregates from primary land-won sources to 74% by 2001 and 68% by 2006; • UK wide target of 10% of electricity to be generated from renewable sources by end of 2003.	As above
Draft North West Sustainable Energy Strategy (NWRA, 2004)		
• To contribute to the elimination of energy wastage in all areas of activity across the region and to improve efficiency; • To facilitate the transition to sustainable, carbon neutral forms of energy, and to facilitate the target of 10% of the region's electricity supply to be from renewable sources by 2010; • To enable the North West to minimise its contributions to climate change and set the region on a course to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 60% by 2050; • To ensure that the North West eliminates fuel poverty by ensuring that all householders have access to affordable warmth and decent quality housing; • To contribute to the economy of the region, increasing business opportunities and employment potential in delivering sustainable energy systems.	• To achieve a 60% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2050 with real progress by 2020; • To eliminate fuel poverty across the North West by 2016-18; • To ensure a minimum of 8.5% of the region's electricity comes from renewables sources by 2010, 15% by 2015 and 20% by 2020; • Promote uptake and deployment of CHP technologies and the target of 1.5GW by 2010. • A number of targets are detailed in terms of installed capacity (MW) which will ensure that the region achieves national targets. For Greater Manchester this is 28MW of new capacity.	Develop policies to encourage renewable energy in new developments And renewable energy schemes where appropriate SA objectives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions Improve local air quality
Lake district Economic Futures, Policy Statement (2004)		
To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park; To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public; To foster the economic and social well-being of local communities.	aims to achieve a sustainable balance between economic prosperity, social well-being, tourism and the countryside.	Take account of policy proposals that may have an impact on the Core Strategy
The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004-2008		
To increase participation in sport and physical activity and to widen access and reduce inequality in participation amongst priority groups	Increased participation; Widening access (by demographics) especially to the countryside; Increased success at all performance levels; Increase percentage of the working age population qualified to NVQ3 or above; Decrease percentage of adults with low/very low literacy and numeracy; Two hours of quality PE for 75% of children in every school by 2006 (government target); Increasing Life Expectancy (Regular physical activity reduces the risk of dying prematurely); Obesity / Nutrition / Diabetes	Develop policies to protect existing facilities and support proposals for new. SA objectives improve access to services and facilities Improve the health of the local communities
Heritage Counts 2005 - The State of the North West's Historic Environment (2005)		
Raise the profile of the region's heritage, and increase public awareness of it, whilst at the same time encouraging its protection and maintenance	No targets/indicators.	Protection of listed buildings, Conservation Areas and Ancient Monuments SA objective improve the quality of the built environment
Everybody has an Impact: Climate Change Impacts in the North West England		
To assess historic and future impressions of climate change and predict how it will effect the employment sector, the community and the environment.	No targets/indicators.	This will influence the location of development, reduce the need to travel The use of renewable energy. SA objectives- reduce greenhouse emissions
Spatial Implications of Climate Change (2003)		
To 'regionalize' climate change scenarios for the North West region; To 'spatialize' the climate change impacts and adaptation strategies; To 'spatialize' the mitigation strategies, in terms of development and land-use implications; To identify key linkages between themes, sectors, and landscape / landuse types.	No targets/indicators	As above

North West Freight Strategy		
To develop and maintain an integrated, efficient and sustainable freight transport system which facilitates and supports economic development in the North West, whilst also contributing to environmental objectives and improving quality of life in the region.	No targets/indicators.	Reduce the need to travel. Integrate land use and transport policy. SA reduce emissions and improve access to jobs and facilities
Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy (2003)		
To develop a profitable and sustainable farming and food sector that is a good steward of the environment and provides good and healthy food for the communities of the North West.	No targets/indicators.	Develop policy to support appropriate agricultural development and Diversification schemes. SA objectives to improve health biodiversity landscape and create vibrant Communities.
Equality and Diversity in the North West		
Map good practice on equality and diversity across the region.	No targets/indicators	Promote equal access to facilities, jobs Sa objective to promote a vibrant and inclusive community
Regional Health Investment Plan		
To achieve significant reductions in health inequalities between groups and areas in the North West, within a framework of sustainable development which supports economic, social, and environmental regeneration; To build upon the development of regional partnerships to ensure that the improvement of the health of the population, and the reduction in inequalities, are at the heart of regional strategies and local policies and programmes.	No targets/indicators	Policies that support the retention of existing sports facilities and the creation of new ones accessible to local communities.
Regional Skills Partnership Priorities		
Ensure that the workforce's skills and capabilities, attitudes and educational qualifications match market needs.	No targets/indicators	Policies to maintain existing facilities and support new infrastructure. Improve access to jobs SA objectives- improve level of skills and access to jobs.
North West Regional Transport Strategy (2004)		
Improvement to trans-European route networks; Effective multi-modal solutions to transport problems; Efficient transport interchanges; Attractive gateways and transport corridors; Scope for the use of new technology; High quality public transport; A pleasant, safe environment in keeping with the bid to improve the region's image and encourage more frequent use of slow methods of transport.	No targets/indicators	Reduce the need to travel, integrated transport systems and encourage Alternative modes of transport. SA objectives create vibrant communities. Improve access to facilities Reduce levels of greenhouse gases, improve air quality and noise levels.
North West Cultural Consortium / North West Development Agency - Cultural Strategy (2001)		

<p>To make all the benefits of culture available to everyone who lives, works or visits the Northwest by promoting and developing the cultural inheritance and cultural strengths of the Northwest, encouraging participation and excellence in cultural activities, and nurturing the growth of the cultural economy.</p>	<p>Achieve medium- to long-term benefit across the region as well as making national and international impact; they might be led by one sub-region with associated activities in other parts of the region, or by one agency in partnership with others both cultural and non-cultural Add value to existing policy priorities, as well as building on current strengths and commitments Provide demonstrable and tangible long-term cultural impacts in all of the Strategy's Aims – economy, society, and image Acknowledge the importance of education and life-long learning and seek to link with relevant initiatives such as Creative Partnerships. Involve new partnerships and significant support from the public, private and voluntary sectors and have the potential to open up new sources of finance. Deliver sustainable activities or legacies to the region</p>	<p>Policies to support sustainable tourism development, protect biodiversity And landscape. SA objectives- to secure vibrant communities, support job creation and to Protect the built environment</p>
<p>Wild about the North West (1999)</p>		
<p>To produce targets within Local Biodiversity Action Plans; To provide information and status baselines against which future performance in biodiversity conservation may be assessed; To stimulate further recording, and research into those habitats and species for which more information is required; To indicate priorities for funding opportunities; The Government Office for the North West will use the Audit as reference material for ensuring that the region is delivering sustainable development using biodiversity as a key measure. It will also require the Audit to inform policies in relation to regional planning and nature conservation; Local authorities will use these data to assess the impact of their land use policies and practices on biodiversity conservation. Working with their partners to survey and collate biological data, biodiversity may be monitored through the Local Biodiversity Action Plan process and Development Plan preparation</p>	<p>No targets/indicators</p>	<p>Develop policies that seek to protect and enhance biodiversity SA objective - to protect and enhance biodiversity</p>

Rural Renaissance: The Regional Rural Recovery Action Plan (2002)		
Broadening the economic base of rural areas Renewing and strengthening sustainable recreation and tourism Assisting the restructuring of agriculture Enhancing the competitiveness and capability of primary agriculture Rural skills development Development and promotion of countryside products Sustaining the environmental inheritance Delivering social and community regeneration	No targets/indicators	Promote a policy framework that supports sustainable rural communities In terms of access to jobs and facilities, and affordable housing SA objectives Decent home for everyone Improve access to services and jobs Diversify the local economy Create vibrant communities
Agenda for Growth - The Northwest Regional Forestry Framework (2005)		
The development of 6 Action Areas for woodland across the North West, looking at maintaining and enhancing factors like enterprise and industry, biodiversity, landscape, and woodland resources.	No targets/indicators	This programme has implications for biodiversity, landscape quality And employment
Reclaim the North West (2001)		
To enhance the contribution land reclamation can make to solving wider regeneration problems; To introduce effective master planning and strategy of approach including long term maintenance solutions and engagement of business and residential communities; To produce quality places people will value and increase the quantity of reclamation for soft end use (SEU) recreation and amenity purposes.	No targets/indicators	The Core Strategy will adopt a sequential approach to the identification of Potential sites. Brownfield will be given priority where appropriate.
Regional Economic Strategy (2006)		
A dynamic, sustainable international economy which competes on the basis of knowledge, advanced technology and an excellent quality of life for all where: Productivity and Enterprise levels are high, in a low carbon economy, driven by innovation, leadership excellence and high skills; Key Growth Assets are fully utilised (Priority Sectors, the Higher Education and Science Base; Ports/Airports, Strategic Regional Sites, the Natural Environment especially The Lake District, and the Rural Economy); The economies of East Lancashire, Blackpool, Barrow and West Cumbria are regenerated; Employment rates are high and concentrations of low employment are eliminated.	Actions 50,51,82,89,114. particularly relevant to Allerdale. Develop and implement an integrated economic plan for West Cumbria, including support for nuclear decommissioning activity. Diversify the economic base and support sectors with growth potential in the rural economy. deliver plans that support sustainable growth within the adjacent National Park.	Policy framework that will create sustainable economic regeneration Support investment and job creation SA objectives Retain existing jobs Diversity local economy improve skills.
Sub-Regional & County		
Cumbria Sub-Regional Strategy (2005)		
To set out a sustainable path to securing economic growth, social progress and environmental protection and enhancement in Cumbria over the next 20 years.	Strengthen role of Local Strategic Partnerships; Develop policies to deal with consequences of an ageing population; Develop policies to arrest the outflow of young people; Tackle health inequalities and promote healthy living and working; Promote and deliver benefits of sport; Promote diversity and equality proofing of strategies; Strengthen community safety programmes; Engage voluntary sector skills and experience; Achieve greater integration of the work of agencies dealing with social exclusion; Implement sustainable waste programme; Embrace the principles of the Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan; Implement improved road safety measures; Identify and implement an agreed analytical/audit system to strengthen integrated working.	The Core Strategy will address issues such economic growth, nature Conservation, landscape protection water and air quality. All SA objectives.
Connected Cumbria		
Delivering services that tackle exclusion and poverty, in both urban and remote rural areas to consistent standards; Obtaining best value, from the information technology market in the area, which is less active and competitive than in many other parts of the United Kingdom.	No targets/indicators.	The Core Strategy will seek to address such issues as rural diversification Affordable housing and access to key services. SA objectives- access to services and jobs, decent housing improve Level of skills
Cumbria County Council Local Transport Plan (2004)		

<p>Provide access to jobs; Provide access to services; Facilitate economic development and regeneration; Ensure that transport plays its part in improving health and safety; Improve the quality of people's lives; Protecting the high quality, sensitive landscapes and townscapes and the wider environment.</p>	<p>Improving access to jobs and services, particularly for those in most need, in ways which are sustainable. Improved public transport; Reduced problems of congestion; Reduced pollution; and Improved safety.</p>	<p>Integrate land use and transport Reduce the need to travel and encourage alternative modes of transport. SA objectives – improve access to facilities, reduce emissions and improve Air quality.</p>
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Sustainable Cumbria		
Increase community participation in local decision-making processes; Reduce health inequalities and levels of crime and disorder; Enable people to re-assess their values and find ways to live sustainably through education and public engagement; Ensure access for all to education, jobs, goods, services and facilities including housing; Protect and enhancing biodiversity, landscape quality and character; Reduce carbon emissions from transport and energy use and helping communities and businesses adapt to climate change; Protect air quality, groundwater, inland and coastal waters from pollution; Protect soil and favouring brown field sites for development; Minimise waste generation while maximising the re-use and recycling of all forms of waste; Increase local employment opportunities, company competitiveness and survival; Encourage entrepreneurship and business start ups; Develop community based economic initiatives in deprived areas.	No targets/indicators.	The Core Strategy will have as a central principle the need to encourage Sustainable development. All SA objectives.
Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan		
Identifies Cumbrian Wildlife and Habitats in need of priority action, and sets targets for the recovery of each, as well as aiming to manage and conserve others.	Targets have been set using various parameters: in terms of the hectareage of habitat in favourable management, under restoration or re-creation, or in terms of the range and 'health' of species	The Core Strategy will explore the need to protect and enhance biodiversity This reflected in the SA objectives.
Cumbria Landscape Strategy		
Ensure the continued protection of Cumbria's diverse and distinctive landscape.	No targets/indicators.	Policy to protect the character of the landscape from development SA objective to protect landscape quality
Historic Character Plans		
To characterise the distinctive, historic dimension of today's environment in Cumbria in order to inform the preparation of the county's future strategies for the historic environment, landscape and sustainability.	No targets/indicators.	Develop policies to protect landscape character and historic environment SA objectives- landscape protection and sense of local history.
Cumbria Municipal Waste Management Strategy		
Local authorities are directly responsible for the management of municipal waste in their area. District Councils in Cumbria are responsible for the collection of waste whilst the county council is responsible for its disposal.	No targets/indicators.	
Cumbria Minerals and Local Waste Plan		
To work to achieve a balance in the use of natural resources that is consistent with sustainable development; To seek to conserve the countryside and wherever possible prevent further destruction of the natural environment; To seek to minimise and mitigate water, land and air pollution; To promote safe, economical and sustainable methods of recycling materials and disposing of waste.	A wide range of targets dealing with a vast number of waste and minerals issues, especially on how to manage each in a sustainable fashion.	It will impact on the implementation of the landscape/ biodiversity policies Also on jobs, transport, air noise and water quality.
Cultural Strategy for Cumbria		
To develop a partnership approach to optimising cultural assets; To establish a framework of cultural opportunities in life-long learning; To support creative and cultural industries; To invest in the cultural infrastructure of Cumbria; To maximise the level of external investment in Cumbria's cultural sector; To encourage cultural activity by strategic planning of facility provision; To advance social inclusion and community regeneration through cultural activity; To promote cultural activity that contributes to health and well-being; To support the voluntary sector to enhance its cultural contribution.	No targets/indicators.	The Core Strategy will seek to protect and promote local cultural heritage Sa objective – increase level of skills, vibrant communities, protection of the Landscape and the built environment

County Education / Social Services Strategy		
Promote self-confident, self evaluating schools; Develop inclusiveness; Develop networks and partnerships; Promote the independence of the people of Cumbria; Raise standards in the workforce and in delivering services; Improve the protection and well-being of vulnerable people and their carers.	Higher exam results, fewer absences, more people leaving in public care with good qualifications	Policies to improve access to facilities and sustain existing infrastructure. SA objectives – improve access to services .
Cumbria Rural Regeneration - "Next Steps" (2005)		
To enable the rebuilding and development of a dynamic rural economy for Cumbria, which is financially, socially and environmentally sustainable.	No targets/indicators.	Core Strategy would seek to support rural diversification, access to services Affordable homes All SA objectives
New Vision for Furness and West Cumbria (2003)		
To turn around the economy of the sub region which stretches from Morecambe Bay to the Solway Firth focusing on the management of transition, improvement of lifestyles, coastal renaissance, improving infrastructure, encouraging communities "that work", and improving learning and skills.	No targets/indicators.	The Core Strategy would seek to develop a framework to support Sustained economic growth. SA objective – to retain existing jobs, improve access to jobs, diversify the Local economy.
The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan (2003)		
Sets out policy for strategic planning issues of county-wide significance; Guidelines for the use of land and the protection of the environment; Framework for more detailed policies dealing with particular problems that arise at the local level.	No targets/indicators.	The Core Strategy has to conform with the Structure Plan. It will translate The strategic policies to a local level
Cumbria Sustainable Tourism Baseline Survey (2000)		
A detailed survey aimed at outlining the baseline data needed from which to measure progress towards a sustainable tourism industry.	A large selection of baseline indicators relating to the tourism industry, which could be used within council tourism policies.	Inform Core Strategy policies on tourism
Economic Strategy for Cumbria 1999-2004		
Vision for the Cumbrian economy. Aims "To promote growth within the local economy whilst ensuring the benefits if that growth can be of benefit to the whoole community and that the type of growth is environmentally and economically acceptable.	A number of economic based targets/indicators, which were to be addressed over the period 1999-2004.	The Core Strategy would seek to provide a policy framework to support Sustainable economic regeneration.
Cumbria Homelessness Strategy 2003-2008 (2003)		
The Homelessness Strategy for Cumbria aims to: Set a new strategically planned direction for homelessness services in the county; Outline County homelessness obkectives and each district's key priorities; Identify resources and future resources to tackle homelessness; Acieve local, regional and national homelessness strategic targets: Outline strategy-monitoring procedures.	Targets relate to levels of homelessness across the county.	The Core Strategy will take on board of the evidence in relation to housing Provision to deliver new development in line with need. SA objective to provide everyone with decent homes.
Local		
Social		
West Cumbria Live Local Delivery Plan (Health) (2005)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fitter, healthier people of all ages • Reducing inequalities in health and well being • Levels of service access that match levels of patient need • People involved in decisions about the services provided • High quality prevention, treatment and care for all which is responsive to individual need 	Morbidity data from primary care and hospital based services Mortality Data	Protect existing sports facilities and improve access to them. SA objectives- improve the health of the local community and access to Services.
West Cumbria Live Local Delivery Plan (Education) (2005)		

<p>Promote;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A culture which values learning and the acquisition of knowledge, skills, understanding and creativity • An education system which values all learners and provides clear pathways and progressions appropriate to the learner • Opportunities for lifelong learning which are accessible in the course of peoples daily lives • Opportunities to study locally at the highest levels • People engaged in making decisions about education in West Cumbria and their local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of children who attain 5 A-C GCSEs at 15/16 • Numeracy and literacy levels • % of people who have access to adult education in their neighbourhood • % of 19 yos qualified to go into Higher Education • no of people graduating locally • % of pre-school children with access to a nursery place 	<p>Protect and enhance local education facilities</p> <p>SA objectives improve skill levels and access to facilities</p>
<p>West Cumbria Live Local Delivery Plan (Employment) (2005)</p>		

<p>Promote;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal access to jobs for all the workforce • An opportunity to take up appropriate opportunities for all sections of the community • Recognition of the value of unpaid and voluntary work • Interesting and well paid jobs which offer opportunities for progression • People engaged in making decisions about jobs and opportunities in West Cumbria and their local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people of working age who are in work • People out of work for a year or more • New jobs and protected jobs • Young people in education or employment • % of people who are satisfied with employment opportunities • % of people who feel they can affect decisions about employment 	<p>Policy framework to support economic diversification. In particular land Available to meet demand.</p> <p>SA objectives – improve skills, improve access to jobs, diversify economy And retain jobs.</p>
Allerdale Housing Strategy		
<p>Improve the standard of homes provided by housing associations; Provide affordable housing in rural areas to help sustain rural communities; Provide more affordable housing in Cockermouth, Keswick and surrounding areas.</p>	<p>House prices, house types, no. tenants, no. of homes provided by developers/private land owners/housing associations, housing demand, employment levels, housing quality.</p>	<p>Develop a policy framework to meet housing need and demand. Tackle The issue of affordability and promote good design.</p> <p>SA objectives- provide a decent home for everyone, create vibrant Communities and improve the sense of well being.</p>
Community Safety Improvement Plan (2001)		
<p>The Provision of CCTV Cameras in Allerdale in the interest of improving public safety and security. Making Allerdale communities safer places in which to live.</p>	<p>No targets/indicators.</p>	<p>Policies to design out crime</p> <p>SA objectives – develop a sense of wellbeing for the community.</p>
A Cultural Strategy for Allerdale (2004)		
<p>Making Allerdale a place where all individuals and communities can achieve, through participation in cultural activity, improvements in social, economic and environmental well-being, also including the promotion and protection of all things seen as culturally important, particularly promoting the protection of the built environment</p>	<p>Employment levels in cultural industries.</p>	<p>Develop policies that seek to preserve local cultural heritage</p> <p>SA objective- create vibrant communities with a sense of well being.</p>
Housing Needs Surveys		
<p>Various documents designed to assess the need for housing and affordable housing within the various settlements they have been commissioned for.</p>	<p>Targets which attempt to reflect the housing need within a settlement during a particular time period.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will take account of this study as part of the evidence Base and will there influence the development of options.</p>
House Condition Survey (2004)		
<p>Survey aimed at assessing the condition of housing across the district, to assess whether or not houses are unfit for use.</p>	<p>No targets/indicators.</p>	<p>This forms part of the evidence base and monitoring of policies.</p>
Putting the Arts at the Strategic Centre (2006?)		
<p>Currently in production, no publishing date stated.</p>	<p>Currently in production, no publishing date stated.</p>	<p>Should help to inform Public Arts strategies.</p> <p>SA objectives built environment and inclusive communities</p>
Allerdale Open Space and Leisure Strategy (2006?)		
<p>Currently in production, no publishing date stated.</p>	<p>Currently in production, no publishing date stated.</p>	<p>Should help inform open/green space and leisure policies.</p> <p>SA objectives built environment and landscape, also improve health and access to services.</p>
Audit of Community Groups and Facilities in West Cumbria 2005 (2006)		
<p>To collate and map information on community groups and organisations that operate in West Cumbria, particularly in rural areas and to research the capacity of such groups.</p>	<p>To identify and map community groups in West Cumbria. To identify resources and support made available to them through community centres, church halls and schools.</p>	<p>SA objective for inclusive communities</p>
Economic		
Allerdale 2010: Towards Greater Prosperity Regeneration Strategy (2005)		

<p>To put the issues, needs and opportunities for economic regeneration into context for the benefit of members and stakeholders;</p> <p>To act as a support document to underpin bids for resources from investors in Allerdale's future;</p> <p>To ensure that the Borough gets (at least) its fair share of such investment;</p> <p>To provide a firm but flexible platform from which to plan for and cope with new threats and opportunities. To show how sustainable economic regeneration can occur in Allerdale.</p>	<p>Population density, employment levels, wages, levels of inward investment, deprivation indices, pollution levels, housing availability, house prices, education levels, reported crime levels.</p>	<p>Develop a policy framework that will support economic regeneration And local diversification.</p> <p>SA objectives- improve level of skill, create sustainable communities, Improve access to jobs and diversify the local economy</p>
<p>West Cumbria Community Strategy</p>		

To create a community which is innovative and sustainable, and offers all its people, as individuals and in communities, a quality of life which enables them to play a full part in society, through their work, their leisure and their social networks	Document currently unavailable	The Core Strategy along with other Development Plan Documents will Provide the spatial dimension to the Community Strategy and as such is a Key document. All SA objectives.
Market Town Initiatives		
To improve and consolidate the commercial and social activity of the market towns of Cockermouth, Keswick, Aspatria, Wigton and Silloth	No targets/indicators.	SA objectives to improve built environment and access to services
Regeneration Strategy and Delivery Plan for Maryport and Workington (2004)		
To deliver a comprehensive remodelling of the two towns; To underpin and enhance the role of Workington as the main commercial centre of West Cumbria, as well as the key retail and leisure centre for the sub-region; To Develop Maryport' s roll as a quality residential and tourist destination; Also detailing the implementation of the Step ForWARd programme, which will; Attract more of the existing retail spend in West Cumbria from Carlisle; Increase the discretionary spend of existing leisure users and tourists to support retail and tourist industry; Make West Cumbria a more attractive location; Increase the number of in-migrants with a higher disposable incomes; and create micro-locations with the right business environment for expansion and new starts.	16,000m ² of both new and improved floorspace; 400 SMEs being assisted and 2,400 learning opportunities being supported; 72 hectares of brownfield land improved; £19 million of private sector investment levered into a deprived area; and 1,800 person years of construction employment.	This report will influence the Core Strategy particularly on the options for Land and premises and developing a framework to support economic Regeneration. SA objectives retain existing jobs and create new ones, improve access To jobs, and diversify the local economy
Cumbria Vision Strategic Plan 2006 - 2016 (2005)		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide leadership on economic issues for Cumbria, ensuring that both rural and urban concerns are addressed 2. Lead the development and implementation of an Economic Strategy for Cumbria that will transform the economic performance of the County and contribute to the economic wellbeing of the North West. 3. Improve effectiveness by integrating the work of all partners engaged in economic development and regeneration activity across Cumbria. 4. Integrate the work of Cumbria Vision, West Lakes Renaissance, Rural Regeneration Cumbria and NWDA sub-regional team 5. Establish a company structure that satisfies all legal and accountability requirements and separates strategic activity from delivery. 6. Ensure delivery of both the Regional economic priorities, as outlined in the Regional Economic Strategy, and the sub-regional delivery agenda with local buy-in. 7. Ring-fence existing urban and rural regeneration funding for previously agreed areas. 8. Deliver the current projects without loss of momentum 9. Increase outputs and outcomes through improved economy, efficiency and effectiveness. 	A number of financial and economic targets - including spending targets.	As above
Environmental		
Allerdale Futures: Local Agenda 21 Strategy		

Find new ways of living and working in Allerdale so that we use our resources in a more efficient, less polluting way for the benefit of future generations.	Total domestic energy consumption Carbon Dioxide emissions Insulation ratings Fuel poverty -where people are not heating their homes properly because of the cost Climate trends in both summer and winter	Develop a policy framework that supports the need to reduce travel, Recycling waste, renewable energy, SA objectives- to protect and enhance biodiversity, reduce greenhouse Emissions improve air and water quality.
Solway Coast AONB Management Plan (2004)		
Ensure the continued protection of the Solway Coastal Region which is classified as an Area of Natural Beauty without overlooking the needs and concerns of local people.	No targets/indicators, as of yet.	Policies on biodiversity, landscape quality and sustainable tourism SA objective- protect and enhance biodiversity and landscape quality, Diversify the local economy.
United Utilities Asset Management Plan		
The Capacity of existing infrastructure and the need for additional facilities should be taken into account in the preparation of all Local Development Plans. Authorities should consider the utilities for land to enable them to meet the demands that will be placed upon them.	Number of customers, length of pipelines/cables, available assets	When developing options account should be taken of the capacity of the Infrastructure in order to achieve sustainable development. SA objectives- improve water quality and improve the built environment
Allerdale Air Quality Report		
To monitor and address air quality in Allerdale, and ensure continued good standards	Monitor smoke, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides at a number of fixed sites in the Borough	Reduce the need to travel and in encourage renewable energy. SA objective improve air quality
Policy Statement on Flood and Coastal Defence (1999)		
To assess the risk posed by flooding within the Allerdale area, To encourage the provision of adequate and cost effective flood warning systems, To encourage the provision of adequate, economically, technically and environmentally sound and sustainable flood and coastal defence measures, To discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion.	Levels of Floodwater, frequency of flooding, changes in sea level	Policies on flood risk and new development SA quality- improve water quality and improve the built environment
Shoreline Management Plan (1999)		
To assess Allerdale's coastal defences and, where necessary, make recommendations for improvements.	Number and condition of coastal defenses, changes in sea level.	As above
The State of Contaminated Land (2006?)		
Currently in production, no publishing date stated. Should provide an accurate survey of the amount and location of Allerdale's contaminated land.	Should provide an accurate survey of the amount and location of Allerdale's contaminated land.	A sequential approach will be adopted to the release of brownfield sites SA objective- improve quality of soil
Contaminated land Strategy for Allerdale Borough (2001)		
• Prioritise, assess and remediate contaminated land.	No targets/indicators	As above.
Solway Firth Partnership Strategy (1998)		
To secure an environmentally sustainable future for the Solway Firth Area which allows the economy to prosper while respecting the distinctive character, natural features, wildlife and habitats of the Firth.	The development of green accommodation initiatives for the tourism industry	Policies on biodiversity, landscape quality and sustainable tourism SA objective- protect and enhance biodiversity and landscape quality, Diversify the local economy.
River Derwent Catchment Flood Risk Management Plan Inception Report 2006		

Objectives similar for each; Minimise or reduce the negative consequences of flooding where current risks to people, damage to property and loss of livelihoods is deemed too high; Enhance and restore catchment ecosystems to contribute to biodiversity objectives and reduce flood risk; Provide support to economies at a local and national level that contribute to sustainable levels of employment and quality of life for residents; Protect and seek to provide enhancement to cultural heritage and landscape environments; Seek to improve and enhance opportunities for recreation, amenity use and social inclusion; Balance the needs of water users, with an aim to develop sustainable water resource management; Adapt to the potential impacts of climate change through effective solutions that integrate with natural processes and promotes sustainable development.	No targets/indicators	Form part of the evidence base and inform the Core Strategy options
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2006?)		
Document currently in production, publishing date expected soon.	Document currently in production, publishing date expected soon.	Form part of the evidence base and inform the Core Strategy options
Solway Firth European Marine Site Management Scheme (2000)		
To focus on specific issues which need to be addressed for the site to be maintained in a favourable condition and particularly those that relate directly to Relevant Authorities to ensure habitats and species are sustained	1 = conservation objective for estuaries 2 = conservation objective for pioneer salt marsh 3 = conservation objective for saltmarsh 4 = conservation objective for intertidal mud and sand flats 5 = conservation objective for subtidal sandbanks 6 = conservation objectives for the SPA	Policies on biodiversity, landscape quality and sustainable tourism SA objective- protect and enhance biodiversity and landscape quality,
Other Strategies		
Neighbouring Districts LDFs/Local Plans		
Eden & Southlakeland Core Strategies: Issues & Options, including scoping reports for Sustainable Appraisals	Use of County sustainable appraisal indicators, which will also be used by Allerdale.	Assess impact of neighbouring plans on the Core Strategy.
Best Value Performance Plan		
Ensuring that Allerdale delivers its services as a local authority in the most economic, efficient and effective means available.	No targets/indicators	As above.
Allerdale Corporate Improvement Plan (2005)		
Making Allerdale a great place to live, work and visit.	No targets/indicators	The Core Strategy will aim to interpret the plans aspirations in spatial terms All SA objectives.
Westlakes Renaissance Business Plan (2004)		
A Government ran company that provides funding for various urban regeneration projects across West Cumbria. This business plan provides details of a number of projects the company plans to be involved with over the period 2003-2013.	A number of financial and budgeting targets for regeneration projects across the district.	Policy framework that supports the regeneration objectives of this report.
Allerdale Urban Capacity Study (2006)		
An assessment of potential housing locations for the period 2006-2016	No targets/indicators	This will form part of the evidence base and will influence the Core Strategy options
Allerdale Parish Plans		
Currently we have 15 Parish Plans detailing parish council proposals for developments within their localities. Parish Plans outside of the National Park include - Allhallows, Blennerhasset & Tropenhow, Bothel & Threapland, Bowness on Solway, Bridekirk, Brigham, Broughton, Caldbeck, Dearham, Gilcrux, Kirkbride, Little Clifton, Maryport, Plumbland and Thursby.	Various targets for desired development within the different parishes. Deal with topics such as - affordable housing; green space; community services; local heritage; landscape and biodiversity; and other development issues	These plans will be fed into the development of the Core Strategy options
Allerdale Local Plan & First Alteration (1999, 2006)		
Sets out planning policy for the district, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable . Will be taken over by the LDF in 2009.	Various allocations and development targets.	New LDF policy will be heavily influenced by existing and still relevant policies from the Local Plan.

Testing Relevant Documents Against SA Objectives

+ = possible synergy/positive link

+/- = neutral/no link

- = possible conflict/negative link

SA Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3
Regional																
Taking Forward Action for Sustainability: An Action Plan for the North West 2003-2006	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
North West Regional Housing Strategy (NWRHB, 2003, 2005)	+/-	++	++	+/-	+	+	+/-	+	+	+/-	-	+	+/-	+/-	++	+
The Strategy for Tourism in England's North West (NWDA, 2003)	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	++	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	++
Regional Waste Strategy for the North West (NWRA, 2004)	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	++	+	+/-	+
Regional Planning Guidance for the North West - RPG 13 (NWRA, 2003)	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Draft Revised Partial Review of RPG13 (NWRA, 2004)	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Draft North West Sustainable Energy Strategy (NWRA, 2004)	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	++	+	+	+	+	+	+/-
Regional Economic Strategy (NWDA, 2003, 2006)	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	++
Lake district Economic Futures, Policy Statement (2004)	+/-	+	+	+/-	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	+
The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004-2008	+/-	++	+	+	++	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
Heritage Counts 2005 - The State of the North West's Historic Environment (2005)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Everybody has an Impact: Climate Change Impacts in the North West England	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	++	++	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-
Spatial Implications of Climate Change (2003)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	++	++	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-
North West Freight Strategy	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	++
Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy (2003)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+
Equality and Diversity in the North West	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

Regional Health Investment Plan	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	++	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Regional Skills Partnership Priorities	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	++	+	
North West Regional Transport Strategy (2004)	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	++	++	
North West Cultural Consortium / North West Development Agency - Cultural Strategy	+/-	++	+/-	+	+	++	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	++	
Wild about the North West (1999)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Rural Renaissance: The Regional Rural Recovery Action Plan (2002)	+/-	+/-	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	
Agenda for Growth - The Northwest Regional Forestry Framework (2005)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	+/-	+	+	++	+/-	++	+	++	
Reclaim the North West (2001)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	++	+	+/-	+	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Sub-Regional & County																	
Cumbria Sub-Regional Strategy (2005)	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
Connected Cumbria	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	++	
Cumbria County Council Local Transport Plan (2004)	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	++	+	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	++	
Sustainable Cumbria	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	++	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Cumbria Landscape Strategy	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	++	+/-	+/-	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Historic Character Plans	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
Cumbria Minerals and Local Waste Plan	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+	+/-	++
Cultural Strategy for Cumbria	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	
County Education / Social Services Strategy	+/-	++	+/-	++	++	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Cumbria Rural Regeneration - "Next Steps" (2005)	+/-	++	++	+/-	+	++	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	++	++	++	
New Vision for Furness and West Cumbria (2003)	+/-	+	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	++	
Cumbria Sustainable Tourism Baseline Survey (2000)	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	++	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	++	

Economic Strategy for Cumbria 1999-2004	+/-	+	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	++
Cumbria Homelessness Strategy 2003-2008 (2003)	+/-	+	++	+/-	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Local (Social)																	
West Cumbria Live Local Delivery Plan (Health) (2005)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
West Cumbria Live Local Delivery Plan (Education) (2005)	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	++	+
West Cumbria Live Local Delivery Plan (Employment) (2005)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	++
Allerdale Housing Strategy	+/-	++	++	+/-	+	++	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	-	+	+/-	+/-	++	+	
Community Safety Improvement Plan (2001)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
A Cultural Strategy for Allerdale (2004)	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	+
Housing Needs Surveys	+/-	+	++	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
House Condition Survey (2004)	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Putting the Arts at the Strategic Centre (2006?)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Allerdale Open Space and Leisure Strategy (2006?)	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	++	++	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
Local (Economic)																	
Allerdale 2010: Towards Greater Prosperity Regeneration Strategy (2005)	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	++
West Cumbria Community Strategy	+	+	+/-	++	+	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	++
Market Town Initiatives	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	++
Regeneration Strategy and Delivery Plan for Maryport and Workington (2004)	+/-	++	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	++
Cumbria Vision Strategic Plan 2006 - 2016 (2005)	+/-	++	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	++
Local (Environmental)																	
Allerdale Futures: Local Agenda 21 Strategy	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	++	++	+	++	++	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Solway Coast AONB Management Plan (2004)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	+	++	++	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++
United Utilities Asset Management Plan	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	++	+	++	++	+/-	+	+/-	+	+
Allerdale Air Quality Report	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

Policy Statement on Flood and Coastal Defence (1999)	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
Shoreline Management Plan (1999)	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
The State of Contaminated Land (2006?)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	++	+	+/-	+	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Contaminated land Strategy for Allerdale Borough (2001)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	++	+	+/-	+	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Catchment Flood Management Plan(s) for Derwent and Eden (2005)/(2006?)	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2006?)	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
Solway Firth Partnership Strategy (1998)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	+	++	++	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	++
Solway Firth European Marine Site Management Scheme (2000)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	+	++	++	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	++
Other Documents																
Neighbouring Districts LDFs/Local Plans	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Best Value Performance Plan	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Allerdale Corporate Improvement Plan (2005)	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Westlakes Renaissance Business Plan (2004)	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Allerdale Urban Capacity Study (2006)	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Allerdale Parish Plans	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Allerdale Local Plan & First Alteration (1999,2006)	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++

*** Only Regional, Sub-Regional and Local level documents have been shown here. It is accepted that as they are required to conform to higher tier policies and documents, further appraisal at national and international levels is not required.**

Appendix 3

Landscape type	Landform	Land cover	Features natural/ man-made	Views
Estuary and Marsh				
Inter tidal Flats	Beaches or mudflats dissected by river channels	Mud flats, pebble or boulder patches, sandy beaches, exposed bedrock, pebble and shingle beaches	Wading birds, rocky outcrops.	Panoramic sea views but marred in places by distant eyesores such as pylons, masts or waterside slag banks.
Coastal Marsh	Flat dissected by creeks and channel, often small erosion cliff on boundary with mud flats.	Fine turf with patches of gorse scrub on landward edges	Creeks and channels, gorse scrub, sea dykes and hedges, wildfowl	Long open views across estuaries, inland limited by sea dyke. Distant views of pylons and communication masts.
Coastal Margins				
Dunes and Beaches	Fixed and active dunes, flat raised beach, raised cliffs on seaward side	Dune grassland, heath, willow/ gorse scrub, sand, shingle, grazed and mown grass	Paths, tracks and minor roads, cliffs, fences, walls, buildings around the edges, grazing animals, nesting birds.	Wide attractive views across open sea but marred by coastal defence works, visitor/ recreation facilities, fences, run down walls, litter/tipping.
Coastal Mosses	Gently domed to undulating	Mixture of moss/heath/scrub woodland and pasture	Hedges, farm buildings, wildlife	Open sea/land views with backdrop of fells. Masts, new fences, overgrown hedges, new farm extensions and sheds
Coastal Plain	Flat to undulating	Predominantly improved pasture, rough pasture on fringes, some arable cropping, woodland in sheltered areas	Hedges, copses, ditches, farms, villages	Views as coastal mosses. old airfields, hangars, masts, pylons, farm sheds, silage clamps.

Coastal Urban Fringe	Flat or man-made forms on reclaimed land	Pasture, scrub, mown grass, derelict or reclaimed land.	Hedges, hedgerow trees	Views as coastal plain but marred by hard coastal defences, industrial buildings and works, housing, holiday parks, roads, dereliction, railways, pylons, car parks.
Lowlands				
Ridge and Valley	Long slopes and wide ridges but locally rolling or undulating with small river valleys	Pasture occasional arable, planted and native woodland	Managed hedges, fences, roads, villages, shelter-belts, small plantations, broadleaved woods	Long pleasant views over the Solway. Detractors on urban edges include pylons, masts, MOD land.
Low Farmland	Undulating, flat or gently rolling or undulating with small river valleys.	Pasture with some woodland	Tree clumps, riverside and hedgerows trees, hedge banks	Views generally unspectacular, lines of pylons, fencing and new farm developments.
Rolling Lowland	Rolling and undulating with dissecting valleys and low summits	Mainly pasture with mixed woodlands, sand pits and some urban uses	Valley woodlands, hedgerow trees, plantations.	Few notable views. Detractors include sand pits and new housing
Urban fringe	Undulating or ridge/ valley	Pasture, recreational and urban uses	Generally poor in features. Hedgerows and hedgerow trees main features	Limited views, many detractors include urban edges, pylons, industry, security fencing
Valley Corridors	Distinctive broad and narrow valleys, flat riverside land, side gullies	Grazing land, ancient woodland, derelict land, urban and transport uses. Relates closely to aspect, landform	Tree lined rivers, small woods, derelict and active railway lines, lakes, scrub, marsh, cliffs.	Views mostly enclosed but some exceptions. Detractors include pylons, traffic, development,

				untidy urban edges.
Ridges	Rolling hills or plateau with steep slopes to sides forming distinct ridge features	Predominantly improved or unimproved pasture and open moorland with some areas of deciduous woodland, wetland and scrub	Field boundaries dominated by stone walls but with some hedges and fences. Hedgerow trees and tree clumps form important local features.	Views towards coast and hills.
Rolling Fringe	Rolling or undulating with broad or narrow valleys	Pasture with some coniferous or mixed woodland	Fences and hedges	Impressive views towards Lake District fells. But adverse impact from TV masts.

Appendix 4a

Table 4: Indicators

SA Objective		Indicator
SP1	Increased Participation in the Democratic Process	% of community groups responding to Allerdale Borough Council DPD & SPD Consultation
		Number of hits on council web site
SP2	Improved Access to Facilities & Services and the Countryside & Open Spaces	Percentage of rural households within set distances (either 4km or 2km) of key services
		% of development located in KSC and LSC
		Disabled access to public buildings
		Number of households with in 30 minutes of key service centres by public transport
		Number of pl. applications refused on access grounds
SP3	Provide Everyone With a Decent Home	The % of the population within 20 minutes travel time urban – walking, rural by car) of different sports facility types
		% of households rated unfit
		No. unfit dwellings demolished
		Number of affordable homes completed (both by registered social land lords and planning obligation)
		No of people on housing waiting list
SP4	Improve the Level of Skills, Education and Training	% of housing development incorporating community green space/ childrens play areas
		The percentage of 15 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local authority achieving five or more GCSE's at grades A* - C or equivalent
		% of the population whose highest qualification is a first degree (or equivalent)
		Number of S106 agreements requiring skills training
SP5	Improve Health and Sense of Well-Being	% of the population with no or low qualifications
		Doctor/Patient ratio
		Length of cycleway created
		% Adults taking part in sport
		Number of developments with restriction of opening hours/ noise reduction measures
		No. Visits to leisure centres
		Deisgn Out Crime layouts included in applications
% Households with 1 or more person with a limiting long term illness		
SP6	Create Vibrant, Active, Inclusive and Open Minded Communities With a Strong Sense of Local History	% of residents who think that over the past three years, that activities for teenagers have got better or stayed the same.
		% of residents who think that over the past three years, that sports and leisure facilities have got better or stayed the same.
		% of residents who think that over the past three years, that facilities for young children have got better or stayed the same.
		% of residents who think that over the past three years, that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same.
		% of residents who think that over the past three years, that

EN1	Protect and Enhance Biodiversity	No. developments including landscaping schemes to benefit biodiversity
		Change in Habitats and species rated priority BAP
		No of developments including schemes to protect existing biodiversity.
		Loss of designated areas to development
EN2	Preserve, Enhance, and Manage Landscape Quality and Character for Future Generations	Hedges removed (number of hedge removal notices refused)
		Number of environmental stewardship schemes
		Development within area of landscape designation
		Number of Tree Preservation Orders made
		Number of developments with landscaping schemes
		Number of applications permitted contrary to Environment Agency objections on flooding grounds
		Number of refusals due to impact on landscape character/designation
EN3	Improve the Quality of the Built Environment and Promote Energy Efficiency	Number of planning permissions refused on the basis of design
		% of development meeting BREEM standards
		No. of derelict properties
		% new development on brownfield sites
		% of development on protected open space
		Number of approvals contrary to environment agency advice on flooding
		% of Grade 1 and 2* listed buildings at risk
		Number of parks with green flag status
		Number of approvals incorporating EA advice on flood mitigation guidelines
Number of up to date Conservation Appraisals		
NR1	Improve Local Air Quality, Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Promote Renewable Energy, and Reduce the Need to Travel	Provision of renewable energy in new development
		Amount of Energy produced by renewable energy sources
		Estimated traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle kilometers)
		% of development outside KSC & LSC
		CO2 Emissions
NR2	Improve Water Quality and Water Resources	% of main river water quality classified as good or fair (chemical & biological under the general quality assessment)
		Daily Domestic Water Use (per capita consumption)
		Number of beaches with a blue flag status
		No. of applications including Sustainable Drainage Systems
NR3	Restore and Protect Land and Soil	% of development on greenfield sites
		(Ha) Contaminated land reclaimed as a) Open Space/Natural Green Space b) Development
		% of contaminated land reclaimed in total
NR4	To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Volume of Household waste collected per person per year (kg per head)
		No. of new developments including recycling facilities
		% Household waste collected which is recycled/composted

EC1	Retain Existing Jobs and Create New Opportunities	Amount of Land (hectares) Supply Available for Employment Use Classes B1, B2 & B8 of the Town & Country Planning Use (Classes Order 1987),
		Job Type
		Gross floor space retail/leisure
		Gross floor space completed B1, B2, B8
		Amount of employment land Use Classes B1, B2 & B8 Town & Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987) hectares lost to residential development per financial year (12 months ending 31st March)
EC2	Improve Access to Jobs	Proximity of jobs from residences
		Households without access to a car
		Methods for travelling to work
EC3	Diversify and Strengthen the Local Economy	Economic Activity rate % (male and female) based on working age population 16 to 59/64yrs, expressed as a % of all working age people
		Amount of land (hectares) developed for employment, (use classes B1, B2 & B8) by market sectors.
		% Change in No. of VAT Registered Businesses
		Visitor Numbers
		GVA £ per capita
Unemployment rate % (male and female)		

Sustainable Development Framework for Cumbria

Reference	Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Framework: guidance on making progress towards each objective
Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone		
SP1	To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	Does the plan encourage and empower local people to become involved? Are all members of society able to participate fully in decision making processes based on an understanding of these processes and how decisions impact on them? Does the plan identify and set out how hard to reach groups will be involved? Do plan policies respect the needs of all communities and future generations?
SP2	To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Does the plan improve access and affordability for all to services, essential goods, facilities, and education and employment opportunities (where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices)? Does it help retain essential local facilities and ensure that physical access to transport, facilities, buildings and public spaces are suitable for those with a disability? Does the plan promote and facilitate access to, and opportunities to enjoy, the countryside and green space?
SP3	To provide everyone with a decent home	Will the plan help meet local housing need by ensuring that good quality, resource efficient, affordable housing with reduced environmental impact is available to all?
SP4	To improve the level of skills, education and training	Will the plan deliver education and training which helps everyone develop the values, knowledge and skills necessary to enable them to live, act and work in society? Does the plan recognise the need for people to adapt to economic change and retrain where necessary? Does the plan enable people to live sustainable
SP5	To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	Do plan policies ensure all members of society have access to the health care that they require? Do they reduce health inequalities within society associated with income, lifestyle and diet? Does the plan help create a healthy and safe working and living environment with low rates of crime and disorder? Does the plan help improve quality of life for all?
SP6	To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense local history	Does the plan promote a sense of community identity? Does it encourage social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions? Is recreational and cultural activity embracing the arts, heritage, the environment, dialect and sport promoted along with multicultural understanding, respect for all and equality of opportunity?
Effective protection of the environment		
EN1	To protect and enhance biodiversity	Does the plan protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous. Will the plan ensure biodiversity and geodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource? Do policies minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development? Do policies ensure continuity of ecological and geological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?
EN2	To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Is local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development and changes in land management? Is the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes maintained? Is the character and appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings protected? Are areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity protected? Do policies encourage low input organic farming with environmental stewardship styles of land management? Do they sustain and extend tree cover, hedgerows, woodlands and sustainable forestry?

EN3	To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the plan conserve features of historic and archaeological importance? Will policies ensure that new development is of high quality, sympathetic to the character of the built environment, strengthen local distinctiveness, enhance the public realm and help create a sense of place? Will policies promote adaptive re-use of buildings, sustainable design, sustainable construction, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation? Will policies guide inappropriate development away from flood risk areas? Do policies ensure that where development in flood risk areas is permitted, the risks to people and property are mitigated? Will the plan reduce noise levels, light pollution, fly tipping, the spread of litter and graffiti?
Sustainable use and management of natural resources		
NR1	To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Will the plan ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution and seek to improve it where necessary? Will policies limit or reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants? Will the use of clean, low carbon energy efficient technologies be encouraged? Will policies maximise the use of energy from renewable resources? Will they reduce the need to travel especially by car, and switch goods from roads onto the rail network? Will the plan introduce strategies to adapt to and mitigate other climate
NR2	To improve water quality and water resources	Will the plan maintain and, where possible, improve the quality and quantity of all water resources? Will it minimise the risk of water pollution from all sources? Will policies ensure sustainable drainage systems are widely used? Will policies lead to the effective management of demand for water, prevent stress on the natural environment and help water users adapt to the impacts of climate change?
NR3	To restore and protect land and soil	Will the plan encourage development on brown field sites, using sustainable remediation technology to treat contaminated soils on site? Will it minimise the loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space? Will policies prevent soil degradation, pollution of soil and the use of peat?
NR4	To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will policies minimise the extraction, transport and use of primary minerals and encourage the use of recycled material? Will the plan minimise the amounts of industrial, commercial and household waste generated and increase re-use, recovery and recycling? Will it promote the use of energy recovered from
Building a sustainable economy in which all can prosper		
EC1	To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the plan increase the number, variety and quality of employment opportunities including those offered by tourism and social enterprise? Will the plan support local companies and help local businesses develop export markets? Will the plan help retain a skilled workforce and graduates in Cumbria?
EC2	To improve access to jobs	Will plan policies increase access for all to a range of jobs through improved training, sustainable transport and communication links? Will the plan lead to the location of new employment opportunities in areas of
EC3	To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the plan help create the right climate and infrastructure provision to encourage private sector investment? Will it encourage indigenous growth? Will it stimulate the use of local companies, local products and services and provide other forms of community benefit? Will it lead to ' increase the environmental performance of local companies and their products/services? Is innovation, entrepreneurship and diversification encouraged, particularly in rural areas? Does the plan provide financial assistance? Will it help improve the competitiveness and productivity of the local economy? Do policies support research and development into environmental and other new key sector technologies including opportunities to recycle and re-use waste products?

