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Copeland

Local Plan 2013-2028

Site Allocation

- land for development

Sustainability Appraisal: Scoping Report

DRAFT

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CONTENTS

	Page
1 Introduction	3
2 Incorporating Sustainability Appraisal into plan production	6
3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework	8
4 Sustainability issues in Copeland	14
5 Site appraisal method	24
Appendix; Context Review	31

Introduction

Sustainability Appraisal¹ of the Local Plan began with the Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report published in 2009. The Copeland Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (adopted in 2013) was subject to sustainability appraisal building on that scoping report.

The Core Strategy sets out the strategic direction for future development in Copeland, and the sites for development must be allocated in a way that conforms with it. This Scoping Report therefore refreshes and updates the report published in 2009, and provides pointers for the implications of the detailed planning exercise of site allocation. The sustainability of individual sites will be a critical factor in whether they are recommended for development, and allocated in the final Allocation of Site Allocation plan, or not.

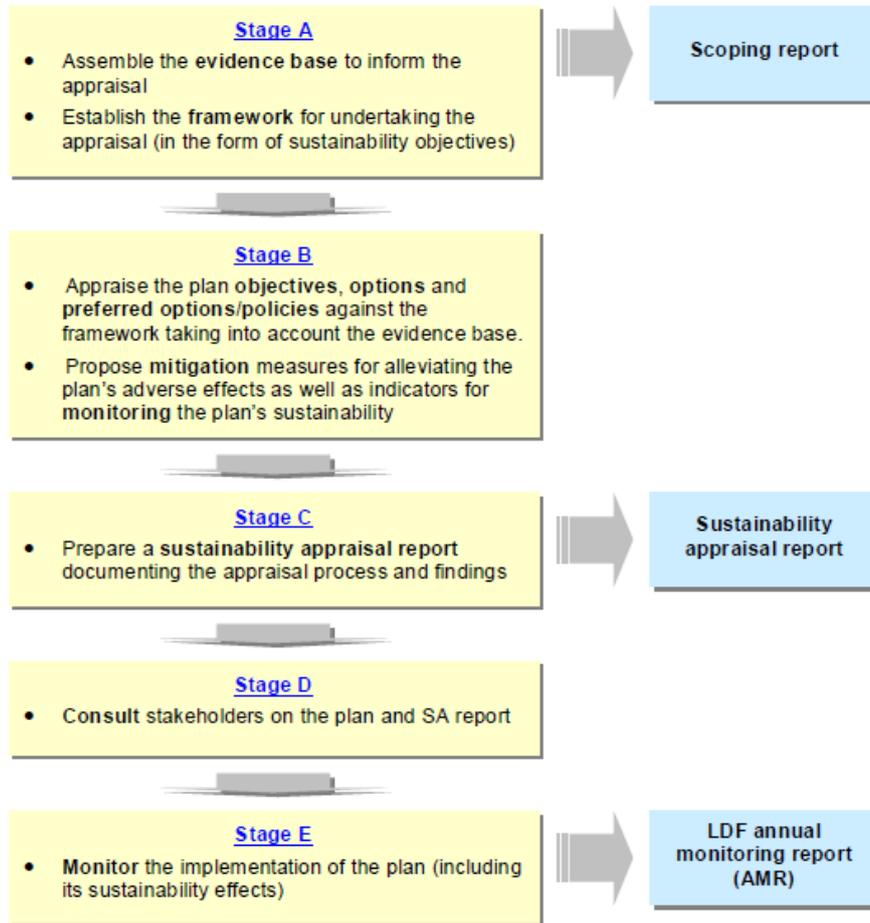
At this stage, the purpose of this report is to identify in general terms whether there are any concerns which need to guide the allocation of sites for development, so that the implementation of the completed Local Plan will move the area either towards greater sustainability in the long term. It sets the terms of reference for assessing the suitability of sites for development, and does not come to any conclusions regarding any individual site.

The Government's guidance on the Sustainability Appraisal process advocates a 5 stage approach (Figure 1, facing page).

¹ Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a statutory requirement for the preparation of Development Plan Documents. SA carried out in accordance with UK regulations and guidance fulfils the European Commission requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The UK Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999), SEA Directive (2001), Regulations (2004) and Government guidance (2005) advise that the principal topics of concern in any sustainability appraisal will be whether the development proposals would achieve:

- Social progress that 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.

Figure 1. The Five stage approach



The following page (Figure 2) provides an 'at a glance' summary of the results of the Appraisal. It shows that some policies, particularly those for economic development, could have negative impacts such as on landscape, biodiversity, air and water quality. There are robust policies within the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPDs that aim to give protection to the natural assets and mitigate and/or compensate for any damage that does occur. The process of carrying out this Appraisal has highlighted just how important it will be that the environmental policies (ENV policies) are given due regard during the development management decision making process.

The allocation of sites must be made in a way that conforms with the Core Strategy, and Figure 2 provides an illustrative framework for the potentially unfavourable consequences of development that must be avoided wherever possible, or mitigated against if allocations have to be made in locations that are less than desirable. **Many of these factors have already been taken into account as far as housing sites are concerned, in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment. That assessment will be a key input to site allocation decisions.**

At a Glance' Results of the Sustainability Appraisal of Copeland's LDF Core Strategy

	Biodiversity	Landscape & Conservation	Water Resources	Climate Change	Flood Risk	Energy	Land Quality	Air Quality	Waste & Recycling	Services & Facilities	Health & Wellbeing	Education & Skills	Sustainable Economy	Leisure & Tourism	Housing	Retail	Transport
Vision	++	++	+	++	+	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Objectives	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	+	++	++	++
ST1	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	++
ST2	-	--	-	++	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	~	++	++	++	+	+
ST3	-	--	-	++	-	~	~	-	-	?	+	+	++	~	+	+	-
ST4	~	+	++	+	++	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	++
ER1	-	--	-	++	-	~	-	-	-	++	+	++	++	~	-	+	-
ER2	-	-	~	++	?	++	-	~	~	~	~	++	++	~	+	~	~
ER3	-	-	-	~	~	~	~	-	~	~	+	++	++	-	+	+	~
ER4	-	-	-	?/-	~	-	-	-	-	~	-	++	++	+	+	+	-
ER5	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	++
ER6	~	+	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	++	++	~	+	+	++
ER7	-	+	~	+	~	~	+	~	~	++	+	~	++	+	+	+	+
ER8	-	++	-	+	~	~	++	-	-	++	+	~	++	+	++	++	+
ER9	-	+	-	+	~	~	++	~	-	++	~	~	++	++	+	++	+
ER10	-	~	-	+	?	?	~	-	-	++	++	~	++	++	~	+	+
ER11	-	-	-	++	~	++	-	~	-	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+
SS1	-	+	-	++	+	++	++	-	-	++	+	~	+	+	++	+	+
SS2	-	+	-	++	+	++	+	~	-	~	+	~	+	~	++	+	+
SS3	-	-	~	+	~	+	+	~	-	-	++	+	+	~	++	+	+
SS4	?/+	+	?/-	~	~	~	+	~	-	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	+
SS5	+	+	~	++	+	~	++	++	~	+	++	+	++	++	+	+	+
T1	--	-	~	~	-	~	-	~	-	++	++	+	++	++	+	+	++
T2	-	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	--	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	+
ENV1	+	+	+	+	++	~	++	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	-	+	+
ENV2	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	++	~	+	~/?
ENV3	++	+	+	+	++	~	+	++	~	~	+	+	+	+	-	~	~
ENV4	+	++	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	+	+	++	~/+	~	~
ENV5	++	++	+	~/-	+	~	~	+	~	~	++	+	+	++	~	~	~
ENV6	~	+	~	+	+	+	~/-	++	-	~	++	+	+	++	+	~	+

Key to table

++	Very positive
+	Positive
~	Neutral
-	Negative
--	Very negative
?	Difficult to assess

Figure 2 Summary of Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy

Incorporating Sustainability Appraisal into plan production

The Local Plan began production under the regime of the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004, and regulations produced in 2008, with the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies being produced as a discrete Development Plan Document (DPD), part of what was then known as the Local Development Framework (LDF). That DPD is in effect the first two parts of what we now once again call the Local Plan. (This change in terminology results from the amendments of the 2004 Act by the Localism Act 2011, and the Local Planning Regulations of 2012.) The Site Allocation DPD will complete the Local Plan.

- The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report published in 2009 is the basis for appraising the whole Local Plan. Its baseline data are overwhelmingly still current, and are summarised in Section 2 below.
- The context review of plans, strategies and policies that inform the SA has been updated and is reproduced as Appendix 1. The main changes are: firstly, the elimination of a range of UK material, notably the national Planning Policy Statements (replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework and the Regional Spatial Strategy; and secondly, the completion of a number of local or regional reports or strategies then in production. Those changes, individually or taken together, are not significant enough to make a new appraisal necessary.
- The Sustainability Appraisal Framework was produced to apply to the whole LDF; it is adopted as a means of monitoring the Core Strategy, and will fulfil the same function for the Local Plan as a whole. It is still valid as it stands and it would be inappropriate to change it.

The Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies informed and responded to the three stages of production of the document – ‘Issues and Options’ ‘Preferred Options’ and the draft published in 2012 – as they emerged. Similarly, appraisal of the Allocations document will respond to the sustainability implications of sites proposed for allocation and will inform the selection made when the document is produced in draft for public comment.

Where changes are made to site allocation policies or to proposals to allocate any site, due to the findings at any stage of the Sustainability Appraisal, they will be documented in the final report to provide a clear picture of how the SA has informed policy development.

Note. *A parallel Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA: Stage 1 – screening) was carried out in respect of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies. It concluded that the plan was not likely to have any significant effects on the integrity of any European site. Notwithstanding that, the Allocations DPD will also be subject to HRA and each proposed site allocation will be assessed to make sure that its development would not have adverse consequences on any protected site.*

Strategic Environmental Assessment: compliance with the ‘SEA Directive’²

We can see from the flow chart above that the SEA Directive requires that an Environmental Report is produced and that it provides certain information. Sustainability Appraisal mirrors this process, taking into account broader social and economic effects. Table 1 below outlines the information requirements and how these are being met as the Sustainability Appraisal emerges, alongside the production of the Allocations plan.

Table 1.

Environmental Report Requirements	Document
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other plans or programmes	Chapters 2-11, 14 and Appendix 1 of LDF SA Scoping Report
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Chapters 2-12 of LDF SA Scoping Report
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Chapters 2-12 of LDF SA Scoping Report
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive – now superseded by Directive 2009/147/EEC) and 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive)	Chapter 2 of LDF SA Scoping Report
The environmental protection objectives, established at the international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Chapters 2-11 and Appendix 1 of LDF SA Scoping Report
The likely significant effects on the environment, including on biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage), landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors	Sustainability Appraisal Report (as it is produced, then published alongside the draft plan).
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset and significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Sustainability Appraisal Report (as it is produced, then published alongside the draft plan).
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (including technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Sustainability Appraisal Report.
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10.	Sustainability Appraisal Framework - see Table 2 below.
A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Sustainability Appraisal Report.

² Correctly known as Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The SA of all the documents (DPDs) comprising the Local Plan is based around the Appraisal Framework in Chapter 15 of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (September 2009). The Framework provides a balanced assessment of potential environmental, social and economic effects relevant to Copeland. It is based on an objectives-led approach whereby the potential impacts of a plan are appraised in relation to a series of objectives for sustainable development.

Criteria particularly relevant to site allocation are bold in Table 2. The other criteria relate primarily to design and would be met through the operation and monitoring of development management decisions. It can be seen that the allocation of land relates to almost all the high level SAF objectives.

Table 2 – Copeland Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Framework

	SA Objective Abbreviation	SA Objective (High Level Objective)	Locally Distinctive Sub-criteria	Indicators that will be used to Monitor the Effects of the LDF Policies and Allocations
1	Biodiversity	To conserve and enhance biodiversity in Copeland	<p>Ensure that development does not impact upon the condition of sites of biodiversity interest including SSSI and other local and national designations</p> <p>Protect Natura 2000 sites from the adverse impacts of human activity, pollution and coastal erosion</p> <p>Promote biodiversity provision and enhancement within new development and seek to link these to existing species and habitats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of developments including landscaping schemes to benefit biodiversity • Change in habitats and species rated priority in the BAP • Number of developments including schemes to protect and/or enhance existing biodiversity • Loss of designated habitat
2	Landscape & Conservation	To protect and enhance place, landscape and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.	<p>Protect and enhance features of historical and archaeological importance which contribute to the cultural and tourism offer of the borough, including the LDNP.</p> <p>Ensure that all new development meets high standards in terms of the quality of design, safety, security, and accessibility and relates well to existing development and the public realm.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning permissions refused on the basis of design • % of new development meeting BREEAM standards • Number of derelict properties • % of Grade 1 and 2* Listed Buildings at Risk • Number of parks with Green Flag status • Number of up to date Conservation Appraisals • Number of refusals due to

	SA Objective Abbreviation	SA Objective (High Level Objective)	Locally Distinctive Sub-criteria	Indicators that will be used to Monitor the Effects of the LDF Policies and Allocations
			Protect, conserve and enhance the character and quality of all landscapes and townscapes in the borough, especially those that contribute to local distinctiveness, such as the unique maritime history of Copeland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> impact on landscape character/ designation •Permissions granted within an area of landscape designation •Number of TPOs made •Loss of tress protected by TPO •Number of s.106 enhancements resulting from planning applications •Number of Listed Building enforcement actions.
3	Water Resources	To maintain and enhance the water quality of Copeland’s inland and coastal water and coasts and to sustainably manage water resources	<p>Promote sustainable design and construction measures that reduce water consumption and result in decreased run-off of polluted water (including during construction phase).</p> <p>Encourage the allocation and location of new development where water abstraction can occur sustainably.</p> <p>Ensure efficient use and management of water resources throughout the borough.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of main river water quality classified as good or fair (chemical or biological) under the general quality assessment. • Daily domestic water use (per person) • Number of applications including Sustainable Drainage Systems • Standard of water quality at designated European Bathing Waters
4	Climate Change	To promote mitigation and adaptation to climate change	<p>Promote new development that minimises the emission of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Seek to provide a built environment and green infrastructure network that will minimise the impacts on humans and the environment associated with climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of development meeting Code for Sustainable Homes standards • Number of planning applications including on-site renewables
5	Flood Risk	To reduce flood risk in Copeland from surface water, rivers, estuaries and sea level change	<p>Ensure new development incorporates SuDS.</p> <p>Avoid development in areas of flood risk and mitigate any residual flood risk through appropriate measures including through design.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of approvals contrary to environment agency advice on flooding • Number of approvals incorporating EA advice on flood mitigation guidelines.
6	Energy	Increase energy efficiency in the built environment and promote the use of renewable	Promote high sustainable design and construction standards for housing and non-housing development, in order to ensure that Copeland meets the Government target for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency – the average SAP rating of social housing and private housing (1 highly inefficient – 100 highly efficient)

	SA Objective Abbreviation	SA Objective (High Level Objective)	Locally Distinctive Sub-criteria	Indicators that will be used to Monitor the Effects of the LDF Policies and Allocations
		energy sources	<p>new residential development being zero carbon by 2016.</p> <p>Clear guidelines and support for the use of renewable energy sources in new and existing developments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of renewable energy in new development.
7	Land Quality	To promote and improve land quality in Copeland	<p>To protect and enhance soil quality in Copeland</p> <p>Develop brownfield sites where these can support wider sustainability objectives (e.g. reduce travel by car, improve the public realm, avoid loss of biodiversity interest, gardens etc.)</p> <p>Ensure new development will not result in contamination of land and promote the remediation of existing contaminated sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of development on greenfield sites • (Ha) contaminated land reclaimed as Open Space/Natural Green Space or Development. • % of contaminated land reclaimed in total • % of new development on brownfield sites. • % of development on protected open space
8	Air Quality	To improve air quality in Copeland	<p>Seek to reduce the amount of CO2 and NOx emissions attributable to the transport sector</p> <p>Reduce the number of journeys made by car in order to reduce the high levels of nitrogen dioxide in areas of traffic congestion in the borough</p> <p>Consider and mitigate the impacts on air quality that might result from specific developments, including major infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Seek to promote opportunities for incorporating clean and emission free technologies in new development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle kilometres) • % of development outside towns and Local Service Centres • CO2 emissions • NOx emissions
9	Waste & Recycling	To minimise waste production and increase re-use, recycling and recovery rates	<p>Reduce the proportion of waste that goes to landfill in the borough</p> <p>Promote the integration of waste management facilities to enable efficient recycling and energy from waste as part of new developments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of household waste collected per person per year (kg per head) • Number of new developments incorporating recycling facilities • % household waste collected

	SA Objective Abbreviation	SA Objective (High Level Objective)	Locally Distinctive Sub-criteria	Indicators that will be used to Monitor the Effects of the LDF Policies and Allocations
			Ensure the safe storage of radioactive waste in the borough. Support the adaptive reuse of buildings where appropriate.	which is recycled/composted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of derelict properties • % commercial waste recycled
10	Services & Facilities	To improve access to services and facilities in Copeland	Provide improved physical access to services and facilities on foot, cycle and by public transport, particularly in rural and deprived areas. Secure economic inclusion in the most deprived wards in the borough i.e. access to jobs Ensure that issues of both rural and urban deprivation are considered in development proposals. Support the adaptive reuse of buildings where appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of rural households within set distances (either 4km or 2km) of key services. • % of development in KSCs and LSCs • Number of households within 30 minutes of key service centres by public transport. • Number of planning applications refused on accessibility grounds • % of the population with 20 minutes travel time of different sports facility types • Number of households (or proportion of population) with access to broadband
11	Health & Wellbeing	To improve physical and mental health and well-being of people and reduce health inequalities in Copeland	Maintain accessible healthcare facilities throughout Copeland. Promote healthy and active lifestyles through encouraging walking and cycling as well as the provision and improvement of sporting, recreational and community facilities in Copeland. Reduce crime and the fear of crime, by adhering to 'designing out crime' principles in all new development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctor/Patient ratio • Length of cycleway created/maintained • % of adults taking part in sport • Number of developments with restriction of opening hours / noise reduction measures • Number of visits to leisure centres • Design out Crime layouts included in application. • % of households with one or more person with a limiting long term illness • Childhood obesity figures • Excess winter deaths • % of households in fuel poverty
12	Education & Skills	To improve education, skills and qualifications in the Borough	Improve linkages between higher education providers and local employers. Encourage educational and training opportunities for all sectors of the population, particularly amongst deprived communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of pupils in schools maintained by the local authority achieving for five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent. • % of the population whose highest qualification is a first degree (or equivalent)

	SA Objective Abbreviation	SA Objective (High Level Objective)	Locally Distinctive Sub-criteria	Indicators that will be used to Monitor the Effects of the LDF Policies and Allocations
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of the population with no or low qualifications • Levels of NVQ attainment
13	Sustainable Economy	To support a strong, diverse, vibrant and sustainable local economy to foster balanced economic growth	<p>Retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities</p> <p>Promote major employment in Whitehaven and Key Service Centres that can provide access to an available workforce</p> <p>Provide a positive planning framework for exploiting new opportunities in tourism, creative and knowledge based industries and the energy sector, including renewable energy technologies.</p> <p>Maximise the opportunities that the nuclear sector (decommissioning and potential new build reactor) offers, building on skills and expertise in Copeland.</p> <p>Provide support for economic development that is appropriate for rural locations, including small businesses or home based working.</p> <p>Seek to attract employment and training programmes specifically targeted at maintaining and increasing the proportion of young people in the borough.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of land supply available for B1, B2 and B8 uses • Gross floor space of completed retail and leisure • Gross floor space of completed B1, B2 and B8 • Amount of employment land lost to residential development per financial year (in hectares) • Economic activity rate for males and females of working age (expressed as a % of all people of working age) • ONS Annual Population Survey • Proximity of jobs from residences • % change in the number of VAT registered businesses. • Unemployment rate % (male and female) • GVA £ per capita
14	Leisure & Tourism	Support the sustainable development of the sustainable leisure and tourism industry	<p>Improve the quality of supporting infrastructure for tourism in the borough such as accommodation, leisure and cultural facilities.</p> <p>Encourage the use of the boroughs natural and cultural features for tourism development, within their environmental limits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor numbers • Tourism expenditure in the borough • Tourism expenditure per head
15	Housing	To improve access to a range of good quality housing that	Ensure that all new development meets the lifetime homes standards, in order to meet the needs of an	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of households rated unfit • Number of unfit dwellings demolished

	SA Objective Abbreviation	SA Objective (High Level Objective)	Locally Distinctive Sub-criteria	Indicators that will be used to Monitor the Effects of the LDF Policies and Allocations
		meets the needs of the Copeland community	<p>ageing population</p> <p>Seek to develop mixed income communities and flexibility of tenure and housing type in the borough</p> <p>Coordinate housing provision with investment in employment and community services to ensure that settlements</p> <p>Provide decent good quality and affordable housing for all including intermediate and key worker housing in line with housing targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of affordable homes completed • Number of people on housing waiting list • % of housing development incorporating community green space/ children’s play areas • Average house price • Income to average house price ratio • % of new homes meeting Lifetime Homes standard • % of new homes scoring good or very good on Building for Life Standard.
16	Retail	To maintain, enhance and develop a diversity of retail services in the Borough	<p>Protect the shopping and community services function of Key and Local Service Centres</p> <p>Reduce the number of vacant retail properties in Whitehaven and the other smaller service centres in Copeland.</p> <p>Improve the quality of the public realm in order to improve the attractiveness of the service centres to new investment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail hierarchy and ranking • Number of vacant premises • New business start-up / closure rates • Number of new business support initiatives or events • Number of street scene improvement schemes
17	Transport	To enhance and develop sustainable transport networks in Copeland	<p>Improve the provision and quality of bus and rail services in Copeland, particularly in rural areas.</p> <p>Develop and maintain safe, efficient and integrated transport networks within Copeland, with good internal and external links.</p> <p>Reduce car dependency by providing services and facilities accessible by a range of modes of transport.</p> <p>Promote a pattern of development which reduces private vehicle dependency in the location of homes, jobs, leisure and community services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods of travel to work • Vehicle ownership • Distance travelled to work • Number of road accidents • % of development located in Key and Local Service Centres • Number of households within 30 minutes of KSC by public transport • Length of cycleways created / maintained (km.) • Monitoring of Green Travel Plans

Sustainability Issues in Copeland

The following issues were identified in the Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2009). The context review and baseline for each issue are identified in detail in that document.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Sites of biodiversity interest fulfil a number of functions beyond the protection of biodiversity. They provide areas of landscape beauty that attract many recreational and leisure users. Many of these sites attract leisure users from outside the Borough and provide an important part of the local economy. Human use and climate change provide threats to the Borough's sites of interest and maintenance of a high quality of site condition

The key issues identified in the baseline and context review were as follows:

- ***The Borough contains six sites with European designations, which in general are in good condition. Threats to these sites include climatic change, coastal and estuarine flooding and increased leisure use. The assessment under the amended Habitats Regulations (Appropriate Assessment) has helped to identify some of the potential effects of the Copeland Local Plan on these sites.***
- ***Many of the Borough's Sites of Special Scientific Interest are in a good condition, but a number are also currently below the government's target and are likely to continue in their decline. Planning for Copeland should seek to avoid any further impacts upon SSSI, and seek to improve their condition where this is possible through the planning system (such as through developer contributions, as governed by Policy ST4).***
- ***The patchwork of designated biodiversity sites, coupled with the designations identified in the other sections of this report is an important constraint on the future development of the Borough.***

Implications for site allocation

The appraisal for each site put forward for development will include the impact of such development on biodiversity. This has already been done, on a preliminary basis, for housing sites in production of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Appraisal (SHLAA) and has guided the inclusion of sites in the final report. Decisions to allocate sites may be qualified by requirements to seek developer contributions to mitigate impacts on biodiversity, or improve habitats within or near to sites. (See Core Strategy policies ENV3 and 5, and Development Management Policy DM25.)

Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Core Strategy did not identify any potential effects of the Local Plan on the integrity of any European site. A Stage 1 Assessment will be carried out when site allocation options emerge, to ensure that there is no new evidence of potential impacts arising from more detailed planning decisions.

Land Resources

The term Land Resources was used to cover a range of activities in the context of the original Scoping Report. The following issues were identified to be relevant to the assessment of Local Development Documents within the Copeland Local Plan.

- ***The Borough contains a number of important geological sites which will require protection from the adverse effects of development. These can be considered as constraints on development.***
- ***Whilst waste production has decreased and recycling increased, the Borough still sends a lot of material to the Distington landfill site. This site also handles waste from neighbouring authorities. Landfill sites pose a contamination risk and limit land use options for the future.***
- ***The nuclear power industry is synonymous with Copeland and provides economic benefits for the Borough. However, the handling and disposal of waste will continue to impact upon the potential location of development and will be an important consideration as Sellafield moves further into its decommissioning phase.***

Implications for site allocation

These are essentially strategic considerations which are taken into account in Core Strategy policies, supported by development management policies. The first two criteria would be absolute constraints on development, while developments relating to the handling and disposal of nuclear waste will be, for the foreseeable future, governed by strategic policy or be Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects dealt with by the Planning Inspectorate.

Water Quality and Resources

Ensuring that households, business, agriculture and the environment all have enough water available to thrive and prosper is a key sustainability issue.

It is essential that the Local Plan provides protection for both groundwater and surface waters. This should cover the quantity of water resources, ensuring that proposed developments have adequate supply without adversely affecting existing users, or ecological features that are supported by watercourses and wetlands. More natural watercourses not only benefit wildlife and provide recreation opportunities, but can also help to reduce flood risk. Wetland features can be created to play a role in reducing surface runoff as part of sustainable drainage systems. The demand for water needs to be tackled at every stage of development and prioritised, along with putting water supply and wastewater infrastructure in place ahead of planned growth.

Copeland has a significant amount of land that, whether currently in use or derelict, is potentially contaminated due to historical industrial use. A key sustainability issue relates to planned and accidental discharges of contaminants from these sites to the environment through liquid routes. In

addition, not all areas of contaminated land are readily identifiable as old industrial areas. For example, spoil heaps left from mining may be disguised by vegetation growth and erosion overtime. Runoff from these heaps poses a risk of contaminating local watercourses and groundwater. The Local Plan, especially in the site allocation process, should consider interactions between water quality, water flow and flood risk.

The relevant SA framework objectives cover those areas dealt with by EU Directives.

The key sustainability issues arising from the baseline assessment for water quality and resources in Copeland are as follows.

- ***The need to further improve the quality of the Borough's river, estuarine and coastal and groundwater quality particularly the biological quality of rivers and ecological standard of estuaries and coasts in Copeland;***
- ***The need to ensure the quality of still waters is maintained or improved;***
- ***The need to ensure efficient use and management of water: addressing a potential increase in demand;***
- ***Providing a sustainable water supply to all households and businesses within capacity of resources;***
- ***Making sure Water Framework Directive issues and principles are incorporated into the SA Framework and site selection methods; and***
- ***Protecting the environment: action may need to be taken where water use from existing water resources has a detrimental impact on the water environment either due to 'excessive' abstractions or by 'poor quality' effluent returns and diffuse pollution.***

Implications for site allocation

Water supply and drainage are of course among the most fundamental considerations in selecting land suitable for development. The Borough Council has accordingly worked closely with the water company (United Utilities) and the Environment Agency while developing the strategic policies of the Local Plan, is keeping a close eye on developments to make the water supply more environmentally sustainable. The Borough Council will continue to liaise with United Utilities to make sure that all sites coming forward for development will either be adequately provided with water supply and drainage, or can be so provided without placing undue cost demands on public resources.

Air Quality

The key air quality issues identified in the baseline and context review are identified below.

The concentrations of all pollutants required to be monitored as part of the National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS) are currently below the objectives set out in the NAQS and below values at which adverse health effects are likely to occur. The general trend for all pollutants, with the exception of ozone, is for a continued decline in ambient concentrations. However, since levels of ozone are

difficult to control, and since sources are capable of being transported over long distances, monitoring should be continued.

Levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) were found to be significantly higher in areas of traffic congestion (associated in this instance with the construction of the Distington Bypass). Traffic is an important source of NO₂ and fine (PM₁₀) particles, and this should be considered a potential constraint on future development of the borough.

Implications for site allocation

The spatial development strategy concentrates development in the main settlements, where accessibility by alternative means to car travel is maximised, and impacts on air quality will therefore be minimised or even reduced.

Accessibility will thus be a criterion in site selection, with an implicit presumption against development in inaccessible locations.

Traffic impacts of developments, in areas where congestion exists or could be aggravated by the development, will be a consideration in site allocation. Generally the Borough Council would work with the County Council, as Highways Authority, to make sure that developers contribute towards the cost of mitigation of such impacts, and where site allocations have traffic implications this will be noted in the Plan.

Climatic Factors and Flooding

The LDF scoping material identified a number of issues that need to be considered in the assessment. These are summarised as follows:

- Maintaining the Borough's position as the district with the lowest emissions of CO₂ across all sectors within Cumbria.
- Looking to continue the trend of reducing emissions in order to enable the UK Government to achieve its targets for the reduction of greenhouse gases.

A changing climate of increased temperatures and precipitation will have a number of effects for land use planning. Increased temperatures may result in increased demands for cooling and air conditioning within buildings and hence increasing energy use in a negative cycle. Increased precipitation will increase the number of properties and people at risk from flooding as coastal and river flood risk is likely to increase.

Implications for site allocation

Strategic policy (ENV1 supported by DM24) is quite explicit on flood risk; sites at high risk of flooding will not be allocated for development, national policy will be followed, and the Council expects that the advice of the Environment Agency will be followed, as is the normal practice in Copeland.

The key exception to this approach is in Whitehaven town centre, where the Council would not wish to blight development plots at risk of tidal or surface water flooding. In these cases the Borough

Council will work with developers under the supervision of the Environment Agency, to make sure that mitigation and protection measures are taken to the highest standard.

Strategic policy supports making development as energy efficient as feasible. This is generally a development control factor relating to building design and sometimes site layout. Where the nature of a site may suggest possibilities for laying out a development to maximise energy efficiency (for example by arranging buildings to maximise solar gain, or taking opportunities to incorporate renewable energy), the Plan will say so.

Heritage and Landscape

The key issues, problems and constraints for the Copeland Borough with regard to heritage and landscape are:

- The Borough has many landscape and historical designations that raise the profile of protecting and enhancing existing features of interest. The integrity of sites should not be impacted upon through planning decisions.
- There are 9 Conservation Areas, 120 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 483 Listed Buildings designated for their archaeological and architectural value within the Borough.
- There is a heritage coastline designation in the Borough that may be threatened by sea level rises attributable to climate change.
- Pressure from new development not in keeping with the character of the area may pose a risk to designated assets.
- Additional planning constraints are imposed by Copeland's location within and adjoining the Lake District National Park.

Implications for site allocation

Strategic policy (ENVENV4 and 5), backed up by development management policy DM27, provides the framework for considering the allocation of sites either directly including or concerning heritage assets, or where development may affect their setting. This is of course also within the framework of national planning policy. The Borough's heritage is well documented and site allocation will make full reference to any assets within, adjacent to or otherwise likely to be affected by development of the site.

Community Health and Equality, Leisure and Education

The baseline has identified a number of issues and constraints for Copeland. The borough compared badly with the England average on 12 out of the 18 health indicators as measured in 2008. This is reflected in an increase in hospital admissions between 2004 and 2007.

Low educational attainment is a further issue. This is particularly prevalent within those achieving five or more GCSEs at A*-C, as the Copeland statistics are lower than the Cumbria average.

Additionally, the working age population with no qualifications is higher than Cumbria County Statistics.

In general, Copeland has a low performance in relation to the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation statistics when compared to other areas.

The increase in the number of older people into the Copeland Borough is an issue. An ageing population will have economic implications for the Borough as fewer members of the population will be economically active.

The deprivation indices have illustrated that the Borough contains a few key hotspots with a number of deprivation-related issues (income, education, crime etc.). In particular, there are a range of deprivation issues in Whitehaven and Cleator Moor.

The key sustainability issues arising from the baseline assessment for Community, Health, Equality and Education in Copeland are:

- The need to improve the health of people living in Copeland.
- The need to ensure that everyone has access to educational provisions.
- The need to reduce the overall deprivation level within Copeland.
- The need to increase the working age population within Copeland.

Implications for site allocation

Insofar as these issues can be addressed by spatial planning policy, they are done so primarily by strategic policy with its influence on the distribution of development across the Borough, including particularly the location of employment and educational opportunities and social and community facilities.

The allocation of individual sites for development is unlikely to make a major difference in individual cases. However, the distribution of development in the round will be carefully managed to maintain the strategic principle of locating most development in places where residents have the best access to services and facilities that allow them to make the most of opportunities to improve their quality of life.

The Council will also seek to use planning obligations where it is appropriate and possible for developers to contribute to services which may be placed under strain, for example, by large housing developments or where commercial developments impact on labour markets and skill shortages. The provision of affordable housing is also a relevant matter in this context and the Borough Council will do its utmost to secure a broader supply of low cost housing in a variety of tenures, by negotiating an element of this in all appropriate housing developments.

Local Economy and Employment, including Tourism

The long term economic and social sustainability for the Borough is affected by a range of issues such as skills and qualifications levels, employment structure and average wages.

When compared to regional and national averages Copeland is heavily over represented in manufacturing, while it is under represented in transport and communications and banking, finance and insurance. The shift to decommissioning is likely to lead to the replacement of high wage jobs within the industry with low wage jobs in lower value added sectors. This is a key issue for the future prosperity of Copeland's residents and will provide a challenge for land use planning in the Borough.

Employment at Sellafield has a high local multiplier effect, given the relative isolation of Copeland and the high incomes of the workforce. The most crucial sustainability issue in terms of employment and the economy is to replace forecast losses with new employment.

The key sustainability issues arising from the baseline assessment for economy and employment in Copeland are:

- High unemployment rates particularly in North Copeland need to be tackled.
- The dependence of the Borough's economy on Sellafield, manufacturing and agriculture creates a need to diversify the economic base.
- Productivity in West Cumbria (and therefore Copeland) needs to be increased, enterprise and innovation levels need to be stimulated.

Copeland is isolated and does not have a high degree of accessibility; the poor quality of transport infrastructure is identified as a key constraint to investment in the Borough.

- The Borough needs to capitalise further on what makes it unique and continue to promote the tourism industry. Accommodation provision for businesses and leisure travellers needs to be improved in order to increase visitor numbers.
- If tourism is to be promoted it should be done in a way which does not lead to unsatisfactory impacts on Copeland's biodiversity resource.
- The high level of retail vacancies across the borough needs to be addressed, particularly in the smaller service centres of Cleator Moor and Egremont. There is a need to provide opportunities for the development of new and existing retail facilities. Based on current market shares there is identified to be scope for both further convenience and comparison goods floorspace.
- The proportion of people with NVQ4 equivalent qualifications in the Borough needs to increase. The higher education offer in West Cumbria (and therefore Copeland) must improve considerably.
- The net migration of young people in West Cumbria (and therefore Copeland) must be reduced.
- Planning for legacy clean-up of nuclear sites must take into account the impact on employment of local people and the overall effect on Copeland's economy. Site programmes should be designed to maintain a steady level of employment for as long as possible. Whilst it is recognised that it will be a considerable period of time before any Copeland's nuclear sites could be used for alternative purposes it is important to start considering end uses at an early stage to ensure that work carried out early fits in with longer term economic plans

and liabilities can be more accurately assessed. Employment opportunities that nuclear decommissioning offers must be maximised.

Implications for site allocation

Copeland has a supply of employment land already allocated in addition to tourism opportunity sites, inherited from the 2006 Local Plan. This supply will be evaluated in the light of policy ER5 and the research which has been carried out into the adequacy of the supply. The status of land with potential for employment development, but not yet allocated, will also be considered.

The Council also accepts the duty, set out in national policy, to review allocations that have not been taken up, to see if they could be better put to other uses.

The objective of the exercise of site allocation for employment and tourism, therefore, is to make sure that the land supply is fit for the purposes it will be called upon to meet. This includes especially meeting the needs of the nuclear industry, having land available to meet the off-site needs of the Moorside project, and being able to react favourably to the demands of tourism investment. The interests of tourism and the broader employment sector may coincide in the achievement of a better range of hotels, including conference facilities, preferably in accessible locations such as Whitehaven town centre.

Transportation

The baseline data presented above identifies the following as key sustainability issues:

- Bus and rail services in Copeland need to be improved to encourage people to use these modes of transport in preference to the car, especially to get to work. This includes interchange between modes of travel, particularly in Whitehaven.
- Accessibility in more isolated locations remains an issue, especially to secondary schools and hospitals.
- The average distance travelled to work is significantly higher than the national and regional average and nearly a half of the population travel over 10km to work. (This can be assumed to relate to the location of the main employment source at Sellafield; moves to locate back office functions in towns will probably reduce it.)
- Car ownership is high in many parts of the Borough. This reflects poor public transport availability in much of the rural area of the Borough.

Implications for site allocation

It remains important to provide opportunities to locate off-site those Sellafield operations that do not need to be in the secure area. The plan therefore must make sure that there are opportunities for further developments to follow the example of Albion Square, in sustainable locations preferably close to town centres. The Borough Council will continue to liaise with the nuclear industry to pursue this, and also with the County Council in pursuit of sustainable transport planning.

Otherwise, more sustainable patterns of movement can be promoted by making sure that as much development as possible is in the most accessible locations, in accordance with the Local Plan's spatial strategy (Core Strategy Policy ST2).

Housing

The supply and type of housing across Copeland is a key issue in terms of promoting social, economic and environmental sustainability, and is vital to creating mixed and sustainable communities in the main urban areas, market towns and rural areas of Copeland.

The housing market itself has a crucial role to play in encouraging and supporting economic growth. Without the right types of homes in the right places, Copeland will not be able to retain or attract residents and investors.

At present there is a lack of a balanced choice of house types in the Borough. People find it difficult to climb or descend the property ladder and remain in the same community. Egremont, for example, shows a degree of market polarisation between high quality executive homes and terraced and social housing with little in between.

Special needs and supporting housing is likely to be a major issue within the Borough in the future. The population is ageing more rapidly than other parts of the region due to inflows of older people and outflows of younger people. While many of those coming are currently active retired, they will not always be so and we expect demand for supported housing and services for older people to grow dramatically. Demand for sheltered housing options is expected to grow over the next few years.

The key sustainability issues arising from the baseline assessment for economy and employment in Copeland are:

- Housing stock is inextricably linked to historic local economy resulting in oversupply of older housing in locations not necessarily attractive to current employment opportunities.
- There is a mismatch between supply and demand. There is an imbalance in the social housing supply; an oversupply of larger ex-Council housing on large estates has been exacerbated by the so-called 'bedroom tax' encouraging small households to seek scarce smaller homes.
- There is a shortage of larger quality 'aspirational' housing stock to attract higher income households.
- The relatively low level of private rented accommodation causes imbalances of demand.
- Thus the local housing market suffers from a lack of diversity and quality in the housing offer which is deterring those who might want to live in the Borough and limiting the choices of those who need or want to remain within it.
- There is a growing need for intermediate housing, as access to mortgages is likely to become as important as price in restricting housing options in the Borough.
- Homelessness is rising in the Borough.
- Provision for lifetime homes is essential in order to meet the needs of an ageing population.

The accommodation needs of all members of society need to be met, including young families, the elderly and retired, single people and the gypsy and travelling communities. The type, mix and location of future housing development are crucial to this issue.

Baseline data on energy efficiency of homes is lacking. Energy efficiency is a crucial element of future homes and as such, improvement to existing homes should be encouraged. It would be worthwhile to conduct research on this subject.

The prevailing economic and housing market conditions are impacting on housing growth and regeneration in the short and medium term in the Borough. As well as the downturn in the housing market and severe reduction in speculative commercial and residential building, investment in business assets and development has also been affected.

However, the need to increase the supply and quality of housing has not diminished. The Borough's long-term strategic goals need to remain the same, in the longer term the aim should be to provide a balanced housing offer that supports economic growth, strengthens economic inclusion and ensures new supply is appropriate to the local markets, by ensuring that the location, type, design, size and tenure are right and that existing stock is used effectively. A stable, balanced housing market and a strong, viable economy go hand in hand and both are needed to create communities where people want to live.

The lack of liquidity and shortage of loan finance is causing a spiralling loss of confidence but it does begin to present the Borough with a number of new opportunities especially around acquisition of properties and land as well as site preparation in anticipation of the market upturn.

The markets in Housing Market Renewal (low demand) areas are by their nature more exposed to the risk of the credit crunch. Resulting delay in completing these programmes has left areas at high risk of slipping back into the circumstances that provoked their establishment in the first place. The Borough has relatively low house price/income ratio meaning that, generally, housing is more affordable than some parts of Cumbria. The challenge is in creating mixed income communities and more flexibility of tenure. Without a balanced housing market offering a range of housing to meet the changing social and economic needs of communities across Copeland, regeneration initiatives and projects, designed to improve Copeland will fail.

Implications for site allocation

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment and other elements of the Local Plan evidence base provide the raw material for an important part of the site allocation process for housing, namely relating allocation decisions to the overriding need to provide a more balanced housing market that meets the needs of existing residents and those wishing to move into the Borough to play a role in its economic development.

It is intended that site characteristics will be appraised with a view to making policy recommendations as to the size and type of housing to be provided, particularly on larger sites where there is more flexibility. This may influence the overall distribution of sites within settlements.

Site appraisal method

SA Objective Abbreviation	Locally Distinctive Sub-criteria	
Biodiversity	Ensure that development does not impact upon the condition of sites of biodiversity interest including SSSI and other local and national designations	++ Development likely to maintain and could enhance biodiversity + Development likely to maintain biodiversity 0 Development will have neutral or no effect - Development could cause some harm to biodiversity -- Development likely to cause considerable harm to biodiversity and/or will impact on a SSSI or Natura 2000 site
	Protect Natura 2000 sites from the adverse impacts of human activity, pollution and coastal erosion	
	Promote biodiversity provision and enhancement within new development and seek to link these to existing species and habitats.	
Landscape & Conservation	Protect and enhance features of historical and archaeological importance which contribute to the cultural and tourism offer of the borough, including the LDNP.	++ Development will not harm any heritage resource and could be used to enhance significantly the landscape or an asset or its setting + Development will not significantly harm the landscape any heritage asset and could be used to enhance moderately an asset or its setting 0 No evidence that development will harm the landscape or built environment - Limited risk that development might detract from the landscape and/or built environment -- Development likely to cause significant harm to the landscape and/or a heritage asset or its setting
	Ensure that all new development meets high standards in terms of the quality of design, safety, security, and accessibility and relates well to existing development and the public realm.	
	Protect, conserve and enhance the character and quality of all landscapes and townscapes in the borough, especially those that contribute to local distinctiveness, such as the unique maritime history of Copeland.	

SA Objective Abbreviation	Locally Distinctive Sub-criteria	
Water Resources	<p>Promote sustainable design and construction measures that reduce water consumption and result in decreased run-off of polluted water (including during construction phase).</p> <p>Encourage the allocation and location of new development where water abstraction can occur sustainably.</p> <p>Ensure efficient use and management of water resources throughout the borough.</p>	<p>++ Site rated 'green' by United Utilities for both drainage and water supply</p> <p>+ Site rated 'green' for drainage and 'amber' for water supply or vice versa</p> <p>0 Site rated amber for both drainage and water supply</p> <p>- Site rated one 'amber' and one 'red'</p> <p>-- Site rated 'red' for both drainage and water supply</p>
Climate Change	<p>Promote new development that minimises the emission of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Seek to provide a built environment and green infrastructure network that will minimise the impacts on humans and the environment associated with climate change.</p>	<p>++ Site capable of being developed in a way that will have a beneficial effect on climate change</p> <p>+ Site capable of being developed in a way that will minimise impacts associated with climate change</p> <p>0 Development will have no or a neutral effect</p> <p>- Development likely to have a moderately unfavourable impact, which could be mitigated, in terms of climate change</p> <p>-- Development likely to have a substantial adverse effect with little or no potential for mitigation.</p>
Flood Risk	<p>Ensure new development incorporates SuDS.</p> <p>Avoid development in areas of flood risk and mitigate any residual flood risk through appropriate measures including through design.</p>	<p>++ Site in Zone 1 and with good potential for sustainable drainage measures.</p> <p>+ Site in Zone 1 but with limited potential for sustainable drainage measures</p> <p>0 Site in Zone 2 but with good potential for protection and mitigation.</p> <p>- Site in Zone 2, capable of being protected but with limited potential for mitigation.</p> <p>-- Site in Zone 2 and not capable of being fully protected, or in Zone 3a <i>(NB on sites in flood</i></p>

SA Objective Abbreviation	Locally Distinctive Sub-criteria	
		<i>risk zones which cannot be adequately protected, or in Zone 3b, built development will not normally be permitted.)</i>
Energy	<p>Promote high sustainable design and construction standards for housing and non-housing development, in order to ensure that Copeland meets the Government target for all new residential development being zero carbon by 2016.</p> <p>Clear guidelines and support for the use of renewable energy sources in new and existing developments.</p>	<p>++ Good potential for high standards of sustainable design and construction, and on-site use of renewable energy</p> <p>+ Potential for good standards of sustainable design and construction and off-site renewable energy</p> <p>0 Development likely to have neutral effect.</p> <p>- Limited potential for sustainable design and construction or constraints on renewable energy generation.</p> <p>-- No potential.</p>
Land Quality	<p>To protect and enhance soil quality in Copeland</p> <p>Develop brownfield sites where these can support wider sustainability objectives (e.g. reduce travel by car, improve the public realm, avoid loss of biodiversity interest, gardens etc.)</p> <p>Ensure new development will not result in contamination of land and promote the remediation of existing contaminated sites.</p>	<p>++ Development will bring a contaminated brownfield site into use</p> <p>+ Development will utilise brownfield land</p> <p>0 Greenfield site in within town development boundary</p> <p>- Greenfield site on edge of settlement or brownfield site not joined to settlement</p> <p>-- Greenfield site not joined to settlement</p>
Air Quality	<p>Seek to reduce the amount of CO2 and NOx emissions attributable to the transport sector</p> <p>Reduce the number of journeys made by car in order to reduce the high levels of nitrogen dioxide in areas of traffic congestion in the borough</p> <p>Consider and mitigate the impacts on air quality that might result from</p>	<p>++ Potential to contribute significantly to addressing air quality problems</p> <p>+ Potential to make some positive contribution regarding air quality</p> <p>0 Neutral or no effect.</p> <p>- Could have moderate detrimental effect on local air quality.</p> <p>-- Likely to have significant detrimental effect on air quality.</p>

SA Objective Abbreviation	Locally Distinctive Sub-criteria	
	specific developments, including major infrastructure projects.	
	Seek to promote opportunities for incorporating clean and emission free technologies in new development.	
Waste & Recycling	Reduce the proportion of waste that goes to landfill in the borough	++ Development will involve re-use of buildings
	Promote the integration of waste management facilities to enable efficient recycling and energy from waste as part of new developments.	+ Site within 1km of recycling facility or allocated for development capable of incorporating on-site recycling
	Ensure the safe storage of radioactive waste in the borough.	0 Development likely to have neutral effect on generation of waste
	Support the adaptive reuse of buildings where appropriate.	- Site over 2 km from recycling facility -- Site over 5km. from recycling facility
Services & Facilities	Provide improved physical access to services and facilities on foot, cycle and by public transport, particularly in rural and deprived areas.	++ Site in town and within 400 m. of a frequent bus route.
	Secure economic inclusion in the most deprived wards in the borough i.e. access to jobs	+ Site in town or within 400m. of a frequent bus route. 0 Site accessible to key services and choice of employment opportunities by public transport service suitable for commuting.
	Ensure that issues of both rural and urban deprivation are considered in development proposals.	-- Site not accessible to public transport and remote from key services and significant choice of employment opportunities.
Health & Wellbeing	Maintain accessible healthcare facilities throughout Copeland.	++ Site accessible by walking, cycling or frequent public transport to a hospital, primary care facility and opportunities for healthy sport and informal recreation.
	Promote healthy and active lifestyles through encouraging walking and cycling as well as the provision and	+ Site accessible by walking, cycling or frequent public transport to a primary care facility and opportunities for formal or informal

SA Objective Abbreviation	Locally Distinctive Sub-criteria	
	improvement of sporting, recreational and community facilities in Copeland.	<p>healthy recreation.</p> <p>0 Site accessible by walking, cycling or frequent public transport to a primary care facility.</p> <p>- Site accessible to opportunities for healthy informal recreation.</p> <p>-- Site remote from all the above.</p>
	Reduce crime and the fear of crime, by adhering to 'designing out crime' principles in all new development.	
Education & Skills	Improve linkages between higher education providers and local employers.	<p>+ Site accessible by walking or frequent public transport to vocational training and adult education facilities.</p> <p>- Site not easily accessible to the above.</p>
	Encourage educational and training opportunities for all sectors of the population, particularly amongst deprived communities.	
Sustainable Economy	Retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<p>++ Site accessible by walking, cycling or frequent public transport to a wide range of employment and training opportunities.</p> <p>+ Site accessible by walking, cycling or frequent public transport to a choice of employment opportunities.</p> <p>-- Site not accessible by a choice of modes of transport to a range of employment or training opportunities.</p>
	Promote major employment in Whitehaven and Key Service Centres that can provide access to an available workforce	
	Provide a positive planning framework for exploiting new opportunities in tourism, creative and knowledge based industries and the energy sector, including renewable energy technologies.	
	Maximise the opportunities that the nuclear sector (decommissioning and potential new build reactor) offers, building on skills and expertise in Copeland.	
	Provide support for economic development that is appropriate for	

SA Objective Abbreviation	Locally Distinctive Sub-criteria	
	<p>rural locations, including small businesses or home based working.</p> <p>Seek to attract employment and training programmes specifically targeted at maintaining and increasing the proportion of young people in the borough.</p>	
Leisure & Tourism	<p>Improve the quality of supporting infrastructure for tourism in the borough such as accommodation, leisure and cultural facilities.</p> <p>Encourage the use of the boroughs natural and cultural features for tourism development, within their environmental limits.</p>	<p>++ Site accessible to leisure and/or tourism opportunities, or whose development will make a positive contribution to infrastructure supporting leisure and tourism.</p> <p>0 Development will not make a contribution.</p> <p>-- Development could have a detrimental effect on tourism potential.</p>
Housing	<p>Ensure that all new development meets the lifetime homes standards, in order to meet the needs of an ageing population</p> <p>Seek to develop mixed income communities and flexibility of tenure and housing type in the borough</p> <p>Coordinate housing provision with investment in employment and community services to ensure that settlements</p> <p>Provide decent good quality and affordable housing for all including intermediate and key worker housing in line with housing targets.</p>	<p>Not assessed against these criteria. All housing sites are capable of fulfilling relevant social objectives, but it is not possible reliably to predict the level to which a developer will be able to meet them. In other respects, housing sites are assessed for their sustainability against criteria under the other 16 headings.</p>
Retail	<p>Protect the shopping and community services function of Key and Local Service Centres</p>	<p>++ Town centre within 1 km. or accessible by frequent bus service.</p>

SA Objective Abbreviation	Locally Distinctive Sub-criteria	
	<p>Reduce the number of vacant retail properties in Whitehaven and the other smaller service centres in Copeland.</p> <p>Improve the quality of the public realm in order to improve the attractiveness of the service centres to new investment.</p>	<p>If not close to town centre: - shop(s) selling goods to meet day-to-day needs</p> <p>+ within 500m.</p> <p>0 500m. – 1 km.</p> <p>- 1 km. to 3 km.</p> <p>-- over 3 km.</p>
Transport	<p>Improve the provision and quality of bus and rail services in Copeland, particularly in rural areas.</p> <p>Develop and maintain safe, efficient and integrated transport networks within Copeland, with good internal and external links.</p> <p>Reduce car dependency by providing services and facilities accessible by a range of modes of transport.</p> <p>Promote a pattern of development which reduces private vehicle dependency in the location of homes, jobs, leisure and community services.</p>	<p>++ Within 400m. of a frequent bus service</p> <p>+ Within 800m. of a frequent bus service</p> <p>0 Within 400m. of a bus or 800m. of train service suitable for commuting (i.e. early morning and late afternoon services)</p> <p>- Infrequent bus service or rail station within 800m.</p> <p>-- No bus or rail service within 800m.</p> <p>If the site is large enough for development to be viable with a substantial developer contribution towards improving public transport accessibility, the score can be adjusted to reflect this.</p>

Appendix 1 – Context Review

A large number of plans, strategies and programmes and various other documents have informed the production of the strategic elements of the Local Plan (Core Strategy and Development Management Policies).. In order to ensure that the review is relevant to this Scoping Report, specific attention has been paid to documents that may impact on the matter of site allocation – notably, regional and local planning policy documents.

Where a plan or strategy implements a higher level spatial document the focus is on the locally relevant document. For example, the Regional Sustainable Development Framework has been assessed, but the UK Sustainable Development Strategy has not as the regional framework is explicitly informed by the national strategy setting. Similarly, the National Planning Policy Framework is the main point of reference as regards Government policy, since it can be assumed to be giving expression to a wide range of legislation and other national policy documents.

Note that, although most of the regional bodies responsible for strategic work have now been closed down, many of the strategies still remain relevant as an input to local policy making.

	Page
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	32
Land resources	37
Water quality	41
Air quality	43
Climatic factors and flooding	45
Heritage and landscape	50
Community Health and Equality, Leisure and Education	55
Local Economy and Employment including Tourism	59
Transport	61
Housing	64

Topic: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Document name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability objectives and targets
National Planning Policy Framework	2012	UK Government	Supports conservation of the natural environment.	Plans should minimise effects on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible, and establish coherent ecological networks (para. 109). Development affecting protected sites should be judged against criteria-based policies in plans (para. 113), giving protection commensurate with their international, national or local status.
Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 Core Strategy and Development Management Policies	Adopted 2013	Copeland Borough Council		Environmental Protection and Enhancement policies include protection for biodiversity resources; Habitats Regulations Assessment has demonstrated that the Plan will not have effects requiring further action in the form of Appropriate Assessment; this will be reviewed in the preparation of the Site Allocation plan; policy SS5 on green infrastructure will tend to promote biodiversity and the monitoring of this policy will demonstrate progress in the achievement of that.
Copeland Partnership Plan (Community Strategy)	2011	Copeland Partnership	Copeland to: Be stronger, more diverse and well-connected economy. Protect and enhance its environment. Be home to a strong and healthy community. Be globally recognised as a nuclear and related technology cluster.	Distinctive local landscapes and biodiversity conserved and enhanced.
The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance	1971	UNESCO	Provides for the protection of waterfowl habitat.	The relevant objectives of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The wise use of wetlands: To stimulate and assist all Contracting Parties to develop, adopt and use the necessary and appropriate instruments and measures to ensure the wise use of all wetlands within their territories; ▪ Wetlands of International Importance: To stimulate and support all Contracting parties in the appropriate implementation of the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance, including the appropriate monitoring and management of listed sites as a contribution to sustainable development.

Water Framework Directive	2000	European Parliament and the Council	Promotes an integrated and coordinated approach to water management at the river basin scale. Also encourages protection of soil and biodiversity.	The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts;
BRANCH Project Final Report Planning for biodiversity as climate changes Guidance note.	2007	BRANCH-transnational organisation	The BRANCH Project makes a range of recommendations to enable planning to better facilitate the adaptation of biodiversity to climate change.	Of particular interest and relevance are the following specific recommendations for coastal areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate alternative management techniques appropriate for coastal habitats such as soft engineering techniques to encourage saltmarsh growth; Create space to allow designated cliff-top habitats to retreat inland; Work with dynamic coastlines and plan space into the future for coasts to adapt to climate change. This may require the reserving of land suitable for habitat re-creation.
Convention on Biological Diversity	1992	United Nations	The Convention aims to maintain the world's biodiversity so to achieve a more sustainable economic development. The achievement of the objectives in the Convention relies heavily upon the implementation of action at the national level.	Set the target to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss. The key objectives of the Convention are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The conservation of biological diversity; The sustainable use of its components ; The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits; arising from the use of genetic resources.
The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	1992	European Economic Community	Requires the protection of species and habitats of EU nature conservation designation.	The target for Member States is to take measures to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of Community importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and it is usually accepted as also including Ramsar sites.
Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)	1979	European Economic Community	Provides for the protection of all naturally occurring wild bird species and their habitats, with particular protection of rare species.	Member States are required to define Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species listed in the Directive. There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.
The Wildlife & Countryside Act	1981	UK Government	Principal instrument for the protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest and endangered wildlife within the UK.	Species listed in Schedule 5 of the Act are protected from disturbance, injury, intentional destruction or sale. Other provisions outlaw certain methods of taking or killing listed species. This Act is brought up to date regularly to ensure the most endangered animals are on the schedule. The Act also improved protection for the most important wildlife habitats. No clear targets were identified.

UK Biodiversity Action Plan	1994	UK Biodiversity Action Group	UK Response to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Sets out national and local biodiversity action plans	<p>The objectives of the Action Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that construction, planning, development and regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance it where possible; ▪ To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to sustainable urban communities, both on the built environment, and in parks and green spaces; ▪ To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to measures to improve the quality of people's lives. <p>There are a large number of targets set out for habitats and species in the Action Plan.</p>
Biodiversity Strategy for England	2002	DEFRA	Ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all the main sectors of economic activity, public and private	<p>A relevant target from the Strategy Is to preserve biological diversity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, measured annually against underlying trends; ▪ Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act	2000	HMSO	Puts duty on statutory authorities to conserve and enhance SSSI when exercising their functions.	<p>Created a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernise the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation.</p> <p>No clear targets were identified.</p>
Action for Sustainability – Regional Sustainable Development Framework	2005	NWRA	An action plan for achieving sustainable development in North West.	<p>The relevant objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation of the natural environment; ▪ Development that requires a coastal location; ▪ Developed coast and despoiled coasts; ▪ 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 sustainability. <p>No specific targets set.</p>
Lake district Economic Futures, Policy	2004	NWRA	Aims to achieve a sustainable balance between economic prosperity, social well-being,	<p>The conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park was a key objective of the Statement.</p>

Statement			tourism and the countryside.	No specific targets set.
North West Regional Habitat Targets	2008	Natural England, on behalf of the North West Biodiversity Forum	Natural England, carried out a revision of the NW region habitat targets first published in 2002.	<p>The new targets focus on 4 key areas for each habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintaining Extent - Maintain current extent of the resource. Aim for no reduction in the area of habitat that qualifies as the BAP type; ▪ Achieving Condition - Maintain or improve condition within the existing resource. Aim to maintain the condition (where it is good), and improve the condition (where it is poor) of the existing BAP habitat resource; ▪ Restoration - Improve the condition of relict habitat so that it qualifies as BAP habitat. Aim to restore areas of degraded habitat or remnant elements to a state where it is considered to be BAP habitat in good condition. This leads to an expansion of the extent of the BAP habitat; ▪ Expansion - Increase the extent of the resource. Aim is to establish BAP habitat on land where it is not present and where no significant relicts of the BAP habitat currently exist. <p>The detail of individual habitat targets is beyond the scope of this review.</p>
Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028	2005	Cumbria Strategic Partnership	The Strategy sets out the spatial planning framework for Cumbria for the next 20 years. The aim is to set out a sustainable path to securing economic growth, which includes environmental protection and enhancement in the sub region.	<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance, restore or re-establish, important nature conservation features; ▪ Avoid the loss of or damage to, and wherever possible enhance important or distinctive conservation features including landscapes, historic parks and gardens and visually important public and private open spaces.
Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan	2001	Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership	The Action Plan has 39 Species and Habitat Action Plans covering over 700 individual actions designed to conserve and / or enhance a range of threatened species and habitats of both local and national importance.	<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seek to achieve sustainable uses of Cumbria's land and waters in ways which conserve and, where possible, restore and enhance biodiversity; ▪ Maintain and where necessary, seek to improve the quality of Cumbria's air, water, soils and climate to provide a sustainable medium for a healthy biodiversity; ▪ Implement the Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan through the planning and development control process; ▪ Ensure nature conservation and environmental legislation achieves effective protection and management of Cumbria's biodiversity; ▪ Seek to realise the potential for all members of society to value and enjoy biodiversity and to contribute to its conservation and enhancement; ▪ Ensure that biological and geological data is collected, collated and exchanged in order to enable more effective nature conservation and education to be achieved.
Cumbria Landscape	1998	Cumbria County	The strategy sets out a broad vision and set of aims for the	The key objective is to ensure the continued protection of Cumbria's diverse and distinctive landscape.

Strategy		Council	future of Cumbria's landscape. It sets out landscape guidance for each landscape type and sub type. The strategy is currently being reviewed and will be incorporated into Cumbria's Strategic Landscape Guidance. This is being developed in partnership with all the Cumbrian local planning authorities.	
Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base Report	2008	Cumbria Biological Data Network	The report provides the evidence base for considering impacts on biodiversity. The evidence base constitutes the minimum information that should be taken into account in; the development of Local Development Framework policies, site allocations and area action plans.	No specific targets or objectives set.
Cumbria Species and Habitats Statements	2008	Cumbria County Council	This document outlines a number planning considerations and habitat targets.	The detail of individual habitat and species targets is beyond the scope of this review.
Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Cumbria	2006	Cumbria County Council	The document is used as the basis for testing plans and policies that require SA	Relevant objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To protect and enhance biodiversity; ▪ To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations; ▪ To improve water quality and water resources.
The Lake District National Park Landscape Character Assessment and Guidelines	2008	Lake District National Park Authority	Performs a similar function to the Cumbria guidance	Designed to provide protection of the landscape and guidance as to how development should respond to it; useful as an input to decision making in parts of the Borough which are outside the National park but within its setting.-

Topic: Land Resources

Document name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability objectives and targets
National Planning Policy Framework	2012	UK Government	Encourages effective use of land, e.g. by reusing previously developed land.	The planning system should protect geological conservation interests and soils. Mineral resources should be safeguarded, particularly in safeguarded areas, and mineral developments should provide for minimising unfavourable impacts and restoring sites after extraction (para.144).
Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 Core Strategy and Development Management Policies	Adopted 2013	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines strategic planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable.	Plan objectives include the efficient use of land (i.e. maximizing brownfield take-up) and protection of mineral resources
EU Thematic Strategy for Soil	2006	European Commission	Promotes the protection and sustainable use of soil.	<p>The Strategy advocates higher levels of protection to the soil resource. Eight main threats to soil are identified which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion; • Organic matter decline; • Contamination; • Salinisation; • Compaction; • Soil biodiversity loss; • Sealing; • Landslides and flooding. <p>There are no specific targets of relevance.</p>
The Waste Framework Directive (1975), Hazardous Waste Directive (1991), IPPC Directive (1996) and Landfill Directive (1999)	1975-1999	European Economic Community	Aims to ensure that all necessary measures have been taken to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without causing harm to human health or the environment.	<p>The key objective is to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without using processes or methods which could harm human health and the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals; ▪ Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; ▪ Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.

The Water Framework Directive	2000	European Commission	Promotes an integrated and coordinated approach to water management at the river basin scale.	The key relevant objective is to establish a framework for the protection and improvement of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater
EU Thematic Strategy on the prevention and recycling of Waste	2005	European Commission	Overall aim of Europe becoming a recycling society that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource.	Key objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of life-cycle thinking into waste policy; ▪ Development of common reference standards for recycling.
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future	2001	Department for Culture, Media and Sport	The full potential of the historic environment should be realised and it should be accessible to all.	The main objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maximising the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource; ▪ Ensuring the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as a something with which the whole of society can identify and engage with; ▪ The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations. <p>The historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed.</p> <p>There are no specific targets of relevance.</p>
First Soil Action Plan for England 2004-2006	2004	DEFRA	52 actions to ensure better soil protection and management.	The main objectives are to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil managers will look after their soils with a view both to their own and society's short-term needs and to the interests of future generations; ▪ The regulatory, legislative and political framework will provide appropriate protection of soil as an irreplaceable natural resource and empower and encourage people with soil to manage it properly; ▪ A better understanding of, and access to, information on the state of our soils and the physical, chemical and biological processes which operate on and within them. <p>Does not contain any targets.</p>
Landfill Regulations (2002) and Amendment (2005)	2002 & 2005	European Commission	Sets a series of substantial targets for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill.	The directive also establishes guidelines and targets for the quantity of biodegradable waste being sent to landfill which are legally binding. <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No later than 2006, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995; ▪ By 2010 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 50%;

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2015 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35%.
Waste Strategy for England	2007	DEFRA	Promotes best practicable environmental option (BPEO), the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle.	<p>The Government's key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use; Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste; Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; Get the most environmental benefit from investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. <p>The strategy expects a reduction of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004.</p>
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	2005	ODPM	Promotes driving waste management up the waste hierarchy.	<p>The key objectives aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy; Provide sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities that meet the needs of their communities; Ensure waste is disposed of as near as possible to the place of production; Protect the Green Belt, but, recognise that some types of waste management facilities have wider environmental and economic benefits of waste management are a material consideration; Self-sufficiency that represents the volume and composition of waste generated at the regional level.
Action for Sustainability – Regional Sustainable Development Framework	2005	NWRA	An action plan for achieving sustainable development in North West.	<p>The relevant objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream sustainable development, and integrate activities across the region; Manage waste sustainably, minimise recycling its production, and increase reuse, recycling, and recovery rates; Protect places and buildings of archaeological, cultural and historic value.
Regional Waste Strategy for the North West	2004	NWRA	Sets a number of targets for the reduction and recycling of waste across the North West. The Strategy sets an initial target for reducing growth in municipal waste across the North West to 2% by the end of 2006 with	<p>The key objectives are:</p> <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

			ongoing further reduction in growth to 1% before 2010 and 0% before 2014 across region.	and recovery.
Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028	2005	Cumbria Strategic Partnership	The Strategy sets out the spatial planning framework for Cumbria for the next 20 years.	<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid the loss of or damage to, and wherever possible enhance important or distinctive conservation features including landscapes, historic parks and gardens and visually important public and private open spaces; ▪ Ensure agricultural land of poorer quality is used for development in preference to the best and most versatile agricultural land when there is a realistic option relating to where development is needed; ▪ Ensure that development located on land known to be contaminated is subject to appropriate remediation measures; ▪ Development should seek locations in the following order of priority: ▪ The appropriate reuse of existing buildings worthy of retention, followed by the reuse of previously developed land, and only then the use of previously undeveloped land.
Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Cumbria	2006	Cumbria County Council	The document is used as the basis for testing plans and policies that require SA.	<p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations; ▪ To improve water quality and water resources; ▪ To restore and protect land and soil; ▪ To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste.
Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework	Core Strategy 2009. Currently being reviewed.	Cumbria County Council	The County Council Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) sets out policies and proposals for minerals and waste management developments over the period to 2020.	<p>The Core Strategy has two relevant overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackle climate change and adapt to the unavoidable impacts. ▪ Maintain a healthy natural environment; sustainably manage our precious natural resources and decouple growth in waste from economic growth. <p>The Strategy identifies ten strategic objectives, the detail of these is beyond the scope of this review.</p>

Topic: Water Quality and Resources

Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets
National Planning Policy Framework	2012	UK Government	The NPPF has little or nothing to say about water supply and quality.	Plans should aim to minimise pollution (Para.110).
Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 Core Strategy and Development Management Policies	Adopted 2013	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines strategic planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable.	Policy ST4; development will be permitted only if it has relevant infrastructure in place or it can be shown that it will be provided.
The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance	1971	UNESCO	Provides for the protection of waterfowl habitat.	The relevant objectives of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The wise use of wetlands: To stimulate and assist all Contracting Parties to develop, adopt and use the necessary and appropriate instruments and measures to ensure the wise use of all wetlands within their territories; ▪ Wetlands of International Importance: To stimulate and support all Contracting parties in the appropriate implementation of the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance, including the appropriate monitoring and management of listed sites as a contribution to sustainable development.
The Water Framework Directive	2000	European Commission	Promotes an integrated and coordinated approach to water management at the river basin scale.	The key relevant objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a strategic framework for managing the water environment and provides common approach to protecting and setting environmental objectives for all ground and surface waters and the promotion of sustainable water use; ▪ The Environment Agency has general responsibility for ensuring the Directive is given effect and has to approve environmental objectives, programmes of measures and river basin management plans; ▪ For surface water, the Directive requires that environmental objectives are based on the chemical and, more significantly, ecological status of the water body. For groundwater, quantitative and chemical objectives must be set; ▪ The Directive also requires that statutory strategic management plans be produced for each River Basin District (RBD).
Water Act	2003	DEFRA	Encourage more efficient use of water resources.	The key objective is to promote the sustainable use of water by promoting water conservation.

Future Water - The Government's Water Strategy for England	2008	DEFRA	This strategy sets out the Government's long-term vision for water and the framework for water management in England.	The vision for water policy and management is one where, by 2030, there is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports; ▪ Continued high levels of drinking water quality from taps.
Action for Sustainability – Regional Sustainable Development Framework	2005	NWRA	An action plan for achieving sustainable development in North West.	The improvement and protection of inland and coastal waters is a key objective. No specific targets set.
Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028	2005	Cumbria Strategic Partnership	The Strategy sets out the spatial planning framework for Cumbria for the next 20 years.	A key development principle within the Strategy is the need to avoid reductions in the quality and quantity of ground water and surface waters.
Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Cumbria	2006	Cumbria Biological Data Network	The document is used as the basis for testing plans and policies that require SA.	A relevant objective is the enhancement of water quality and water resources.
Surface Water Management Plan				

Topic: Air Quality

Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets
National Planning Policy Framework	2012	UK Government	Plans should aim to minimise pollution.	Plans should take into account Air Quality Management Areas and ensure that development is consistent with Air Quality Management Plans.
Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 Core Strategy and Development Management Policies	Adopted 2013	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines strategic planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable.	Policy ST2 aims to concentrate development in accessible locations and should, by making it easier for people to use non-car transport, be conducive to the improvement of air quality.
Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)1 and daughter Directives: 1999/30/EC; 2000/69/EC; 2002/3/EC; 2004/107/EC and Air Quality Regulations	1999-2002	European Commission	<p>Sets European-wide limit values for twelve air pollutants in a series of daughter directives.</p> <p>The list of atmospheric pollutants includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.</p>	<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment; • Make information on ambient air quality available to the public; • Maintain air quality where good and improve it in other cases.
The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007	2007	Secretary of State	Transposes into UK law limit values required by the EU Daughter Directives on Air Quality.	<p>Sets standards (binding limit values) and assessment criteria for air quality as required by the EU Air Quality Directive and Daughter Directives.</p> <p>Limits Values have been set for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter (expressed as PM₁₀), 1,3 butadiene, benzene, carbon monoxide (CO), and lead. In addition aspirational Target Values have been set for ozone (O₃), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd) and nickel (Ni).</p>
The Environment Act 1995	1995	Secretary of State	Local authorities have statutory duties for local air quality management (LAQM). They are required to carry out	Air Quality Management is a key statutory function of local authorities and all sustainability objectives and targets should be made in light of these reviews and assessments.

			regular reviews and assessments of air quality in their area against standards and objectives in the national Air Quality Strategy/Regulations. Where it is found these are unlikely to be met, authorities must designate air quality management areas (AQMAs) and prepare and implement remedial action plans to tackle the problem. Authorities have been required to take account of such guidance in carrying out their duties since February 2003.	
Air Quality and Climate Change: A UK perspective	2007	DEFRA	Recommendations highlighted the need to consider the linkages between climate change and air quality mitigation / improvement measures in policy development and to concentrate on measures that result in benefits for both air quality and climate.	There are no specific objectives or targets of relevance.
National Air Quality Strategy and Amendment for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.	2000 and 2007	DEFRA	The strategy sets objectives for 8 main air pollutants to protect health.	The strategy includes detailed objectives relating to (all of the objectives relate to the protection of human health apart from those marked with a * that also have separate objectives related to the protection of vegetation and ecosystems): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particles - PM10 and PM2.5; • Nitrogen dioxide (*for nitrogen oxides); • Ozone*; • Sulphur dioxide*; • Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; • Benzene; • 1, 3 butadiene; • Carbon monoxide; • Lead.
Action for Sustainability – Regional	2005	NWRA	An action plan for achieving sustainable development in North West.	'Achieving cleaner air' is an objective of the framework. No specific targets set.

Sustainable Development Framework				
Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028	2005	Cumbria Strategic Partnership	The Strategy sets out the spatial planning framework for Cumbria for the next 20 years.	Avoiding a reduction in air quality is a key development principle of the Strategy.
Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Cumbria	2006	Cumbria County Council	The document is used as the basis for testing plans and policies that require SA.	The improvement of local air quality and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is a SA objective.

Topic: Climatic Factors and Flooding

Document name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability objectives and targets
National Planning Policy Framework	2012	UK Government	Planning should support the transition to a low carbon future, take account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage use of renewable resources as well as reuse of existing resources.	The role of planning lies in shaping places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability to impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy. Authorities should adapt strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply; and plan for new development in locations and ways which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions (paras. 93-95).
Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 Core Strategy and Development Management Policies	Adopted 2013	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines strategic planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable.	Policies ENV1 (flood risk) and ENV2 (coastal protection) are key here, with a target that there is no development vulnerable to or likely to exacerbate flood risk; policy DM 11 (sustainable development standards) is also important in promoting development with minimal detrimental impact on climate change.
The Kyoto Protocol	1997	United Nations	Sets legally binding measures to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.	Key objectives are to: <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 period 2008-2012.
Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks	2007	European Commission	The purpose of the Directive is to establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community.	Key articles refer to the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake preliminary flood risk assessment; ▪ Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps; ▪ Prepare flood management plans.
Planning and Energy Act	2008	UK Government	The Act allows local councils in England and Wales to set reasonable requirements in their development plan documents for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A proportion of energy used 	No specific targets or objectives set.

			<p>in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low-carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development; ▪ Development in their area to comply with energy-efficiency standards that exceed the energy requirements of building regulations. 	
The Energy White Paper	2003	DEFRA	<p>This White Paper sets out a framework for action to address the following long-term energy challenges, and helps to manage the risks of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions both within the UK and abroad; ▪ Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
Climate Change Act	2008	UK Government	<p>The climate legislation makes the UK the first country in the world to adopt legally-binding carbon emission targets. Under the Climate Change Act, the government will have to adhere to five year carbon budgets and will be required to provide annual reports on its progress towards meeting the budgets.</p>	<p>Two key aims underpinning the Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; ▪ To demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that we are committed to taking our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year. <p>Key relevant provisions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legally binding targets: Green house gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020,

				<p>against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050; ▪ Further measures to reduce emissions include powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels and powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste.
Future Water - The Government's Water Strategy for England	2008	DEFRA	This strategy sets out the Government's long-term vision for water and the framework for water management in England.	<p>The vision for water policy and management is one where, by 2030, there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced greenhouse gas emissions; ▪ Embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users.
Making Space for Water	2005	DEFRA	Advocates a holistic approach to flooding, addressing all types of flooding together.	No specific objectives or targets.
The UK Climate Change Programme	2006	DEFRA	A suite of new and established measures are predicted to reduce UK carbon emissions to 15 –18% below 1990 levels by 2010. Also promotes anticipatory adaptation.	The document outlines that the national goal is to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050.
Spatial Implications of Climate Change for the North West	2003	NWRA	The report is a scoping study on the implications of climate change on the region.	No relevant targets or objectives.
North West Sustainable Energy Strategy	4NW	2006	Sets out how the region can contribute towards the development of renewable energy and greater take up of energy efficiency.	<p>The key relevant objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving energy efficiency and eliminating energy wastage in all areas of activity across the region; ▪ Accelerating the transition to sustainable forms of energy and achieving regional renewable energy deployment targets; ▪ Setting the region on a course to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 60% by 2050; ▪ Eliminating fuel poverty by ensuring that all householders have access to affordable warmth and decent housing; ▪ Contributing to the region's economy by harnessing business innovation and employment opportunities arising from sustainable energy practices; ▪ Communicating views, experiences and examples from the region to improve national and international policy frameworks.

Rising to the Challenge – A Climate Change Action Plan for England's Northwest (2007-2009).	2006	North West Climate Change Partnership	<p>The Action Plan aims to stimulate and measure the progress of England's Northwest towards a low-carbon economy, preparing it for the challenges of a changing climate and expected future energy demands.</p> <p>The Action Plan is the mechanism through which the North West Sustainable Energy Strategy will be implemented.</p>	<p>The Action Plan establishes a vision for the region to be achieved by 2020 .The Action Plan outlines a number of implementation 'actions' to deliver the vision, such as the promotion of best practice in personal and workplace travel planning to enable individuals and organisations to reduce their reliance on private cars and to make more sustainable travel decisions.</p> <p>The plan sets out 27 key actions and twelve priority actions, which are beyond the scope of this report.</p>
Action for Sustainability – Regional Sustainable Development Framework	2005	NWRA	An action plan for achieving sustainable development in North West.	<p>The adoption of 'an active approach to reducing our contribution to climate change whilst preparing for potential impacts' is a key principle of the framework.</p> <p>'Sustainably produce and manage energy resources' is a key objective of the Framework.</p>
Cumbria Climate Change Strategy 2008 - 2012	Anticipated Spring of 2009	Cumbria Strategic Partnership	-	-
Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Cumbria	2006	Cumbria County Council	The document is used as the basis for testing plans and policies that require SA.	The improvement of local air quality, a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and the improvement of water quality and water resources are key objectives.
Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028	2005	Cumbria Strategic Partnership	The Strategy sets out the spatial planning framework for Cumbria for the next 20 years.	<p>Climate change is an issue the Strategy seeks to address. The Strategy sets out a sequential approach to flood risk and development.</p> <p>No specific targets set.</p>
Cumbria Wind Energy SPD	2007	Cumbria County Council & the Cumbrian local planning authorities	Supports the implementation of renewable energy policies in the Local Development Frameworks and provides consistent guidance for wind energy development across the County.	No specific targets or objectives indicated.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	2007	Copeland Borough Council	This document pulls together all the known information on flooding problems throughout the Borough and considers the	Several areas are at risk of flooding at across the Borough. The risk of flooding posed to properties arises from a number of sources including river and coastal flooding, sewer flooding and localised run-off.

			implications and issues for new development.	<p>The SFRA recommends appropriate land uses within flood affected areas in accordance with PPS25, assesses the potential impacts of climate change and the residual risk of flooding to the District and application of the Exception Test.</p> <p>No specific targets or objectives are set.</p>
The South West Lakes Catchment Flood Management Plan (draft)	2008	Environment Agency	The CFMP takes a strategic look at flood risk within the Borough and suggests opportunities for managing the risk.	The CFMP has concluded that an increase in flood risk is expected within the Borough. This is due in part to an increase in the frequency and severity of flooding, due to climate change and increased urbanisation. It is also a result of an increase in the consequence of flooding, due to an increase in the number of properties affected by flood risk.
Britain's Energy Coast – A Masterplan for West Cumbria	2008	West Lakes Renaissance	The Masterplan outlines how the area's expertise in the nuclear sector can be used as a springboard for the regeneration of the area.	<p>The Masterplan outlines a package of projects that its hoped will establish West Cumbria as Britain's Energy Coast' - a centre of excellence for nuclear and other energy technologies, complemented with high quality local services. Projects range from the establishment of pioneering centres for nuclear skills and enterprise support for businesses to transport improvements and the development of West Cumbria as tourism destination.</p> <p>The details of such projects are beyond the scope of this review.</p>
West Cumbria Spatial Master Plan - Energy, Technology and Nuclear: Working Paper 2	2006 Updated 2007	West Cumbria Strategic Forum	The Paper focuses on energy related issues associated with West Cumbria.	<p>The paper suggests a number of initiatives and recommendations to develop the energy sector within the sub region.</p> <p>The detail of recommendations is beyond the scope of this report.</p>

Topic: Heritage and Landscape

Document name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability objectives and targets
National Planning Policy Framework	2012	UK Government	Plans should have a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. They should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside.	Great weight should be given to conservation of heritage assets and substantial harm or loss should only be permitted where it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits outweighing the harm or loss. Valued landscapes should be protected and enhanced.
Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 Core Strategy and Development Management Policies	Adopted 2013	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines strategic planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable.	Environmental enhancement and protection policies are designed to protect heritage assets and their implementation will be monitored to ensure that significant detrimental effects happen only exceptionally.
The European Landscape Convention	2000	European Commission	Promotes various action at the landscape scale ranging from strict conservation through protection, management and improvement to actual creation.	The objectives of the Convention are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.
The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance	1971	UNESCO	Provides for the protection of waterfowl habitat.	The relevant objectives of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The wise use of wetlands: To stimulate and assist all Contracting Parties to develop, adopt and use the necessary and appropriate instruments and measures to ensure the wise use of all wetlands within their territories; ▪ Wetlands of International Importance: To stimulate and support all Contracting parties in the appropriate implementation of the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance, including the appropriate monitoring and management of listed sites as a contribution to sustainable development.
Malta Convention of Archaeological Heritage	1992	Council of Europe	Development required not to destroy anything of archaeological value.	No relevant objectives or targets.
Granada Convention on	1985	Council of Europe	Working towards common policy for the protection and	No relevant objectives or targets.

Architectural Heritage			enhancement of architectural heritage.	
Rural Strategy	2004	DEFRA	Outlines a new government approach to rural planning.	<p>The Strategy identifies three key priorities for rural policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise 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.
Heritage Protection Review White Paper	2007	DCMS	The paper sets out a vision of a unified and simpler heritage protection system which will have more opportunities for public involvement and community engagement.	<p>The proposals in the document are based on three core objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The need to develop a unified approach to the historic environment; ▪ Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; ▪ Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. <p>No relevant targets.</p>
North West Heritage Counts 2008	2008	English Heritage	Highlights the key developments in region between 2007 and 2008 including information on number of historical assets, planning consents, funding, participation in the heritage sector, heritage at risk and key policy developments.	No relevant targets or objectives.
Action for Sustainability – Regional Sustainable Development Framework	2005	NWRA	An action plan for achieving sustainable development in North West.	<p>Key objectives of the Framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect, enhance and manage the Region's rich diversity of cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets; ▪ Protect and enhance the biodiversity, local character and accessibility of the landscape across the region.
Heritage Counts 2008 – Cumbria data	2008	English Heritage	Highlights the key developments in region between 2007 and 2008 including information on number of historical assets, planning consents, funding, participation in the heritage sector, heritage at risk and key	No relevant targets or objectives.

			policy developments.	
Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Cumbria	2006	Cumbria County Council	The document is used as the basis for testing plans and policies that require SA.	Key SA objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations. To improve the quality of the built environment.
Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028	2005	Cumbria Strategic Partnership	The Strategy sets out the spatial planning framework for Cumbria for the next 20 years.	A key development principle of the Strategy is to “avoid the loss of or damage to, and wherever possible enhance important or distinctive conservation features including landscapes, buildings, archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens and visually important public and private open spaces.” No specific targets set.
Cumbria Landscape Strategy	1997	Cumbria County Council	The strategy sets out a broad vision and set of aims for the future of Cumbria’s landscape. It sets out landscape guidance for each landscape type and sub type. The strategy is currently being reviewed and will be incorporated into Cumbria’s Strategic Landscape Guidance. This is being developed in partnership with all the Cumbrian local planning authorities.	The key objective is to ensure the continued protection of Cumbria’ s diverse and distinctive landscape. No specific targets set.
Cumbria Landscape Character Assessment and Guidance	2011	Cumbria County Council	Supports policy-making based on sound landscape character information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Protect landscapes which are valued so that their significant characteristics are conserved. Manage landscapes so that changes are sustainable. Plan with a string forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create new landscapes.
Cultural Strategy for Cumbria	2006	Cumbria County Council	Cumbria’s Cultural Strategy acknowledges the county’s main cultural achievements and promotes aims for developing and supporting culture into the future.	The three main aims are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make Cumbria more prosperous by developing the cultural and creative infrastructure of Cumbria; Enhance the quality of life for individuals and the community of Cumbria; Celebrate our local culture and our status as a tourism destination.

Cumbria Rural Regeneration - "Next Steps"	2002	Rural Regeneration Cumbria	To enable the rebuilding and development of a dynamic rural economy for Cumbria, which is financially, socially and environmentally sustainable.	Relevant objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renew & Strengthen Sustainable Recreation and Tourism. ▪ Sustaining the Rural Environment.
Copeland Conservation Area Reviews	Anticipated late 2008	Copeland Borough Council	Consultants are undertaking an appraisal of the Whitehaven Town Centre Conservation Area and will prepare a management plan and design guidance, alongside a Stage One application to the Heritage Lottery Fund for a Townscape Heritage Initiative Programme for the town centre. This will feed into both the Core Strategy and town centre and harbour SPD.	-

Topic: Community Health and Equality, Leisure and Education

Document name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability objectives and targets
National Planning Policy Framework	2012	UK Government	Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient services and facilities to meet needs.	Plans should be positive about provision and use of shared space, community facilities, guarding against their unnecessary loss. New school provision should be actively supported. There should be policy safeguards against loss of open space, playing fields, other recreational facilities and rights of way.
Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 Core Strategy and Development Management Policies	Adopted 2013	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines strategic planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable.	The impact and sustainability of development will be monitored against policy SS4 which promotes the support of the vitality of settlements where community facilities are located.
Copeland Partnership Plan (Community Strategy)	2011	Copeland Partnership	Copeland to: Be stronger, more diverse and well-connected economy. Protect and enhance its environment. Be home to a strong and healthy community. Be globally recognised as a nuclear and related technology cluster.	General objective of better access to services.
European Sustainable Development Strategy	2006	European Commission	This is a rolling programme which sets out how the EU will effectively live up to its longstanding commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.	The strategy sets objectives and actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010. The priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change and clean energy; ▪ Sustainable transport; ▪ Sustainable consumption and production; ▪ Conservation and management of natural resources ▪ Public Health; ▪ Social inclusion, demography and migration; ▪ Global poverty and sustainable development challenges.
European Health Strategy	2007	European Commission	The Strategy aims to provide, for the first time, an overarching	The document acknowledges that health policy at the community level should foster good health, protect citizens from threats and support sustainability. To meet these challenges the strategy

'Together for Health: A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013'			strategic framework spanning core issues in health as well as health in all policies and global health issues.	<p>identifies three objectives as key areas for the future years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 1 – Fostering good health in an ageing Europe; ▪ Objective 2 – Protecting citizens from health threats; ▪ Objective 3 – Supporting dynamic health systems and new technologies. <p>No relevant targets.</p>
The Future Role of the Third Sector in Social and Economic Regeneration	2006	HM Treasury	Considers the role of the third sector (voluntary, non-profit and community organisations) in building stronger and connected communities.	No relevant targets or objectives.
Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity	2005	ODPM	Promotes prosperity for all, with objectives for promoting good governance, empowering communities and tackling disadvantage.	No relevant targets or objectives.
ODPM Circular 01/2006 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites	2006	ODPM	Provides comprehensive guidance on planning for Gypsies & Travellers including meeting education, health and location needs.	No specific targets set.
Opportunity Age – preparing for our ageing society	2005	DWP	The strategy is prompted in part by the completion of many of the activities outlined in Opportunity Age, and also by the growing awareness of the need for all parts of society to adapt to the challenges and opportunities posed by Britain's ageing society.	<p>Four areas are identified where changes will make the most difference to meeting the challenges of an ageing society:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating an age friendly society 2. Preparing for later life 3. Living well in later life 4. Providing stronger protection and support
'Don't Stop Me Now' – Preparing for an ageing population	2008	Audit Commission	The report identifies a series of trends in relation to the ageing population in Britain.	<p>The report identifies a series of trends in relation to the ageing population of Britain –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ England's population is ageing ▪ Most Councils should do more to create an environment in which people thrive as they age ▪ All councils should work with older people to age-proof mainstream services ▪ Councils should target services to tackle social isolation and support independent living

Health in Cumbria	2009	NHS Cumbria	An annual report prepared on the health of people living in Cumbria	No objectives set
Action for Sustainability – Regional Sustainable Development Framework	2005	NWRA	An action plan for achieving sustainable development in North West.	Key objectives of the Framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce poverty and build social and economic inclusion; Value diversity, promote equity, and improve equality of opportunity for all; Healthy communities where people enjoy life, work and leisure and take care of themselves and others.
North West Regional Housing Study	2005	NWRHB	The overall vision within the North West Regional Housing Strategy 2005 is of "a region working together to deliver a housing offer that will promote and sustain maximum economic growth, ensuring all residents can access a choice of good quality housing in successful, secure and sustainable communities."	Key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering urban renaissance through Pathfinders and other schemes; Providing affordable homes to maintain balanced communities; Delivering decent homes in thriving neighbourhoods; Meeting the needs of communities and providing support for those who need it.
The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004-2008	2004	Sport England/ NWDA	To increase participation in sport and physical activity and to widen access and reduce inequality in participation amongst priority groups.	Key objectives and targets are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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).
Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Cumbria	2006	Cumbria County Council	The document is used as the basis for testing plans and policies that require SA.	Key relevant SA objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the level of participation in democratic processes; To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces; To provide everyone with a decent home; To improve the level of skills, education and training. To improve the health and sense of well-being of people; To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense local history. To improve access to jobs.
Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to	2005	Cumbria Strategic Partnership	The Strategy sets out the spatial planning framework for Cumbria for the next 20 years.	The Strategy encourages development that secures balanced and sustainable urban and rural communities so that there is:

2028				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A flourishing, and diverse economy; ▪ Access to a range of good quality housing that meets the needs of the community including those taking up employment; ▪ A full range of appropriate and accessible services; ▪ Safe and healthy places to live. <p>No specific targets set.</p>
Cumbria Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment	2008	Cumbrian Local Authorities	Provides the evidence needed to develop and implement strategies to respond to the accommodation needs of the Gypsy and Traveller communities living in Cumbria.	<p>The Assessment provides a number of recommendations for local authorities within the county.</p> <p>No specific targets set.</p>
Cumbria Housing Strategy 2006-2011	2006	Cumbria Sub-Regional Housing Group	There are three housing market assessments across Copeland. These are Millom, West Lakes and Whitehaven (including Cleator Moor and Frizington). The strategy is supported by 20 individual area based housing market assessments.	No specific targets set.
Cumbria Economic Plan	2007	Cumbria Vision	Vision for the Cumbrian economy.	<p>The Plan sets out a number of relevant strategic objectives in relation to the education and skills, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significant expansion in the range of Higher Education opportunities, delivered by the University of Cumbria and the four Cumbrian FE Colleges, that overcomes geographical barriers through development of the Cumbria Higher Learning network; ▪ Maximising the benefits of The Nuclear Skills Programme for West Cumbria to support the development of Britain's Energy Coast; ▪ Increasing levels of Knowledge Transfer, Research and Development; ▪ Development of a fully integrated Skills Strategy, to ensure opportunities for progression for all sectors of the workforce ▪ Delivery of the national 14-19 Agenda in Cumbria. ▪ Improve FE expertise in construction, marketing, ICT, leadership and management.
Copeland Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013	2008	Copeland Borough Council	The strategy provides a review of homelessness in Copeland, key statistics and a delivery plan to tackle homelessness.	<p>The strategy provides a delivery plan to tackle homelessness. Objectives of the delivery plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preventing Homelessness; ▪ Improve Performance monitoring; ▪ Increase access to housing; ▪ Tackle the wider causes of homelessness.

Topic: Local Economy and Employment including Tourism

Document name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability objectives and targets
National Planning Policy Framework	2012	UK Government	Plans should proactively drive and support sustainable economic development, respond to market signals and set out a clear strategy for allocating enough land.	Planning policies should recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including poor environment and lack of infrastructure, services or housing. They should set out a strategy encouraging sustainable economic growth, identify strategic sites for inward investment, and plan positively for the promotion of clusters of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries, and identify priority areas for regeneration. (para.21).
Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 Core Strategy and Development Management Policies	Adopted 2013	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines strategic planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable.	Economic Opportunity and Regeneration policies encourage a range of development that will support the nuclear sector and tourism, whilst additionally encouraging inward investment and a better skilled workforce. No specific targets other than the locational requirement of Policy ST2.
Copeland Partnership Plan (Community Strategy)	2011	Copeland Partnership	Copeland to: Be stronger, more diverse and well-connected economy. Protect and enhance it environment. Be home to a strong and healthy community. Be globally recognised as a nuclear and related technology cluster.	More diversity in the local economy to create a wider range of jobs for residents..
Action for Sustainability – Regional Sustainable Development Framework	2005	NWRA	An action plan for achieving sustainable development in North West.	Key objectives of the Framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capitalise on scientific innovation; ▪ Link needs and opportunities; ▪ Develop a productive and competitive economy.
Strategy for Tourism in England's North West 2003-2010	2007	NWDA	There is a growing importance being attached to the role of local authorities in place-shaping.	Three strategic aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced communication with the region's visitors; ▪ Higher levels of productivity and performance from the businesses operating in the visitor economy;

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved products and higher quality experiences for all of the visitors to the region.
Lake District Economic Futures, Policy Statement	2005	NWRA	Aims to achieve a sustainable balance between economic prosperity, social well-being, tourism and the countryside.	<p>Key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Cumbria	2006	Cumbria County Council	The document is used as the basis for testing plans and policies that require SA.	<p>Key relevant SA objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to jobs; To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities; To diversify and strengthen the local economy.
Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028	2005	Cumbria Strategic Partnership	The Strategy sets out the spatial planning framework for Cumbria for the next 20 years.	The overall aim of the Strategy is to set out a sustainable path to securing economic growth, social progress protection and enhancement in Cumbria over the next 20 years.
Cultural Strategy for Cumbria	2006	Cumbria County Council	Cumbria's Cultural Strategy acknowledges the county's main cultural achievements and promotes aims for developing and supporting culture into the future.	<p>The three main aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make Cumbria more prosperous by developing the cultural and creative infrastructure of Cumbria; Enhance the quality of life for individuals and the community of Cumbria; Celebrate our local culture and our status as a tourism destination.
Cumbria Rural Regeneration - "Next Steps"	2002	Rural Regeneration Cumbria	To enable the rebuilding and development of a dynamic rural economy for Cumbria, which is financially, socially and environmentally sustainable.	<p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renew & Strengthen Sustainable Recreation and Tourism; Sustaining the Rural Environment.
Britain's Energy Coast – A Masterplan for West Cumbria	2008	West Lakes Renaissance	The Masterplan outlines how the area's expertise in the nuclear sector can be used as a springboard for the regeneration of the area.	<p>The Masterplan outlines a package of projects that its hoped will establish West Cumbria as Britain's Energy Coast' - a centre of excellence for nuclear and other energy technologies, complemented with high quality local services.</p> <p>Projects range from the establishment of pioneering centres for nuclear skills and enterprise support for businesses to transport improvements and the development of West Cumbria as tourism destination.</p> <p>The details of such projects are beyond the scope of this review.</p>

Topic: Transport

Document name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability objectives and targets
National Planning Policy Framework	2012	UK Government	Patterns of growth should be actively managed to make fullest use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable.	Transport policies should facilitate sustainable development and wider health and sustainability objectives (para. 29). Local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure to support sustainable development (para. 31). Development that generate significant movement should be located where the need to travel can be minimised (para. 34)
Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 Core Strategy and Development Management Policies	Adopted 2013	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines strategic planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable.	Policy ST2 is designed to ensure that the maximum proportion of development is in accessible locations.
Copeland Partnership Plan (Community Strategy)	2011	Copeland Partnership	Copeland to: Be stronger, more diverse and well-connected economy. Protect and enhance it environment. Be home to a strong and healthy community. Be globally recognised as a nuclear and related technology cluster.	Improved connections linking people to jobs, healthcare, schools and local services.
European transport policy for 2010 : time to decide	2001	European Union	Aims to strike a balance between economic development and the quality and safety demands made by society in order to develop a modern, sustainable transport system for 2010.	No specific targets
Local Transport Act	2008	UK Government	Makes further provision in relation to local transport authorities, the provision and	No specific targets

			regulation of road transport services and the subsidising of passenger transport services.	
Transport White Paper: The Future of Transport – A Network for 2030	2004	Department for Transport	Sets out factors that will shape transport in the UK over the next thirty years. Also sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, while minimizing the negative impact on people and the environment.	The document indicates a number of Public Service Agreement objectives. Those of relevance include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment and move below 1990 levels by 2010, through measures including energy efficiency and renewables; Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1,3 butadiene.
UK Carbon Reduction Potential from Technologies in the Transport Sector	2006	Department for Transport and Energy Review Team	Explores a range of technologies with the potential to reduce carbon emissions from transportation.	No relevant objectives or targets set.
National Cycling Strategy and Review	1996, reviewed 2005	Department for Transport	The National Cycling Strategy aims to increase the use of bicycles for all types of journey. The Review focuses on the mechanisms established for the delivery of cycling and the effect these have had on increasing cycling.	No specific targets
Action for Sustainability – Regional Sustainable Development Framework	2005	NWRA	An action plan for achieving sustainable development in North West.	A key objective of the framework is to reduce the need to travel and allow access for all to places, goods and services.
North West Freight Strategy	2004	North West Freight Advisory Group	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 relevant objectives or targets set.

Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2006-2011	2006	Cumbria County Council	Sets out strategic policies for transport and measures that will be needed over the five year time span of the Plan to tackle the transport priorities for the county.	Key objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To develop transport infrastructure to support improvements to the Cumbrian economy; ▪ To improve accessibility to jobs, education and training, health and other key services; ▪ To reduce the high level of road casualties ▪ To maintain to a high standard the extensive road network.
Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Cumbria	2006	Cumbria County Council	The document is used as the basis for testing plans and policies that require SA.	Key relevant SA objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces; ▪ To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028	2005	Cumbria Strategic Partnership	The Strategy sets out the spatial planning framework for Cumbria for the next 20 years.	The overall aim of the Strategy is to set out a sustainable path to securing economic growth, social progress protection and enhancement in Cumbria over the next 20 years. Developing good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services is a key objective of the plan.

Topic: Housing

Document name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability objectives and targets
National Planning Policy Framework	2012	UK Government	Plans should provide sufficient land for development, taking account of viability, needs and affordability.	The Plan should meet the objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing over the plan period (para. 47). Housing applications should be considered in the light of the presumption in favour of sustainable development (para. 49). Plans should seek a mix of housing based on identified needs and future demographic trends (para. 50). Housing in rural areas should reflect local needs (para.55).
Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 Core Strategy and Development Management Policies	Adopted 2013	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines strategic planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable.	Sustainable settlements policies set out requirements to be met in order to give the Borough a housing supply which meets local needs as well as providing an attractive range of housing for incomers.
Copeland Partnership Plan (Community Strategy)	2011	Copeland Partnership	Copeland to: Be stronger, more diverse and well-connected economy. Protect and enhance its environment. Be home to a strong and healthy community. Be globally recognised as a nuclear and related technology cluster.	Better quality and affordability in housing stock.
Action for Sustainability – Regional Sustainable Development Framework	2005	NWRA	An action plan for achieving sustainable development in North West.	Key objectives of the Framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce poverty and build social and economic inclusion; ▪ Value diversity, promote equity, and improve equality of opportunity for all; ▪ Healthy communities where people enjoy life, work and leisure and take care of themselves and others.
North West Regional Housing Study	2005	NWRHB	The overall vision within the North West Regional Housing Strategy 2005 is of "a region working together to deliver a housing offer that will promote and sustain maximum economic	Key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delivering urban renaissance through Pathfinders and other schemes; ▪ Providing affordable homes to maintain balanced communities; ▪ Delivering decent homes in thriving neighbourhoods; ▪ Meeting the needs of communities and providing support for those who need it.

			growth, ensuring all residents can access a choice of good quality housing in successful, secure and sustainable communities.”	
Release of Housing & Economic Growth in the North West study	2008	NWRHB	Explores the relationship between housing and economic growth in the North West.	<p>The review concludes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing follows the economy. ▪ Policy choices on housing may not have significant economic impacts at the margin; ▪ Policy should seek to continually improve the housing stock. <p>No relevant targets or objectives.</p>
Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Cumbria	2006	Cumbria County Council	The document is used as the basis for testing plans and policies that require SA.	<p>Key relevant SA objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces; ▪ To provide everyone with a decent home; ▪ To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense local history.
Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028	2005	Cumbria Strategic Partnership	The Strategy sets out the spatial planning framework for Cumbria for the next 20 years.	<p>The Strategy encourages development that secures balanced and sustainable urban and rural communities so that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to a range of good quality housing that meets the needs of the community including those taking up employment; ▪ A full range of appropriate and accessible services; ▪ Safe and healthy places to live. <p>No specific targets set.</p>
Cumbria Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment	2008	Cumbrian Local Authorities	Provides the evidence needed to develop and implement strategies to respond to the accommodation needs of the Gypsy and Traveller communities living in Cumbria.	<p>The Assessment provides a number of recommendations for local authorities within the county. Indicates that Copeland is likely to require 1 Gypsies and Traveller accommodation needs (pitches and plots) between 2007-2012.</p> <p>No specific targets set.</p>
Cumbria Housing Strategy 2006-2011	2006	Cumbria Sub-Regional Housing Group	There are three housing market assessments across Copeland. These are Millom, West Lakes and Whitehaven (including Cleator Moor and Frizington). The strategy is supported by 20 individual area based housing market assessments.	No specific targets set.

Copeland Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013	2008	Copeland Borough Council	The strategy provides a review of homelessness in Copeland, key statistics and a delivery plan to tackle homelessness.	<p>The strategy provides a delivery plan to tackle homelessness. Objectives of the delivery plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preventing Homelessness; ▪ Improve Performance monitoring; ▪ Increase access to housing; ▪ Tackle the wider causes of homelessness.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	2013	Copeland Borough Council (based on joint evidence base and methodology with Allerdale Borough Council)	An assessment of development capacity for housing.	Although the SHLAA focuses primarily on development practicability and viability, the assessment criteria include several which relate to sustainability, including accessibility, location with regard to settlements and services, drainage and water supply, flood risk, and natural and built heritage constraints.

