



Copeland Borough Council

Local Development Framework: Sustainability Appraisal

Scoping Report: Final Draft

September 2009



Revision Schedule

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report September 2009

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report

- 1.1.1 Scott Wilson has been commissioned by Copeland Borough Council to prepare a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework, incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for assessing the Local Development Documents (LDDs) making up their Local Development Framework (LDF).
- 1.1.2 This report sets out the scope of information to be considered in the appraisal of the LDDs including the context and evidence base and proposals for the framework for the assessment of the planning alternatives. This report has been subject to public consultation (see Section 1.6).

1.2 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.2.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (PCPA) 2004¹ requires an assessment of the sustainability of LDDs. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004² sets out the statutory requirement for local authorities to carry out an SEA of planning and land use documents. The regulations transpose the requirements of the SEA Directive³.
- 1.2.2 The Government's preferred approach is to combine SEA and SA into one unified process that considers economic and social, as well as environmental effects. To this end, in November 2005, the Government published guidance⁴ on undertaking SA of LDFs that incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive ('the Guidance'). The combined SA / SEA process is referred to in this document as Sustainability Appraisal (SA).
- 1.2.3 The Guidance advocates a five-stage approach to undertaking SA (Figure 1.1). Stage A involves gathering an evidence base and defining SA Objectives. The findings of this stage are documented in a Scoping Report. The appraisal is conducted at Stage B and outcome recorded in the Publication Draft SA Report during Stage C. Following statutory consultation (Stage D) the SA Report may require updating to reflect changes

¹ Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004): Available at http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2004/pdf/ukpga_20040005_en.pdf accessed 04/12/2008

² The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004: Available at: <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2004/20041633.htm#1>

³ Directive 2001/42/EC On The Assessment Of The Effects Of Certain Plans And Programmes On The Environment: Available at http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/Environment/Miscellaneous/FileDownload_1805_en.pdf accessed 04/12/2008

⁴ ODPM (2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, London

made in response to representations. Stage E concerns ongoing monitoring of significant effects.

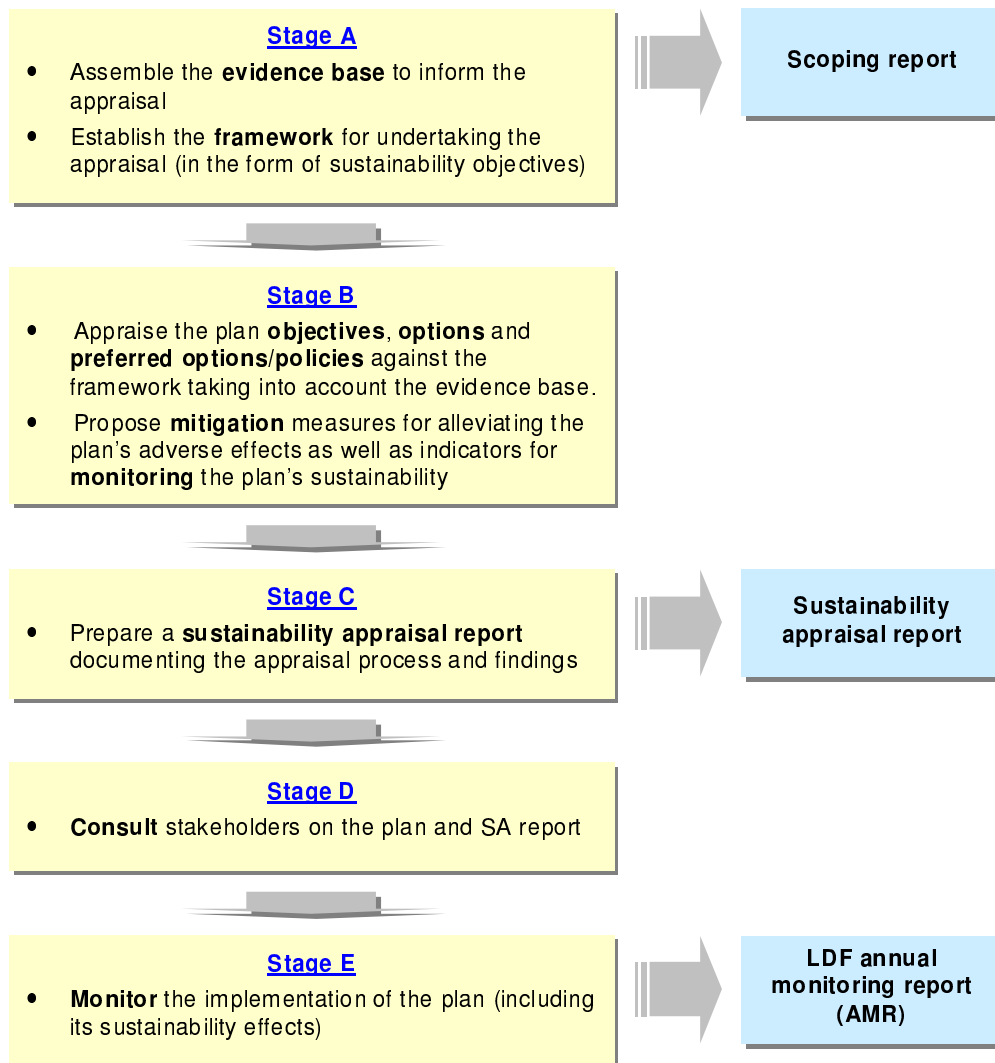


Figure 1.1: The 5 Stage SA Process and key outputs

1.2.4 Sustainability Appraisal provides a decision aiding process that assists in the development of the plan or programme under development. Government guidance on local spatial planning states that “*The Sustainability Appraisal should perform a key role in providing a sound evidence base for the plan and form an integrated part of the plan preparation process. Sustainability Assessment should inform the evaluation of alternatives. Sustainability Assessment should provide a powerful means of proving to*

decision makers, and the public, that the plan is the most appropriate given reasonable alternatives⁵.

- 1.2.5 The SA should seek to be an integrated, effective and purposeful tool to assist in the production of LDF documents for the Copeland LDF. Guidance on SA illustrates the opportunities for integration of the SA and the preparation of a Development Plan Document (Figure 1.2).

⁵ Communities and Local Government (2008) Planning Policy Statement 12: creating strong safe and prosperous communities through Local Spatial Planning London:TSO

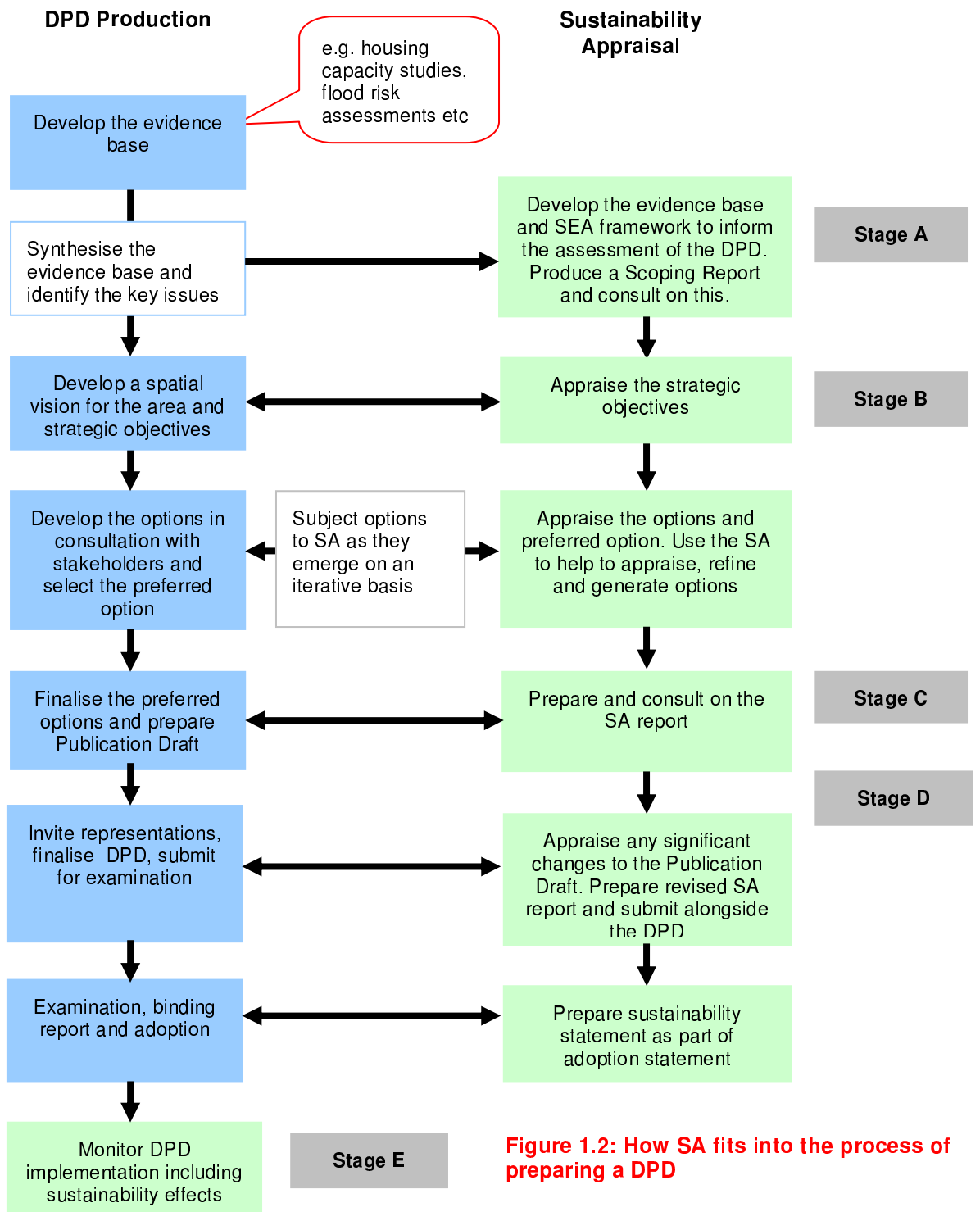


Figure 1.2: How SA fits into the process of preparing a DPD

- 1.2.6 The Sustainability Appraisal must comply with the SEA regulations⁶ which set out the procedures that must be followed. In particular, the SEA Regulations require the preparation of an ‘Environmental Report’ on the implications of the plan or programme in question and consultation on the scope and level of detail of the assessment. This Scoping Report is intended to facilitate this statutory consultation.
- 1.2.7 The SEA Directive and Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations set out a statutory process that must be followed and in order to ensure compliance, checklists are used. The SEA Requirement Checklist (Table 1.1) illustrates where in this report requirements relating to the first stage of the process have been satisfied.

Table 1.1: Copeland LDF Local Development Document

Environmental Report Requirements	Section of this Report
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Appendix 1 Chapters 2 to 11 and Chapter 14
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Chapters 2 to 12
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Chapters 2 to 12
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive);	Chapter 2
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at 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;	Appendix 1 and Chapters 2 to 11
(f) the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;	To follow in the SA Report

⁶ The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004: Available at: <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2004/20041633.htm> accessed 4/12/2008

Environmental Report Requirements	Section of this Report
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	To follow in the SA Report
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	To follow in the SA Report
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	To follow in the SA Report
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	To follow in the SA Report

1.3 The Copeland Context

- 1.3.1 The Borough of Copeland is in the Western Lake District area of the county of Cumbria, the most north-western county in England. The Borough is home to 70,400 people⁷ and covers an area of 284 square miles, two thirds of which lie in the Lake District National Park. The Borough consists of four towns, Whitehaven, Cleator Moor and Egremont in the north, and Millom, in the south of the Borough. The Georgian town of Whitehaven is the largest settlement in the Borough and is home to a population of 25,500 people. Borough. There are a number of smaller settlements providing housing, shops and local services, including Cleator, Frizington, Bigrigg and Drigg. Outside the four main towns the Borough is predominantly rural in character.
- 1.3.2 The Borough contains England's highest mountain and its deepest lake, and includes 80 kilometres of coastline, which at St Bees Head incorporates the only section of Heritage Coast in North West England.
- 1.3.3 Copeland Borough Council is the Local Planning Authority for the area of Copeland outside of the Lake District National Park.

⁷ Mid Year Population Estimates 2007 Cumbria and Districts (2008). Available at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106>

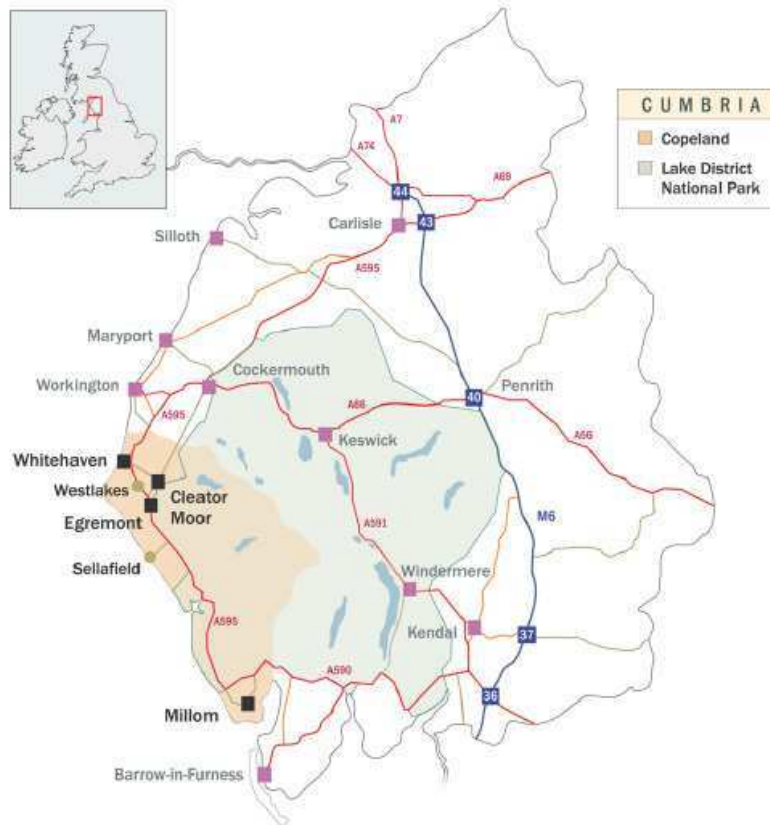


Figure 1.3: The location of Copeland in the UK and in Cumbria (Source: Copeland Borough Council Website⁸)

1.3.4 In common with many other areas of the country, Copeland has experienced structural change in industry over the last 30 years. There have been job losses in mining, engineering, manufacturing, chemicals and more recently the nuclear sector. The Borough is home to Sellafield, the largest nuclear reprocessing site in Europe. Over the past 40–50 years the site has provided the majority of opportunities in the Borough for local people to train and gain qualifications and has stimulated the development of new businesses in related fields. The Sellafield site contains more than 1,000 facilities all performing a wide range of tasks related to decommissioning the UK's nuclear legacy and fuel recycling, manufacture and waste management. Complete decommissioning of the Sellafield site could take more than 50 years, however effects are likely to be felt much sooner, with jobs expected to reduce from 10,500 to 4,000 by 2018. Decommissioning of the site will have major repercussions for the Borough.

⁸ Available at: <http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/main.asp?page=3246>

1.3.5 The combined effect of such issues is seen in the long period of population decline experienced in the Borough over the last 50 years. Despite generally high birth rates, equally high death rates and out migration resulted in an overall loss of 5.7% between 1961 and 2001, much of which was concentrated among the younger age groups. However the Borough is slowly moving towards a more stable population, with the population increasing by 1.6% during 2001-2008⁹.

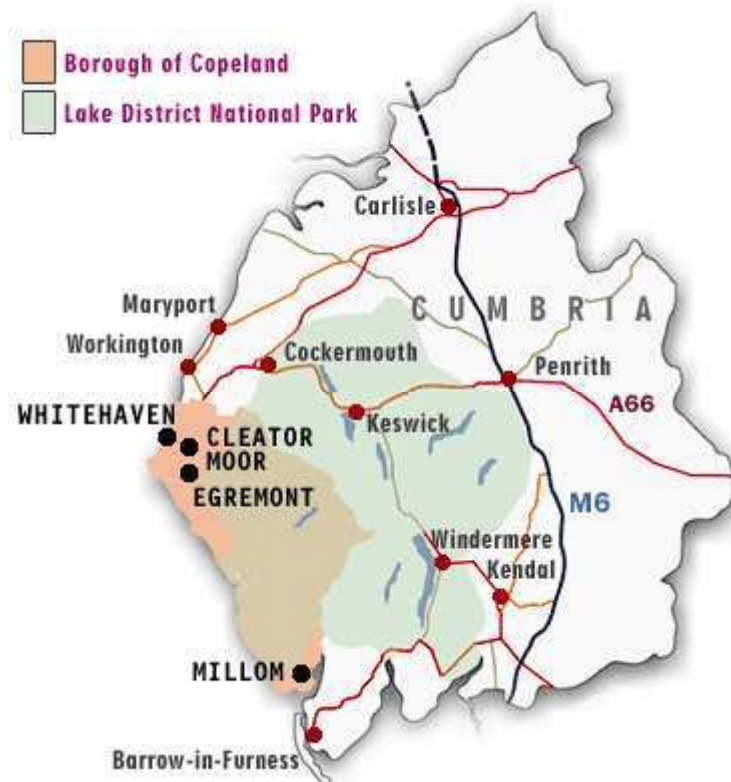


Figure 1.4: The Borough of Copeland (Source: Copeland Borough Council Website¹⁰)

1.4 The Copeland LDF

1.4.1 The Local Development Framework (LDF) for Copeland will replace the current Copeland Local Plan 2001- 2016, which was adopted in 2006. It will comprise a number of Local Development Documents (LDDs) along with a Local Development Scheme (LDS), a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and a number of Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR). LDDs set out the spatial strategy, policies and proposals for an area. There are three types of LDDs:

⁹ Cumbria Intelligence Observatory: www.cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/536/673/1756/39687164241

¹⁰ Available at <http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/main.asp?page=3246>

- Development Plan Documents (DPDs): These set out the main strategy, policies and proposals;
- Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs): These contain more detailed guidance on a policy or proposal within a DPD; and
- Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): This sets out how the community will be consulted on the preparation of LDDs and planning, listed building and conservation area applications.

1.4.2 The components of the Copeland LDF are outlined in Table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2: Copeland LDF Local Development Document

Type of Document	Section of this Report
LDS	Local Development Scheme
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
DPD	Core Strategy
	Site Allocations
	Development Management
SPD	Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside
	Section 106/ Planning Obligations
	Wind Energy (adopted)
	Pow Beck Valley Development Brief (adopted)

1.4.3 Details of the production programme for these documents can be found in the Local Development Scheme on the Council's website at the following address: <http://www.copeland.gov.uk/ms/www/local-plan/local-development-framework.htm>

1.4.4 The Scoping Report is the first step in undertaking a SA for the DPDs. The Scoping Report sets out the baseline information that has been collected so far, as well as objectives and indicators for the SA framework that will be used for assessing all documents in the LDF. Amended and updated versions of the Scoping Report will be required when information becomes available or the focus of future DPDs is not adequately covered.

1.4.5 Copeland Borough Council appointed Planning Consultants (Scott Wilson) in November 2008 to prepare the SA/SEA Scoping Report of the LDF.

1.5 The Scoping Report

1.5.1 The SEA Regulations require the assessment of the likely significant environmental effects on issues such as:

- Air
- Water
- Soil
- Biodiversity (including flora and fauna)
- Population
- Human health
- Climate
- Material assets
- Cultural heritage (including archaeology)
- Landscape
- And the interrelationship between the above factors

1.5.2 This Scoping Report collects and presents data on the above topics and also includes the SEA regulations requirement to consider the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme¹¹.

1.5.3 The SA process extends the assessment process to include likely significant social and economic effects. This Scoping Report presents the following topic chapters.

- Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora
- Land Resources
- Water Quality and Resources
- Air Quality
- Climatic Factors and Flooding
- Heritage and Landscape
- Community Health and Equality, Leisure and Education
- Local economy and employment, including tourism
- Transportation

¹¹ Schedule 2 part 2

- Housing

1.5.4 In this Scoping Report each Chapter is structured as follows (The SA/SEA stages included in the Guidance are indicated in brackets):

- Introduction
- Context Review (Stage A1)
- The Current Baseline (Stage A2)
- Likely Future Baseline (Stage A2)
- Sustainability Issues (Stage A3)

1.5.5 In addition and in order to assist the development of spatial options for the development of the Local Development Documents we have also included Locality Area Profiles that set out information relevant at the local level, which may not be apparent from a borough-wide assessment.

1.5.6 We have addressed overarching sustainability issues (Stage A3) in a separate chapter and propose the assessment framework (Stage A4) in Chapter 15.

1.6 Consultation

1.6.1 This report was sent to the three Statutory Consultation bodies: Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency. The report was issued for formal consultation for a period of six weeks. Following the consultation period, changes were made to this document in response to comments received. The comments received and responses to those comments are included in Appendix 3.

1.6.2 The Scoping Report also went out for public consultation alongside the Issues and Options Consultation Report in May 2009, for a period of at least six weeks, to invite members of the public to make comment. The comments received and responses to those comments are also included in Appendix 3.

1.6.3 Please note that the Scoping Report is considered to be a living document, in that it will be regularly updated as new evidence becomes available.

2 Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following section provides baseline information on the current state of the environment in regards to Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, summarising the environmental issues, and where it is possible identifying the likely future evolution of the environment without the implementation of the plan¹². The latter is based on identified trends and accepted future change.
- 2.1.2 Biodiversity is the variety of life on earth at all levels, from genes to worldwide populations of the same species; from communities of species sharing the same small area of habitat to worldwide ecosystems.
- 2.1.3 Biodiversity is a key component to support life on the planet and plays a vital role in adaptation to a rapidly changing environment. It is essential to maintain clean water, fertile soil and clean air, thereby providing the basis for existence and indirect economic and social benefits.
- 2.1.4 The main threats to both local and global biodiversity are associated with human activities causing habitat loss/damage, loss of biodiversity, loss of protected species, disturbance to and pollution of ecosystems, risk to unprotected habitats and the impact of climate change. Many species-populations are being reduced and fragmented below viable sizes. Conserving biodiversity is a global, long-term challenge and requires global, long-term solutions that start at the local level. The neglect of habitats can also have a detrimental impact on their ecological value.

2.2 Context Review

- 2.2.1 The key messages from the context review are:

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
The key message 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 Ramsar sites.	The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) 1992 Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)

¹² Annex 1 (c) of Directive 2001/42/EC states that the environmental report must include “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme”

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
<p>The PPS sets out the Government's objectives as set out in Working with the Grain of Nature: a biodiversity strategy for England. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote sustainable development; ▪ To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology; ▪ To contribute to an urban renaissance; and ▪ To contribute to rural renewal. 	<p>PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC Act) 2006</p>
<p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open and protect countryside, agricultural and forestry land; ▪ To secure nature conservation interests. 	<p>PPG 2 Green Belts</p>
<p>Development Plans should include policies on protected coasts, recreation, tourism, coastal development and coastal defences.</p> <p>The key issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation of the natural environment; ▪ Development that requires a coastal location; ▪ Developed coast and despoiled coasts. 	<p>PPG20 Coastal Planning 1992</p>
<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>Action for Sustainability – Regional Sustainable Development Framework</p>
<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify, protect, maintain and enhance natural features that contribute to the character of landscapes and places within the North West; ▪ Plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should secure a 'step-change' increase in the region's biodiversity resources by contributing to the delivery of national, regional and local biodiversity objectives and targets for maintaining extent, achieving condition, restoring and expanding habitats and species populations; 	<p>The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 2008</p>
<p>The new targets focus on 4 key areas for each habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintaining Extent ▪ Achieving Condition ▪ Restoration ▪ Expansion 	<p>North West Regional Habitat Targets 2008</p>

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure nature conservation and environmental legislation achieves effective protection and management of Cumbria's biodiversity; Seek to achieve sustainable uses of Cumbria's land and waters in ways which conserve and, where possible, restore and enhance biodiversity; and 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. 	Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan
<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance Biodiversity; Protect and enhance landscapes and townscape; Encourage sustainable economic growth and development. 	Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016

2.3 The Current Baseline

2.3.1 The Borough of Copeland has a rich and diverse pattern of habitats and species that form some of the country's most valued landscapes. The Borough contains several designated areas that contribute to the 'Natura 2000' network of habitat of European importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites. Figure 2.1 illustrates the location of SPA, SAC and Ramsar sites within Copeland and within a 20 kilometre radius of the borough. Table 2.1 below provides details of the Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites within the Borough.

Table 2.1: Natura 2000 network and Ramsar sites in Copeland

Site	Designation	Habitat and Key species
Duddon Mosses	SAC	Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens
Lake District High Fells	SAC	Inland water bodies (standing and running water), Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens. Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana. Dry grassland. Steppes. Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland. Alpine and sub-alpine grassland. Broad-leaved deciduous woodland. Inland rocks. Screes. Sands. Permanent snow and ice
Drigg Coast	SAC	Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins), Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes, Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair, Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets
Wast Water	SAC	Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) Dry grassland. Steppes

Site	Designation	Habitat and Key species
Morecambe Bay	SAC	Estuaries. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. Large shallow inlets and bays. Perennial vegetation of stony banks. Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand. Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>). Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'). Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'). Humid dune slacks. Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time. Coastal lagoons. Reefs.
River Ehen	SAC	Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) Broad-leaved deciduous woodland. Coniferous woodland
Duddon Estuary	SPA/Ramsar	Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins), Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes, Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair. Supports over 31,505 waterfowl.

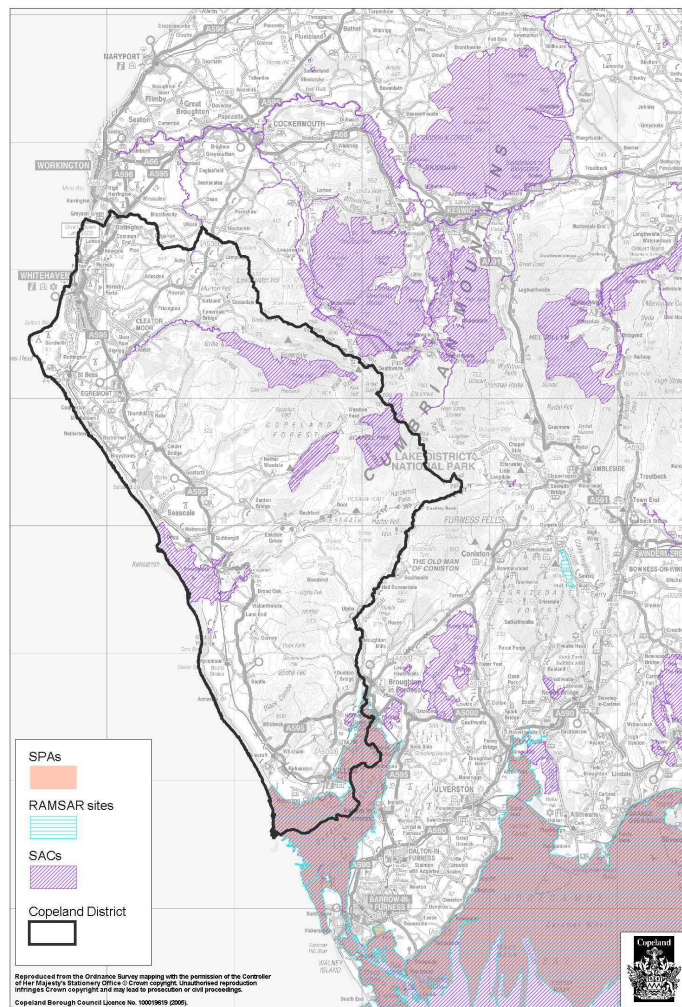


Figure 2.1: SPA, SAC and Ramsar sites in Copeland Borough

2.3.2 A large part of the Borough is designated as the Lake District National Park (see Figure 3.1). The National Park contains many designated sites, amongst these are several Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) sites including England's deepest lake Wast Water (79m) and the England's highest mountain Scarfell Pike (978 m). Figure 2.1 below shows the location of SSSI's within the Borough and the Environmentally Sensitive Area ESA that covers a large proportion of the Borough.

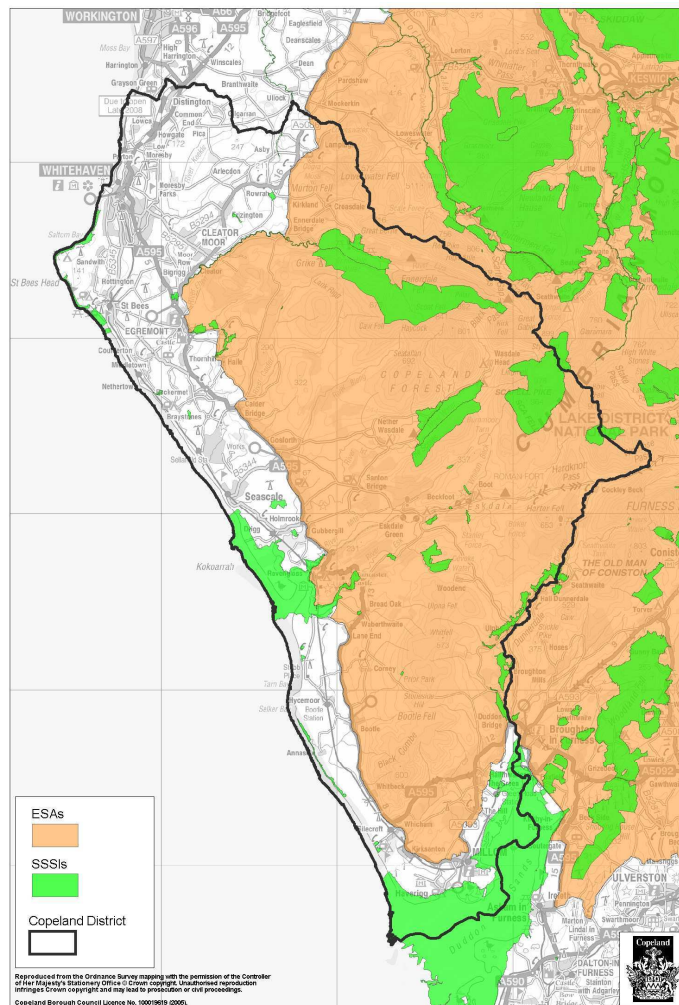


Figure 2.2: The location of SSSI and ESA within Copeland

2.3.3 An ESA was an administrative boundary which defined an area where farmers could apply for a specific fund. However, it does not afford protection and the scheme is now closed to new applicants (2005). The Lake District ESA is one of 22 in England. DEFRA have a public service agreement (PSA) to achieve a target of 95% of the area of land designated as a SSSI within the local authority area to be in a favourable condition by

2010¹³. In March of 2008 the national figure stood at 82.7% just short of the 83% trajectory target. The condition of the 26 SSSI with a biodiversity component within Copeland is detailed in Table 2.2. Table 3.1 in the Land Resources chapter contains the condition of SSSI designated for geological value.

Table 2.2: The condition¹⁴ of SSSI in Copeland

Site Name	Habitat	% reaching the PSA target	Achieving Target
Duddon Valley Woodlands	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – upland, Dwarf shrub heath – upland,	65.90%	
Stanley Ghyll	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - upland	0.00%	
Brantrake Moss & Devoke Water	Acid grassland – upland, Standing open water and canals, Dwarf shrub heath – upland, Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	0.00%	
Milkingstead Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - upland	100.00%	
Duddon Estuary	Littoral sediment, Supralittoral sediment, Neutral grassland – lowland, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – lowland, Coastal lagoon, Earth heritage	97.66%	
Shaw Meadow & Sea Pasture	Dwarf shrub heath – lowland, Neutral grassland - lowland	59.64%	
Duddon Mosses	Bogs – lowland, Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – upland	28.98%	
Greendale Mires	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	100.00%	
Ennerdale	Standing open water and canals, Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – upland, Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland	8.32%	
Wasdale Screes	Dwarf shrub heath – upland, Inland rock	100.00%	
Pillar & Ennerdale Fells	Dwarf shrub heath – upland, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – upland,	97.74%	
Wast Water	Standing open water and canals, Neutral grassland - upland	100.00%	
Safell Pikes	Standing open water and canals, Montane habitats, Dwarf shrub heath – upland	100.00%	

¹³ Department of Environment Fisheries and Rural Affairs (2008) SSSI Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets Available at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/protected-areas/sssi/psa.htm> accessed on the 19th December 2008

¹⁴ Information on the condition of SSSI is available on the Natural England SSSI section <http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/reportIndex.cfm>

Site Name	Habitat	% reaching the PSA target	Achieving Target
Annaside	Neutral grassland - lowland	100.00%	Green
Drigg Coast	Supralittoral sediment, Littoral sediment,	93.19%	Red
Miterdale Head Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - upland	100.00%	Green
Drigg Holme	Neutral grassland - lowland	100.00%	Green
Crople How Mire	Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland, Acid grassland - upland	29.72%	Red
Beckfoot Quarry	Earth heritage	100.00%	Green
Hallsenna Moor	Dwarf shrub heath – lowland, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	11.09%	Green
High Leys	Neutral grassland – lowland and upland	100.00%	Green
River Ehen (Ennerdale Water to Keeckle Confluence)	Rivers and streams	0.00%	Red
Haile Great Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	79.16%	Red
Black Moss	Bogs – lowland, Neutral grassland - lowland	21.28%	Red
Clints Quarry	Calcareous grassland – lowland, Earth heritage	100.00%	Green
Low Church Moss	Standing open water and canals	0.00%	Red
Silver Tarn, Hollas & Harnsey Mosses	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	92.68%	Green

2.3.4 The condition of SSSI in the Borough is mixed. Several sites are of high quality but there are a number of sites that are in a poor condition and several sites have component units that are some distance from meeting DEFRA's PSA.

2.3.5 It is clear that the Borough contains a vast number of internationally and nationally important biodiversity sites that are a great asset. There are also a number of nature reserves in the Borough. Figure 2.3 illustrates the location of National Nature Reserves (Duddon Mosses, Hallsenna Moor, St Bees Head, High Leys, Millom Iron Works) and the RSPB nature reserve at Hodbarrow, which provides habitat used by Great Crested Grebe, Little Tern, Red-Breasted Merganser, Sandwich Tern, Natterjack Toads and Sedge Warbler.

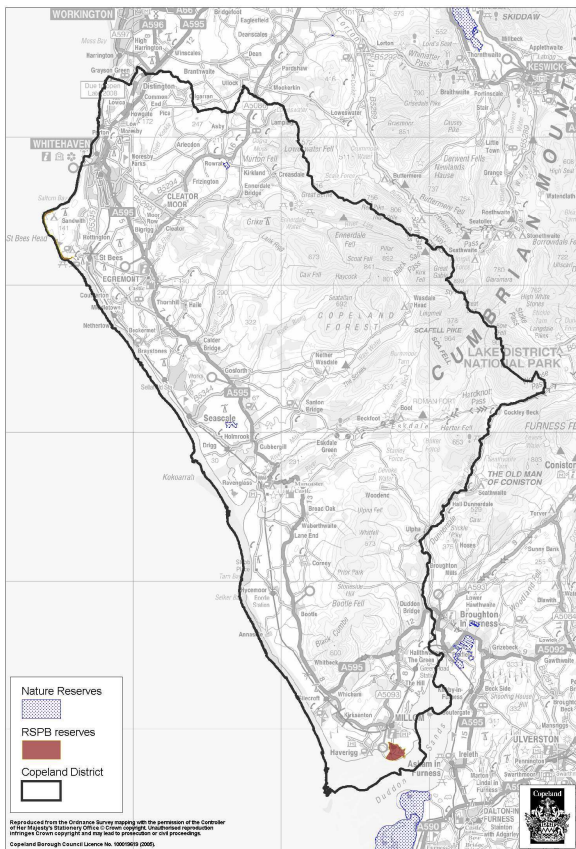


Figure 2.3: The location of NNR and Hodbarrow RSPB Reserve within Copeland

- 2.3.6 The cliffs at St Bees Head (SSSI) provide the only breeding site on the Cumbrian coast for a variety of colonial seabirds. This includes fulmar, kittiwake, razorbill, cormorant, puffin and shag. The cliffs are also the only breeding site on the English coast for black guillemots. The site is also important for other breeding birds including raven and rock pipit.
- 2.3.7 The area is part of the Whitehaven to St Bees Cliffs and Coast Project. This is a partnership project between the RSPB, Natural England and the National Trust. The Project area, shown in the map below, encompasses 660 hectares and is broken down into a ‘coastal slope zone’ (green shading) and a ‘wider benefits zone’ (pink shading). The Project area is crossed by the Cumbria Coastal Trail, which forms one end of the long distance Coast-to-Coast trail, and links to the Hadrian’s Wall cycle route.

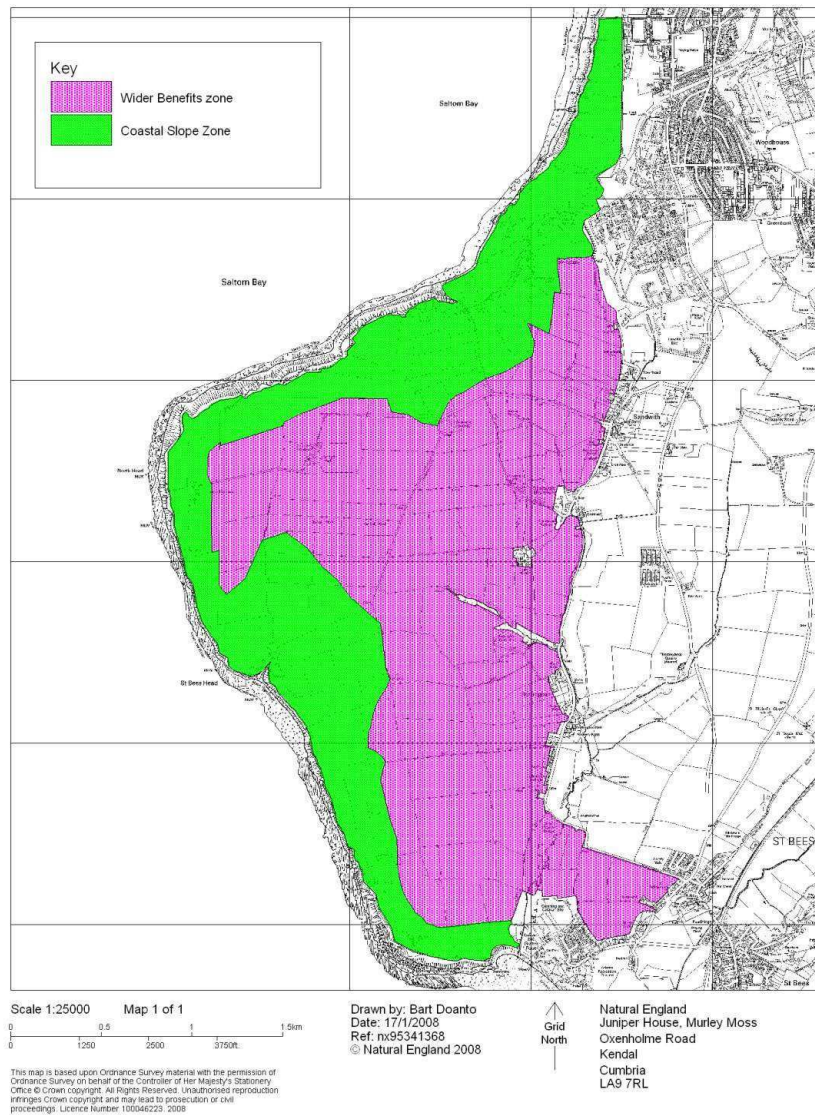


Figure 2.4: Management Zones – St Bee's Head

2.3.8 The list of SSSI includes a number of woodland areas, some of which are designated as ancient woodland. Copeland contains many ancient woodland sites and these are displayed in Figure 2.4. Whilst much of these areas are within the National Park, there are still several areas in the north and south of the Borough that will be important considerations for the LDF.

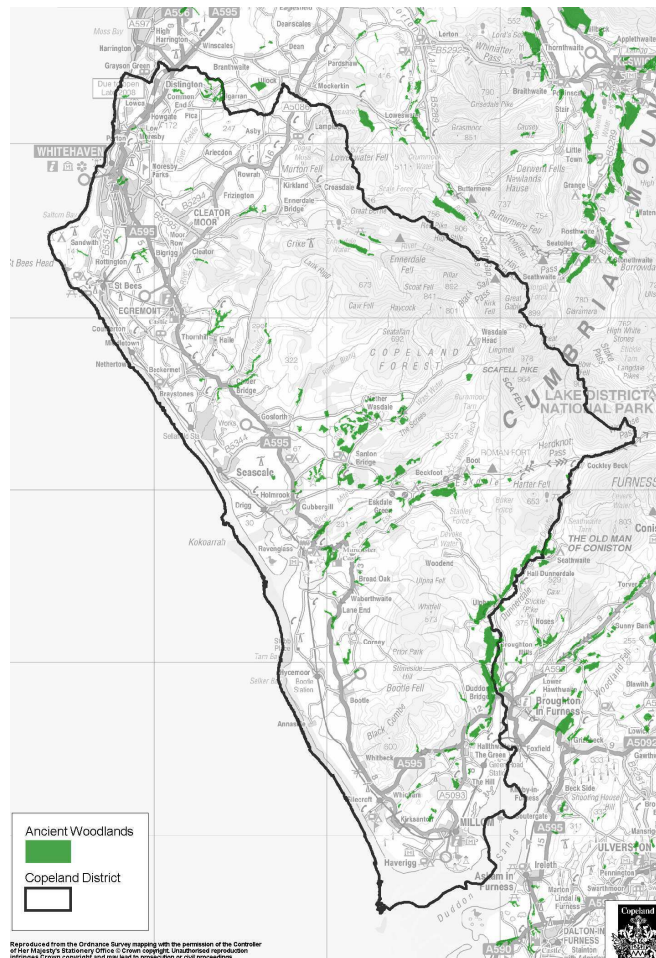


Figure 2.5: The location of Ancient Woodland within Copeland

2.3.9 It is clear that the Borough contains a number of important habitats and species. The conservation of these sites and general enhancement of biodiversity within the Borough will be a direct challenge for the Local Development Framework.

2.3.10 The hen harrier is listed on Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive due to its unfavourable conservation status in Europe. It is also a red listed Bird of Conservation Concern¹⁵ in the UK and has been included on the Government’s list of species considered of principal importance for conserving England’s wildlife (Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act).

2.3.11 Hen harriers winter in a discrete area of West Cumbria, as shown in the map below, and the numbers recorded within this area show it to be of international importance¹⁶.

¹⁵ Eaton MA, Brown AF, Noble DG, Musgrove AJ, Hearn R, Aebischer NJ, Gibbons DW, Evans A and Gregory RD (2009) Birds of Conservation Concern 3: the population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. *British Birds* 102.

¹⁶ i.e. present in nationally important numbers (7% of national population) and an Annex 1 listed species

Their roost is complex and associated foraging sites within this area are particularly vulnerable to change.

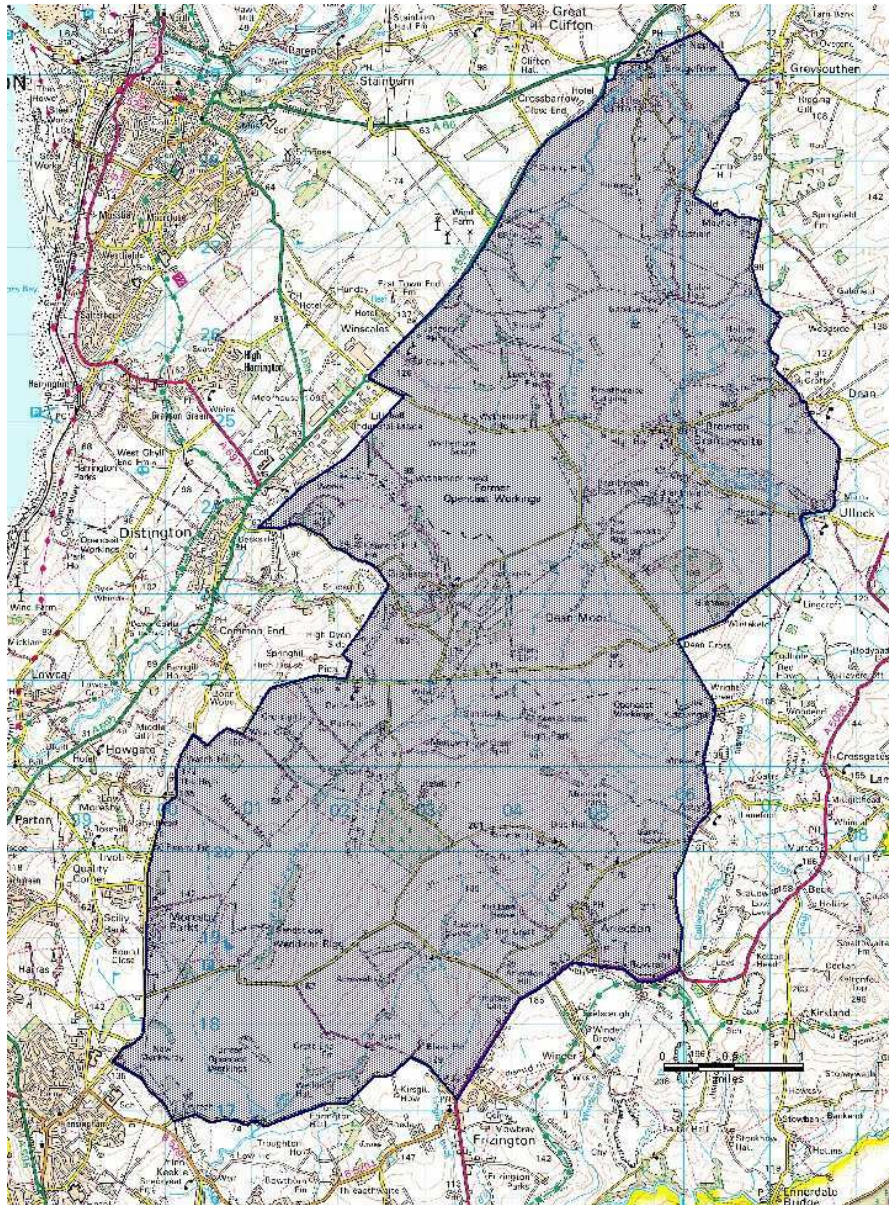


Figure 2.6: Map showing the Hen Harrier wintering area

2.3.12 County Wildlife Sites, although not statutorily designated, can and often do provide habitat and species diversity of the same quality as found in SSSIs. Furthermore, these sites provide a wider ecological network connecting the less numerous statutory sites, and create part of the Green Infrastructure in the Borough. The list below details the County wildlife sites in the Copeland Borough:

- Rottington Common
- Redness Point
- Mirehouse Reservoir
- Castle Park Wood
- Midgey Gill
- Stanley Pond
- Hope Mission Pond
- Bonnywood
- Woodhouse Quarry
- Roska Park and Bellhouse Gill
- Cunning Point and Cat Gill
- Andrews Gill
- Howgate Corner
- Braystones Coast
- Gibb Tarn
- Starling Castle
- Sellafield Tarn
- Seascale Dunes and Foreshore
- Carletonmoor Wood
- Terrace Bank Wood
- Seascale
- Ponsonby Tarn
- Gaitskell Wood
- Brayshaw Wet Meadow
- Panope Bog
- Brownbank Moss
- Bleawath Bog
- Silver How Bog
- Moor Row Mineral Line
- River Ehen Ponds
- Longlands Lake
- Fish Hatcheries
- Dub Beck
- Oxenriggs Pond
- Birkhouse Pond
- Rheda South Park
- Parkside Pond
- Archy Moss
- Yeathouse Quarry
- Mousegill Quarry
- Salter Wood
- Rowrah Hall Quarry
- High Leys Meadow
- Stockhow Hall Quarry
- Hunterhow Mire
- Arlecdon Church Field
- Hayes Castle Meadows
- Beck Green Meadows
- Distington Moss
- High Park
- Wilson Park Field
- Sandbeds Meadows
- Studford Willow Parch
- Low Leys Meadow
- Gilgarran Plantation
- Kirksanton Moss
- Nicle Wood
- Hole House Wood
- Lowescale Bank
- Beck Wood
- Butts Wood
- Blea Moss
- Brocklebank Wood (Chappels)
- Rylands Wood
- High Brow Meadows
- Fox's Wood
- High Boghouse Woods
- Sheephouse Wood
- Middle Shaw
- Millom Marsh

2.4 Likely Future Baseline

- 2.4.1 The maps above illustrate that the spatial distribution of sites within the Borough provides a rich network of biodiversity sites covering many habitat types. Analysis of the condition of the Boroughs SSSI sites reveals that there are a number of sites in declining condition, of which many units and components many of which are not considered to be in a favourable condition. It is considered fair to say that these sites will continue to be threatened into the future.
- 2.4.2 Whilst there is diversity within the Borough in terms of habitat type which will help to provide for a wide range of different flora and fauna there are a number of threats beyond human activity. The effects of climate change and in particular coastal erosion and flooding are a particular threat to some of the Borough's SSSI, SPA and SAC. Figure 6.3 identifies areas of flood risk which coincide with the Boroughs SPA and SAC designations and several SSSI.
- 2.4.3 Growth in leisure activities, travel patterns and pollution are also a threat to biodiversity. These baseline, trends and issues associated with these are explored in greater depth in the other chapters.
- 2.4.4 The Whitehaven to St Bees Cliffs and Coast Project (see paragraph 2.3.7) is a development of positive note, as it will deliver a number of outcomes, including the restoration and management of coastal habitats, landscape enhancement, access improvements, socio-economic improvements and eco-tourism opportunities.

2.5 Sustainability Issues

- 2.5.1 Sites of biodiversity interest provide 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 of the Borough and provide an important part of the local economy. Human use and climate change provide threats to the Boroughs sites of interest and maintenance of a high quality of site condition
- 2.5.2 The key issues identified in the baseline and context review are 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) will help to identify some of the potential effects of the Copeland LDF on these sites.
 - Many of the Boroughs SSSI sites are in a good condition, but a number are also currently below the governments PSA target and are likely to continue in their decline. The Copeland LDF should seek to avoid any further impacts upon SSSI

as a result of the policy and allocations contained within these, and seek to improve their condition where this is possible through the planning system.

- The patchwork of designated biodiversity sites coupled with the designations identified in the other sections of this report are important constraints on the future development of the Borough.

2.6 Data Limitations

- 2.6.1 The Borough is home to a number of species of interest, 21 of which are covered within the Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan. Whilst flora and fauna and the protection of valued sites should not be confined by political boundaries, more localised information for Copeland would add greater clarity to the assessment of the impacts of flora and fauna from the Councils LDF documents.

3 Land Resources

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This chapter sets out the baseline and context information relating to Land Resources. In this report Land Resources will cover information relating to soils and contamination, geological features and waste including that associated with the nuclear industry.
- 3.1.2 The use of land resources is a key component of sustainable development, the needs of urban development, agriculture, the protection of valued flora and fauna and the provision of open space must all be balanced with the protection of geodiversity. Geodiversity is the variety of rocks, fossils, minerals, landforms and soils, along with the natural processes that shape the landscape.

3.2 Context Review

- 3.2.1 The key messages from the context review are:

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
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.	The Waste Framework Directive (1975), Hazardous Waste Directive (1991), IPPC Directive (1996) and Landfill Directive (1999)
The key relevant objective is to establish a framework for the protection and improvement of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which increase the protection of soil and mitigate the effects of flooding and drought.	The 'European' Water Framework Directive (2000)
A key objective is to decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use.	Waste Strategy for England (2007)
A key objective is to ensure, so far as practicable, the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials.	Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals (2006)
Relevant objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open and protect countryside, agricultural and forestry land; To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and urban land. 	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
<p>The relevant objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve damaged and derelict land around towns; ▪ Retain land in agricultural forestry and related uses. 	PPG2: Green belts
<p>The key objective is to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy.</p>	PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)
<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; and ▪ Maintaining sufficient landfill capacity for the disposal of final residues following treatment and recovery. 	Regional Waste Strategy for the North West (2004)
<p>Plans and strategies should seek to achieve the following regional waste targets, and to exceed them where practicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Growth in municipal waste to be reduced to zero by 2014; ▪ 40% of household waste to be reused, recycled or composted by 2010; 45% by 2015; and 55% by 2020; ▪ Value to be recovered from 53% of municipal solid waste by 2010 (including recycling/composting); and 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020; ▪ Zero future growth in commercial and industrial wastes; ▪ Recycle 35% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020; <p>Value to be recovered from at least 70% of commercial and industrial wastes by 2020 (including recycling/composting).</p>	<p>The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 2008 (2008)</p> <p>Environment Permitting (England and Wales) (amendment) Regulations 2009 (due to come into force on 1 October 2009)</p>
<p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To work to achieve a balance in the use of natural resources that is consistent with sustainable development; ▪ To seek to conserve the countryside and wherever possible prevent further destruction of the natural environment; ▪ To seek to minimise and mitigate water, land and air pollution; ▪ To promote safe, economical and sustainable methods of recycling materials and disposing of waste. 	Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 'Saved' Policies (2000)
<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage sustainable economic growth and development; ▪ Protect and enhance features of historical and archaeological importance; ▪ Reuse existing buildings and previously developed land before greenfield sites; ▪ Protect and improve ground, surface and marine water quality; ▪ Promote recycling, waste minimisation and renewable energy. 	Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 (2006)

3.3 The Current Baseline

- 3.3.1 Copeland has a varied and interesting Geology. The bedrock of the Copeland area comprises a variety of sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks, some of which contain resources of national economic importance. The peaks of the Lake District are made up of igneous and metamorphic rocks (including granite and slate) that are the result of the extensive volcanic and tectonic activity era some 450-550 million years ago.
- 3.3.2 The Borough contains areas of Carboniferous rocks, and limestone with veins of the iron rich mineral haematite, trace deposits of manganese and copper within it. Unsurprisingly the Borough has seen mining activities and mining towns such as Egremont and Cleator Moor established at the outcrop of these mineralised limestones. The coal measures in the North of Copeland led to open cast mining in these areas.
- 3.3.3 Small amounts of lead are also contained within both the coal-bearing rocks and the rock of the Lake District. Furthermore mudstones and some siltstones from the Coal Measures have been important locally as sources of brick clay.
- 3.3.4 The most prominent feature of the coast, St Bees Head, is a large outcrop of sandstone which provided building materials in the locality. Deposits of gypsum and anhydrite exist within the sandstone. The anhydrite, due to its use in the production of sulphuric acid was an important commodity for the Rhodia/Huntsman chemical works at Whitehaven.
- 3.3.5 Glacial activity helped to shape Copeland and Quaternary sediments accumulated during the last glacial-interglacial cycle can be found on the costal plain. The glacial deposits contain useful sources of sand and gravel for construction, and clay that has been used locally for brick making.
- 3.3.6 Copeland contains a number of geological features of interest. There are 11 Sites of Special Scientific Interest designated specifically for their geological features. These are named in Table 3.1 below, which also indicates that all of these are considered to be in a favourable condition.

Table 3.1: The condition¹⁷ of Geological SSSI in Copeland

Site Name	Type	% reaching the PSA target	Achieving Target
Water Crag	Earth heritage	100.00%	
Bowness Knott	Earth heritage	100.00%	
Buckbarrow Beck	Earth heritage	100.00%	

¹⁷ Information on the condition of SSSI is available on the Natural England SSSI section <http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/report/index.cfm>

Site Name	Type	% reaching the PSA target	Achieving Target
Annaside & Gutterby Banks	Earth heritage	100.00%	
Waberthwaite Quarry	Earth heritage	100.00%	
Beckfoot Quarry	Earth heritage	100.00%	
Nab Gill Mine	Earth heritage	100.00%	
Yeathouse Quarry	Earth heritage	100.00%	
River Calder Section	Earth heritage	100.00%	
Florence Mine	Earth heritage	Destroyed due to flooding, now inaccessible	
St Bees Head	Earth heritage, Supralittoral rock	100.00%	

3.3.7 Copeland and the region in general contain a number of RIGGS sites (Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites). These are sites designated by locally developed criteria, and are currently the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Figure 3.1 below illustrates the spatial distribution of the 74 RIGGS sites in the Borough and those that surround it.

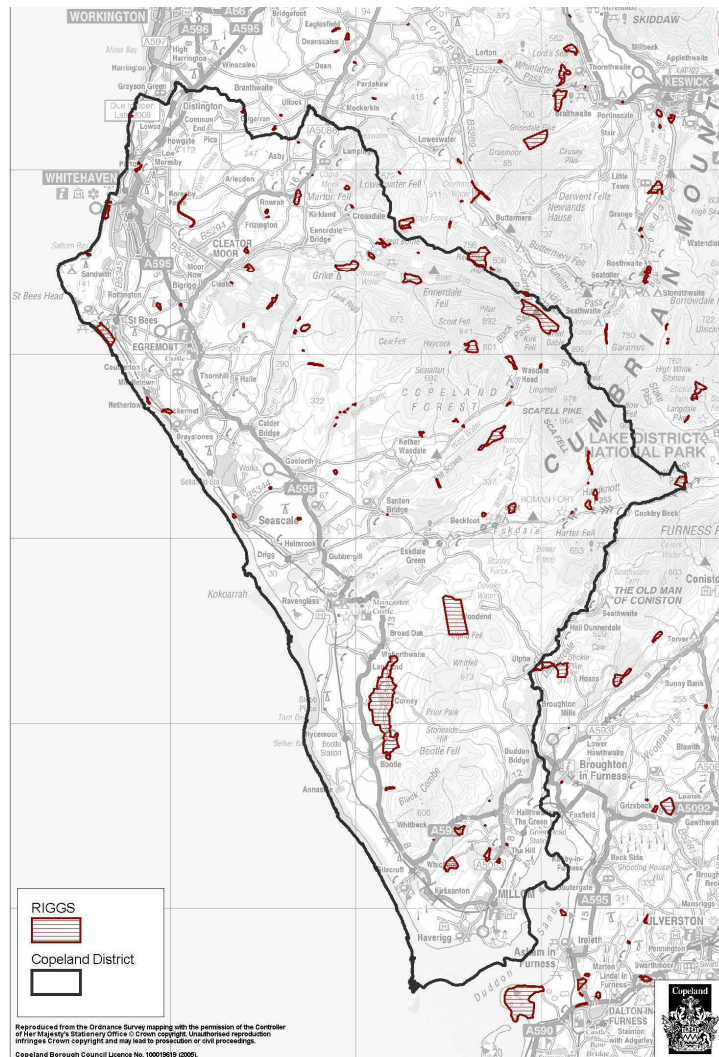


Figure 3.1: The location of RIGGS sites

- 3.3.8 These sites contain a number of features including glacial drainage channels (such as Corney the largest RIGGS Site in the Borough), to quarries, slopes, hills and rock formations. The protection of RIGGS sites is central to the draft local geodiversity action plan¹⁸ (LGAP). This will set out actions to conserve, protect and enhance the geodiversity of Copeland. The LGAP will help to monitor existing sites and will help to influence how land use planning can limit adverse effects on such features.
- 3.3.9 The production of waste and the disposal of this have implications for the environmental performance of Copeland’s Local Development Documents. The volume and percentage of waste recycled and composted is shown in Table 3.2 to have increased in the last three years, indicating a potentially positive trend in performance. Additionally

¹⁸ Cumbria RIGS Group (2008) A Draft Local Geodiversity Action Plan

the volume of waste created per household (measured in kg) has also been decreasing. This illustrates that Copeland is successfully reducing the volume of waste sent to landfill.

Table 3.2: Comparative waste data for Copeland¹⁹

Year	Recycling (tonnes)	Recycling (%)	Composting (tonnes)	Composting (%)	Collected household waste per person (kg)
2005/06	-	14.53	-	13.60	458.40
2006/07	4819	15.18	4874	15.35	444.10
2007/08	5461	17.85	5029	16.44	435.26

3.3.10 The percentage of waste that is composted or recycled in Copeland can be compared to the performance of other districts within Cumbria and to the county average itself. The graph depicted within Figure 3.2 illustrates this performance. It is clear that aside from Barrow-in-Furness every other district has a higher recycling and composting rate than Copeland, the average for the whole of Cumbria is also higher. Copeland composites and recycles 34.28% of its waste, which is still higher than UK average of 31%²⁰.

3.3.11 In summary Copeland is performing well in terms of recycling and is reducing the volume of waste it produces. However, in comparison with many of its neighbours Copeland could be more successful. Population growth supported through the LDF will impact on the volume of waste produced and how it is dealt with.

¹⁹ DEFRA waste statistics available at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/index.htm>

²⁰ DEFRA waste statistics available at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/waste/kf/wrkf16.htm>

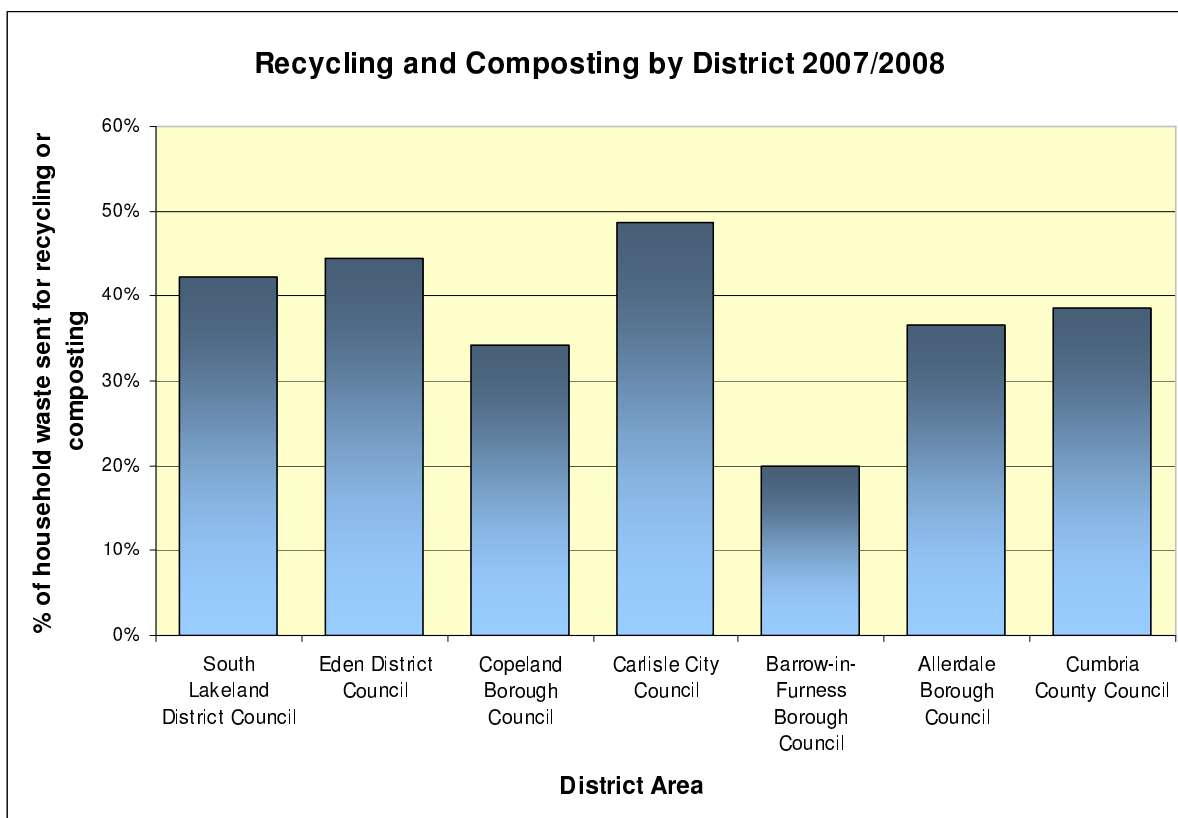


Figure 3.2: The percentage of waste recycled or composted in Cumbrian authorities

3.3.12 The Copeland Contaminated Land Strategy²¹ states that there is a significant amount of contaminated land within the Borough, in particular the British Nuclear Fuel (BNFL) Sellafield Site and Drigg Low Level Waste Site (the only waste disposal site for low level radioactive waste in the country). Associated with these sites is also the potential for Uranium contamination of the Irish Sea.

3.3.13 Contamination is considered to significant when impacting upon the following receptors:

- Human beings;
- Any ecological system, or living organism forming part of such a system;
- Controlled waters (ground and surface water)
- Property in the form of crops, including timber; produce grown domestically, or on allotments, for consumption; livestock; other owned or domestic animals; wild animals which are the subject of shooting and fishing rights; and
- Property in the form of buildings.

²¹ Copeland Borough Council, Westlakes Scientific Consulting (2001) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990: Part IIA Contaminated Land Strategy Available at: <http://www.copeland.gov.uk/main.asp?page=2473> Accessed 14th January 2009

- 3.3.14 Whilst waste from Sellafield is subject to the strongest controls, Uranium waste has the potential for the largest impacts on the above receptors. Copeland however has a range of potential sources of contaminants. There is the potential for contamination and ground stability issues relating to the historical mining activities. Current and former industrial sites (such as the Rhodia Chemical Plant at Whitehaven) also have issues of contamination that would require consideration before use for new land use purposes.
- 3.3.15 Waste sites also have the potential for contamination, in particular landfill. Leachate produced by landfill poses a significant risk of groundwater and surface water contamination. There are also associated problems due to the generation of methane and other gases from the waste.
- 3.3.16 The Borough contains Distington landfill site that serves the Borough and takes waste from some of the surrounding authorities. The site was also used for the disposal of carcasses during the 2001 Foot and Mouth disease crisis. In addition to the active site at Distington, redundant landfills, such as that at Redhills near Millom, pose a continuing threat to the environment.

3.4 Likely Future Baseline

- 3.4.1 Mining activities in the borough have reduced and the risk of stability and contamination issues relating to these has also reduced.
- 3.4.2 The important Geological sites in the Borough have been designated and the baseline reveals that these are in good condition. It is expected that this will continue into the future.
- 3.4.3 Whilst waste production has decreased and recycling and composting has increased, the deposit of waste material in landfills will continue to be an important contamination issue. Whilst handling waste for other authorities provides economic income this will increase the effects of any issues with leachate material and will impact upon human receptors in the locality of the site.
- 3.4.4 The disposal of nuclear waste is an issue for the very long term future and the disposal facilities within Copeland will remain a very important issue and consideration for the long term. The effects of pollution from Uranium would be extremely significant if they were to occur. This issue may become more prevalent as Sellafield moves towards decommissioning.

3.5 Sustainability Issues

- 3.5.1 The term Land Resources has been used to cover a range of activities in the context of this Scoping Report. The following issues have been identified to be relevant to the assessment of Local Development Documents within the Copeland LDF.

- 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 Disington 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 into its decommissioning phase.

3.6 Data Limitations

- 3.6.1 The scoping material has not been able to include the exact locations of contaminated land, which would benefit from being displayed spatially. The Cumbria Waste and Minerals Development Framework sets out the strategy for these land uses in the County. This does not include provision for site expansion, however the success of waste minimisation strategies for the future are not known at this stage and these may continue to place a requirement for landfill.

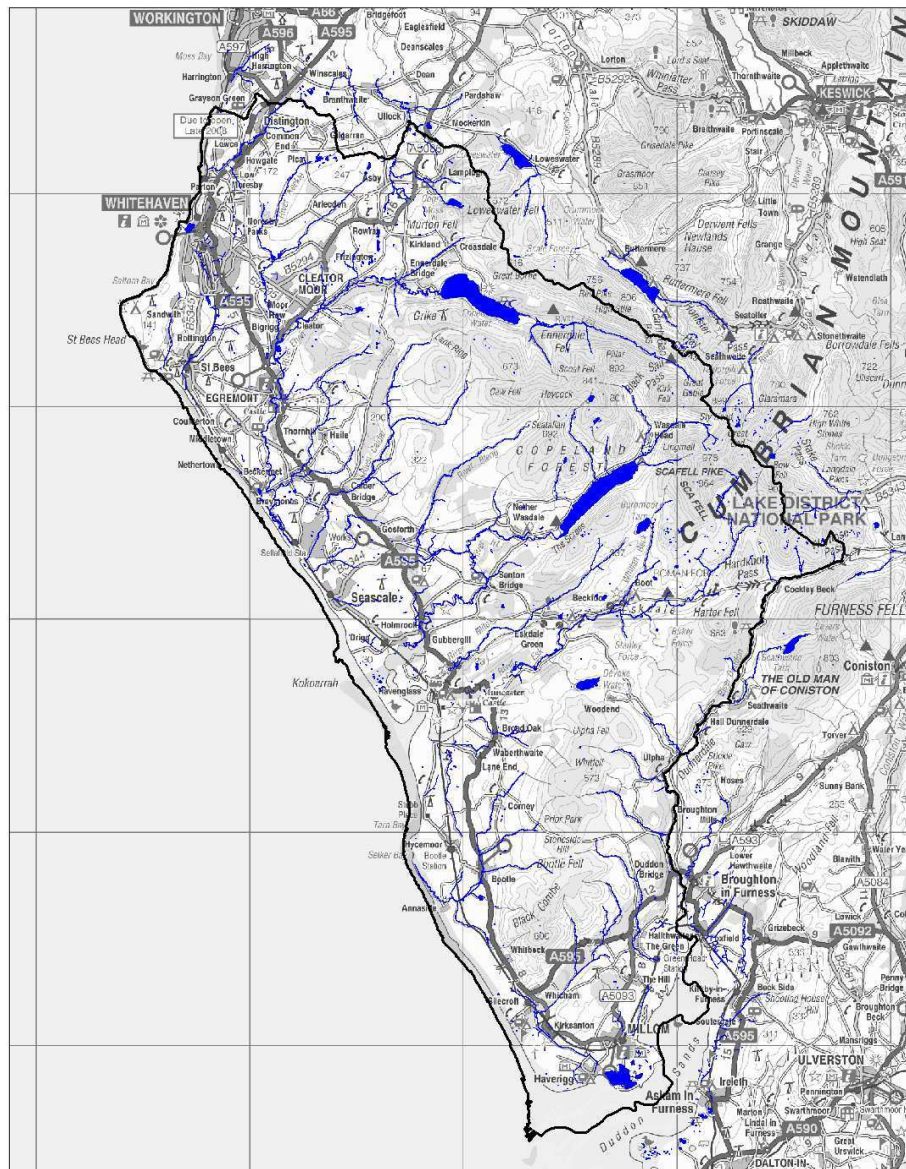
4 Water Quality and Resources

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Water is an essential resource in supporting biodiversity, recreation and economic opportunities. Effective planning and management of water resources is essential now and in the future if sustainable development is to be ensured.

4.1.2 The Borough is characterised by its coastal location and a number of major river systems including the River Keekle, River Ehen, Pow Beck, River Duddon, River Calder and associated tributaries. The Boroughs water courses are illustrated in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1: Copeland District Watercourses



4.2 Context Review

4.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
All surface water bodies to meet “good” ecological status and “good” chemical status by 2015. Water conservation is a priority and water abstraction/impoundment must not be done so in an unsustainable manner or one that contributes to the deterioration of water resources. The sustainable use of water and water conservation are key objectives.	Water Act (2003)
Climate change is likely to lead to water shortages in the summer months in future.	Future Water - The Government’s Water Strategy for England (2008)
The enhancement of water quality and water resources is a key objective.	Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Cumbria (2006)
Pollution impacts are a material planning consideration. The LDF should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered. The ‘precautionary principle’ should be invoked when there is pollution potential.	PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)
A key objective is to promote, protect and enhance environmental quality including coastal and inland waters.	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)
A key development principle within the Strategy is the need to avoid reductions in the quality and quantity of ground water and surface waters.	Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028 (2005)
The enhancement, protection and improvement of ground, surface and marine water quality is a key priority.	Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 (2006)

4.3 The Current Baseline

- 4.3.1 The land within Copeland is very diverse, ranging from the low-lying and flat estuarine areas around Ravenglass to the peaks and valleys of the Western Lake District. Most of the watercourses within the Borough are fed from the fells and dales located to the east, in particular within the Lake District National Park.
- 4.3.2 The climate of Copeland is temperate and moist, with a rapid increase in rainfall from the coastal strip to the fells inland. This rainfall feeds many rivers and streams, which in turn feed the lakes of Ennerdale Water and Wastwater, England’s deepest Lake.

- 4.3.3 The wider county has many lakes which provide a valuable source of freshwater for agricultural, domestic and industrial uses.

The Water Framework Directive

- 4.3.4 The European Union Water Framework Directive (WFD) seeks to provide for a more integrated approach to the planning and management of water and water-related issues, including flooding, water quality, abstraction, use, shape, and coastal zone management. The Water Framework Directive covers estuaries, coastal waters, groundwater and lakes as well as rivers. The Water Framework Directive assessment by the Environment Agency²² 2008 indicates that the North West Cumbrian coastal strip, where the majority of Copeland's population resides, is 'at risk' of failing to meet good status by 2015, a key aim of the directive.
- 4.3.5 The assessment indicates that groundwater to the east of the Borough is 'probably not at risk – not at risk' and groundwater to the west of the Borough is 'probably at risk'. The assessment also indicates that the River Eden is 'at risk', the Rivers Keekle, River Duddon and Pow Beck are 'probably at risk'.
- 4.3.6 The quality of river waters in the North West has improved in recent years, however, the region does still contain about one third of the poorest quality rivers in England. The standard of rivers according to Environment Agency measures for chemical and biological quality shows that overall river water quality is below national averages, particularly for biological quality. Approximately 10% of rivers in the region have 'very high' or 'excessively high' levels of nitrate, and 28% have 'very high' or 'excessively high' levels of phosphate, compared to a national average of 28% and 37% respectively. The current consultation on significant water management issues for the Water Framework Directive highlights pollution issues in the North West. Diffuse pollution from rural areas, urban areas and transport are highlighted, alongside point source pollution caused by discharges from industry and from the sewerage system.
- 4.3.7 The WFD Classification in the Borough is well above the regional average and national average.
- 4.3.8 In the past four years there have been no objections made in relation to new development in Copeland by the Environment Agency on water quality grounds. Notably, in the same time period, there have also been no objections made by the Environment Agency on flood risk issues.

²²

http://maps.environmentagency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=357683.0&y=355134.0&scale=1&layerGroups=default&ep=map&lang=_e&textonly=off&topic=wfd

Table 14.1: Water Quality and demand in Copeland

Indicator	Source	Quantified Data / Copeland Borough data	Comparators	Trends
Water Framework Directive draft classification results 2008: Ecological status of rivers Ecological status of estuaries and coasts Quantitative status of groundwaters Chemical status of groundwaters	Environment Agency North West River Basin Management Plan	Ecological status of rivers in Copeland = 'Poor-Good' Ecological status of estuaries and coasts in Copeland = 'Poor' Quantitative status of groundwaters in Copeland = 'Good' Chemical status of groundwaters in Copeland = 'Poor- Good'	In England and Wales overall ecological Status = 19% of rivers by length are good or better, 52% are moderate, 21% are poor and 7% are bad Results for all assessed surface water bodies show that 23% meet good ecological status or better, which includes 27% of lakes and 39% of estuaries and coastal waters.	- First WFD monitoring
% of river length of good or fair quality (Biological)	Environment Agency Biological GQA	2006: % rivers in 'good' biological condition = 81.22% (17.47% fair and 1.31% poor)	Water quality was monitored in 5400 km of rivers and canals in the North West in 2006 55.99% were 'good' biological quality	✓ 2005: 77.30 % rivers in 'good' biological condition
% of river length of good or fair quality (Chemical)	Environment Agency Chemical GQA	2006: % rivers in 'good' chemical condition = 93.2%	Water quality was monitored in 5400 nearly km of rivers and canals in the North West in 2006 63.2% were 'good' chemical quality	* 2005: 94.9 % rivers in 'good' chemical condition

Indicator	Source	Quantified Data / Copeland Borough data	Comparators	Trends
Average domestic water consumption (litres per day per capita)	DEFRA Sustainable Communities Indicators	No local statistics available only regional. Domestic water consumption in the North West is 142 litres per person (2006).	Households in the UK consumed an average of 148 litres per person each day in 2006. The minimum standards set out in the Code for Sustainable Homes is 120 litres per person per day.	✓ Domestic water consumption in the North West was 142 litres per person in 2005 and 148 in 2004.

Nitrates

4.3.9 Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2008, require areas of land that drain into polluted waters and that contribute to the pollution of those waters to be designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ). The Borough does not contain any land classified as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ) which suggests sustainable agricultural practices. NVZ are classified as such when the waters exceed or are at risk of exceeding the EU limit of 50mg/NO₃/l.

Bathing Water Quality

4.3.10 The bathing water quality in the region is generally of a high quality, and in 2008 all of the bathing waters in the Borough complied with the European 'mandatory' standards, and nine beaches in the region complied with the more stringent 'guideline' standards.

Table 4.2: Bathing Water Quality in Copeland

Indicator	Source	Quantified Data / Copeland Borough data	Comparators	Trends
Bathing water quality	DEFRA 2008 mandatory compliance results for bathing waters in the UK	All bathing waters in the Borough met the minimum standards	Almost all bathing waters in the UK (98 per cent) met the minimum standards and 394 (80 per cent) were clean enough to meet the much stricter European guideline standards.	✓ All bathing waters in the Borough met the minimum standards in 2007.

4.4 Likely Future Baseline

4.4.1 This section looks at the likely future evolution of the baseline without the LDF.

Water Quality

4.4.2 The biological and chemical quality of the rivers and streams of Copeland has remained good/fair or improved in the past five years, indicating a potential upwards trend in the overall water quality of the rivers.

4.4.3 However recent Water Directive Framework monitoring indicates that the ecological status of estuaries and coasts in Copeland is poor and the chemical status of groundwater is poor/good because of human activities which are causing pollution and/or other harmful effects. The North West River Basin Management Plan which is likely to be published in late 2009 will outline actions to improve and prevent deterioration of ecological and chemical status in the future.

Water Supply

Table 4.3: Water Supply in the North West

Indicator	Source	Quantified Data / Copeland Borough data	Comparators	Trends
Estimated abstractions from non-tidal surface waters and groundwaters by purpose	DEFR Sustainable Communities Indicators	No local statistics available only regional. Total water resource use in the North West is 3,003 litres per day (2006).	Total water resource use in the North East is 6,214 litres per day (2006). Total water resource use in the South West is 3,541 litres per day (2006).	✓ 2005: water resource use in the North West was 3,213 litres per day.

4.4.4 The United Utilities Water Resources Management Plan published in April 2008²³ explains how the company intends to manage water supply and demand across North West England over the next 25 years.

4.4.5 The Environment Agency is proposing to change the abstraction licence conditions for some water sources that are within the European Union Habitats Directive sites and other nature conservation sites. The changes are needed in order to protect salmon and

²³ United Utilities Draft Water Resources Management Plan (2008): Available at: <http://www.unitedutilities.com/WaterResourcesPlan.htm> accessed 20/01/2009

other aquatic species from the potential adverse effects of low flows in watercourses during prolonged dry weather.

4.4.6 In West Cumbria, the Environment Agency has identified the need to modify licences in the case of Ennerdale Water and Dash Beck. The changes will mean that the quantity of water that can be abstracted during dry weather conditions is lower than previously. The total water yield of our sources in a dry year across West Cumbria is currently 61.5 million litres per day (Ml/d), but is expected to reduce as shown in Table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4: North West Water Source Yields (Ml/d)

Resource zone	Water source yield at 2006/07	Water source yield at 2007/08	Impact of sustainability reductions from 2014/15	Impact of climate change at 2034/35	Water source yield at 2034/35
Integrated	1931.7	1916.1	-33.5	-30.0	1852.6
Carlisle	37.7	37.1	-3.6	-0.4	33.1
North Eden	9.2	9.8	0	0	9.8
West Cumbria	58.9	61.5	-8.6	-0.8	52.0
Region	2037.5	2024.4	-45.7	-31.2	1947.5

Source: United Utilities Water Resources Management Plan

4.4.7 The Plan predicts a reduction in water available for use in the Borough to occur in 2014/15 as a result of an estimated 8.6 Ml/d sustainability reductions, due to the planned changes to abstraction licences for Ennerdale Water and Dash Beck. The increase in water availability in 2007 due to reassessment of yields and the expected reductions in non-household demand and leakage will help to minimise the supply deficit that will occur from 2014/15. However, the Plan anticipates that supply-demand solutions will be required by 2014/15 to maintain adequate water supply reliability in West Cumbria.

Water Demand

4.4.8 The Plan provides detailed demand forecasts for each water resource zone in accordance with national best practice methods. The baseline projections indicate that demand for water in the North West region is expected to continue to decrease. An anticipated increase in households by over 600,000 by 2034/35 (net of demolitions) will put an upward pressure on water use, as well as the expected growth in water use for garden watering and personal washing. However, the Plan forecasts that demand will reduce due primarily to the expected effects of:-

- Growth in customer metering. Studies have shown that customers in North West England reduce their water use by an average of 8.3% in a normal weather year as a result of being metered, with predicted higher savings in a dry year.

- The increasing use of low-flush-volume toilets and other water efficient appliances.
- Forecast reductions in measured non-household demand resulting from macroeconomic factors and water efficiency.

4.4.9 Table 4.5 summarises the anticipated changes in population and household water demand across the North West. The demand expected to occur in the event of a dry year is of key importance in water resources planning because there is a need to plan for the circumstances when water availability in water sources is lowest and demand for water is highest. The demands in normal weather are lower, particularly due to less water use in gardens.

Table 4.5: Population, household and per capita consumption trends for the North West region

	2006/07	2034/35
Total population served ('000)	6807	7330
Total household served ('000)	2936	3574
% households metered	21%	96%
Normal weather year average per capita water consumption (litres per person per day)	139	124
Dry weather year average per capita water consumption (litres per person per day)	149	138

Source: United Utilities Water Resources Management Plan

4.5 Sustainability Issues

- 4.5.1 Ensuring that households, business, agriculture and the environment all have enough water available to thrive and prosper is a key sustainability issue.
- 4.5.2 It is essential that the LDF 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 and 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 also 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.

- 4.5.3 Copeland has a significant amount of land that is presently in use or is derelict and potentially contaminated due to historical industrial use. A key sustainability issues 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, the 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 LDF should consider interactions between water quality, water flow and flood risk (flood risk is covered in Chapter 6 of this report).
- 4.5.4 The SA framework should objectives cover those areas dealt with by relevant EU Directives.
- 4.5.5 The key sustainability issues arising from the baseline assessment for water quality and resources in Copeland are:
- 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;
 - Ensure 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.

4.6 Data Limitations

- 4.6.1 Data availability for water quality and resources is generally good. However no data has been collected on new developments incorporating SuDs as yet. Information in relation to water resources is not available at the local level for recent time periods, gaps exist in the information collected under the following indicators 'Estimated abstractions from non-tidal surface waters and groundwaters by purpose' and 'Average domestic water consumption (litres per day per capita)'.

5 Air Quality

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Historically the main cause of poor air quality has been pollution from factories or coal burned for domestic heating. Smoke and sulphur dioxide from these sources resulted in serious public health problems in the major cities. By and large, thanks to regulation and technological changes, this source of pollution is no longer a problem in the UK, however poor air quality remains an issue.
- 5.1.2 The main causes of poor air quality today are from traffic Carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOX), volatile organic compounds (VOC) and small particles (PM10) are among the pollutants emitted from vehicle exhausts. These compounds can cause severe cardio-vascular and respiratory harm to people, especially in the long term, and also have adverse effects on the natural and built environment.
- 5.1.3 Local authorities have statutory duties for local air quality management (LAQM) under the Environment Act 1995. The Act requires the UK Government and devolved administrations for Scotland and Wales to produce a National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS) containing standards, objectives, and measures for improving ambient air quality and to keep these policies under review. The first Air Quality Strategy for the UK was adopted in 1997, this was replaced in 2000 and an addendum followed in 2003. A review then led to the most recent strategy: The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007²⁴.
- 5.1.4 Local Authorities are required to carry out regular reviews and assessments of air quality in their area against standards and objectives in the National Air Quality Strategy and which have been prescribed in UK Air Quality Regulations²⁵ for the purpose of LAQM. 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.
- 5.1.5 The most recent report of the review and assessment undertaken by Copeland Borough Council is the Copeland Air Quality Review and Assessment Progress Report 2007.

5.2 Context Review

- 5.2.1 The key messages from the context review are:

²⁴ DEFRA (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

²⁵ Including: The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007 SI 2007 No. 64 (on OPSI website). See <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/regulations.htm>

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
<p>The Air Quality Framework Directive sets European-wide limit values for air pollutants. These include: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.</p> <p>The Directive aims to: 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.</p>	<p>Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and daughter Directives: 1999/30/EC; 2000/69/EC; 2002/3/EC; 2004/107/EC.</p>
<p>The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007 transposes the EU Directive into UK law and sets standards (binding limit values) and assessment criteria for air quality.</p>	<p>The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2007)</p>
<p>The National Air Quality Strategy sets objective values for eight key pollutants, as a tool to help local authorities manage local air quality improvements in accordance with the EU Air Quality Directive and associated Regulations. The key pollutants are:</p> <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. 	<p>National Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. (July 2007).</p>
<p>Development Plan polices should take should take account of environmental issues such as air quality and pollution.</p>	<p>PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)</p>
<p>Any consideration of the quality of air, leading to impacts on health is capable of being a material planning consideration, in so far as it arises or may arise from or may affect any land use. A precautionary approach with regards to the harmful effects of pollution should be invoked.</p>	<p>PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)</p>
<p>The linkages between climate change and air quality mitigation/ improvement should be explored in policy development and measures that result in benefits for both air quality and climate should be concentrated on.</p>	<p>Air Quality and Climate Change: A UK Perspective (2007)</p>

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
The protection of air quality and achieving 'cleaner air' is a key objective Plans at Regional, County and Local level.	Action for Sustainability – Regional Sustainable Development Framework; The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021; Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028; Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016; West Cumbria Community Strategy
The improvement of local air quality and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is an SA objective at County level.	Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Cumbria. (2006)

5.3 The Current Baseline

Copeland Air Quality Review and Assessment Progress Report 2007²⁶

- 5.3.1 As part of the NAQS, local authorities are required to carry out a Progress Report of air quality in their area in the years that they are not carrying out their three-yearly Updating and Screening Assessment or carrying out a Detailed Assessment.
- 5.3.2 The Copeland Air Quality Review and Assessment Progress Report 2007 together with the 2006 Updating and Screening Assessment concluded that it was unlikely that air quality objectives for any of the seven pollutants laid down in Regulations would be exceeded within Copeland Borough. Furthermore, is not considered necessary to undertake a detailed assessment for any pollutant.
- 5.3.3 The Report confirms that no Air Quality Management Areas are declared within Copeland Borough.
- 5.3.4 Since April 2000, Copeland Borough Council have monitored reactive oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide, benzene and ozone at 16 sites throughout the Borough using diffusion tubes changed on a regular basis.
- 5.3.5 Other NAQS pollutants: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), Particles, Carbon Monoxide and 1,3 Butadiene have all been monitored and are well below the NAQS objectives and are not a cause for concern. (Carbon monoxide and 1,3 Butadiene were monitored in the first and second stage assessments in Copeland Borough and PAH and Particles are measured just outside of the Borough).

²⁶ Westlakes Scientific Consulting for Copeland Borough Council (2008), Copeland Air Quality Review and Assessment Progress Report 2007.

- 5.3.6 The Report provides projected mean concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide and Benzene to 2010 and in each case the projected mean concentrations are lower than current concentrations and the trend for all pollutants is for decreased concentrations over time.
- 5.3.7 The exception to this is ozone where annual concentrations close to the proposed objective and considerably greater than the EU objective have been recorded since 2000. However because the data collected is not directly comparable the Report indicates that this should only be used as a guide. Also the Report highlights that sources of ozone are very hard to control and are capable over being transported over long distances.
- 5.3.8 The construction of the Distington bypass, to the west of the A595, commenced during 2006 causing a potential increase in heavy goods vehicles on the A595 delivering aggregate to the site from Eskett Quarry. When complete, the bypass will divert traffic from the A595 between Distington and Howgate, thus reducing congestion in the village of Distington and improving air quality. A new monitoring point was introduced at the Castle Inn in Distington in December 2006, which recorded NO₂ air concentrations of 35 µg m⁻³ (close to the National Air Quality Strategy Objective of 40 µg m⁻³). The Distington bypass will be considered further during the next Updating and Screening Assessment.

The UK National Air Quality Archive²⁷

- 5.3.9 The UK National Air Quality Archive provides estimations – at 1 km x 1 km grid resolution – of annual mean background Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) in 2001 and 2004, as well as projections for 2010. The estimated background NO₂, NO_x, and PM₁₀. Concentrations for Copeland are provided in Table 5.1.
- 5.3.10 The estimated annual background concentrations for NO_x, NO₂, and PM₁₀ are well below the annual mean objective value. However, it is important to note that these estimates do not consider the possibility of new development and new transport infrastructure. When local traffic emissions are considered, PM₁₀ and NO₂ background concentrations may increase, as traffic is an important source of these two pollutants.
- 5.3.11 A comparison of the 2004 values with the 2005 values and 2010 background concentration projections indicates that pollutant concentrations are predicted to decrease over time. This is likely to be a result of emissions from road vehicles becoming cleaner, driven by EC legislation.

²⁷ http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/laqm/tools/66_2004.csv

Table 5.1: Estimated Background NO₂, NO_x, and PM₁₀ concentrations in Copeland, 2010 Projections (Source: UK Air Quality Archive)

	Background Annual Mean Concentrations (ug/m ³)		
	NO _x	NO ₂	PM ₁₀
2004	5.22	4.09	11.11
2005	5.03	3.94	11
Projection 2010	4.25	3.33	10.4
National Air Quality Strategy Objectives (annual means)	30	40	40

5.3.12 As indicated by the Copeland Air Quality Review and Assessment 2007, The UK National Air Quality Archive also indicates that Copeland Borough does not have any Air Quality Management Areas. This is because assessment and monitoring has revealed that the Borough is meeting and is predicted to meet in the future the standards and objectives in the National Air Quality Strategy.

5.4 Likely Future Baseline

- 5.4.1 The results of the air quality monitoring programme in the Borough of Copeland show that, in general, the concentrations of all pollutants being monitored are below objectives set out in the NAQS and below values at which adverse health effects are likely to occur. The general trend for all pollutants (as also shown in the data from the National Air Quality Archive), with the exception of ozone, is for a continued decline in ambient concentrations. However, as previously discussed, levels of ozone are difficult to control since sources are capable of being transported over long distances.
- 5.4.2 High NO₂ air concentrations were recorded at the new monitoring point in Distington but this was due to congestion caused by construction of the Distington Bypass. Air Concentrations should reduce significantly once the bypass is complete.
- 5.4.3 Westcroft Consultancy has been commissioned by West Lakes Renaissance (WLR) (The Urban Regeneration Company for Furness and West Cumbria) to examine alternative methods of zero carbon energy generation and methods of reducing energy consumption, carbon emissions from the West Cumbrian economy and identify environmental technologies and activities which offer the potential for further business and economic development. This project includes work in the areas of hydrogen, carbon capture and storage, offshore wind, tidal and waste. This should help in further reducing concentrations of air pollutants in the Copeland Borough.

5.5 Sustainability Issues

- 5.5.1 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 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 PM₁₀ and this should be considered a constraint on future development of the borough.

5.6 Data Limitations

- 5.6.1 As it is a requirement of the Environment Act 1995 that Local Authorities are required to carry out regular reviews and assessments of air quality in their area against standards and objectives in the National Air Quality Strategy, the data available for Air Quality in Copeland Borough is comprehensive and should remain so as future monitoring is carried out.

6 Climatic Factors and Flooding

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Climate change is recognised as one of the most serious and important challenges facing the UK. Climate change issues are to be addressed at national, regional and local levels. This chapter sets out the sustainability context and baseline in regards to climatic factors. This will include emissions, effects and adaptation where data is identified.
- 6.1.2 In recent decades evidence has accumulated to demonstrate that an unprecedented rise in global temperatures has occurred over the last century or so. Scientific consensus attributes this change to emissions of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide from combustion of fossil fuels for energy generation or transport. The major contributing factor to increased green house gases and climate change is human activity.
- 6.1.3 Other greenhouse gases present in the atmosphere include methane from fossil fuels and landfill waste, nitrous oxide from fertilisers and industrial processes, chlorofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons from coolants and sulphur hexafluoride from dielectric fluid. These are found in far smaller quantities than carbon dioxide but have greater global warming potential.
- 6.1.4 The impacts of a changing climate would include changes in the availability and quality of water resources, damage to native habitats and migration or extinction of native plants and animals. Infrastructure and buildings could be damaged more frequently by storms. It is likely that there will be significant impacts on the economy, particularly in the long term. Agriculture especially could be forced to adapt, with new crops replacing traditional varieties. Unfamiliar diseases might become commonplace in a warmer climate, and patterns of mortality would change with, for instance, fewer premature deaths in winter from cold but probably more deaths from higher temperatures in the summer.
- 6.1.5 This chapter also includes information on flood risk in the district. Coastal and estuarine flooding related to extreme weather events represents a significant threat to the Borough and its population.

6.2 Context Review

6.2.1 The key messages from the context review are:

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
<p>The Act allows local councils in England and Wales to set reasonable requirements in their development plan documents for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development; ▪ 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. 	<p>Planning and Energy Act (2008)</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>Climate Change Act (2008)</p>
<p>All planning authorities should prepare and deliver spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability; ▪ In enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions; ▪ secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; ▪ sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; ▪ reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change. 	<p>Planning and Climate Change: Supplement to PPS1 (2006)</p>

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
<p>Local planning authorities should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas; ▪ Framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change; and ▪ By application of the sequential test, only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding. 	<p>PPS25: Development and Flood Risk (2006)</p>
<p>The RSS seeks to promote a more integrated approach to delivering a better environment through land and water management, including better relationship of new development to water resources, flood risk and adaptation to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 2008 (2008)</p>
<p>The key relevant objective is to set the region on a course to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 60% by 2050.</p>	<p>North West Sustainable Energy Strategy (2006)</p>
<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>Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028 (2005)</p>
<p>The Local Plan suggests a sequential approach to the use of land should be taken and sets out policies which state: Development will not be permitted where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. there is an unacceptable risk of flooding, or; 2. the development would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere, or; 3. the development would cause interference with or loss of access to a watercourse. 	<p>Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 (2006)</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Copeland Borough Council Level 1 SFRA (2007)</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>The South West Lakes Catchment Flood Management Plan (Draft) 2008</p>

6.3 The Current Baseline

- 6.3.1 Climate change is a key consideration when developing sustainable plans. The Northwest Regional Economic Strategy (RES)²⁸ seeks to achieve a 'low carbon' economy and the Regional Spatial Strategy²⁹ contains Policy DP9 that refers specifically to reducing emissions and adapting to climate change.
- 6.3.2 The Climate Change Action Plan for the Northwest³⁰ sets out a series of actions for climate change which include actions to promote energy efficiency, reduction in demand, sustainable transport and low carbon energy generation in regional planning.
- 6.3.3 The draft Cumbria Climate Change Strategy³¹ sets out the likely future change in climate under different growth scenarios, see section 6.4. However it also discusses predicted changes based on current emissions that indicate a likely increase in temperature of between 1.7°C and 6.4°C above 1990 levels.
- 6.3.4 The increase in global temperature is likely to continue unless greenhouse gas emissions are reduced. The impacts of climate change are expected to be warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers. Sea levels are expected to rise and, together with an increase in rainfall, lead to more frequent flooding of rivers and the coastline. Extreme weather events such as storms or heat waves are likely to be more frequent.
- 6.3.5 National and European targets have been set for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The UK government has proposed a reduction of 60% by 2050 while the EU has opted for a 20% reduction by 2020. The interim target suggested for the UK is between 26% and 32% reduction by 2020. The current UK domestic target is to reduce carbon emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and to reduce all 6 greenhouse gases by 12.5% from 1990 levels by 2012 at the latest.
- 6.3.6 Carbon dioxide is one of the main GHG. Emissions of Carbon dioxide are measured and monitored at local authority level by DEFRA. The data currently available covers 2005 and 2006 and is available for the industrial and commercial, domestic, road transport and land use sectors (LULUCF – Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry). Figure 6.1 displays the emissions by sector for Copeland and the other districts.

²⁸ Northwest Regional Economic Strategy (2006) Available at: <http://www.nwda.co.uk/publications/strategy/regional-economic-strategy-200.aspx>

²⁹ Government Office for the North West (2008) North West Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy 2021 London:TSO Available at: <http://www.gos.gov.uk/gonw/Planning/RegionalPlanning/>

³⁰ Northwest Regional development Agency, Northwest Regional Assembly, Government Office for the Northwest, Environment Agency (2007) Rising to the Challenge: A climate Change Action Plan for England's Northwest 2007-2009

³¹ Cumbria County Council, Cumbria Strategic Partnership (2008) Cumbria Climate Change Strategy: Consultation Draft

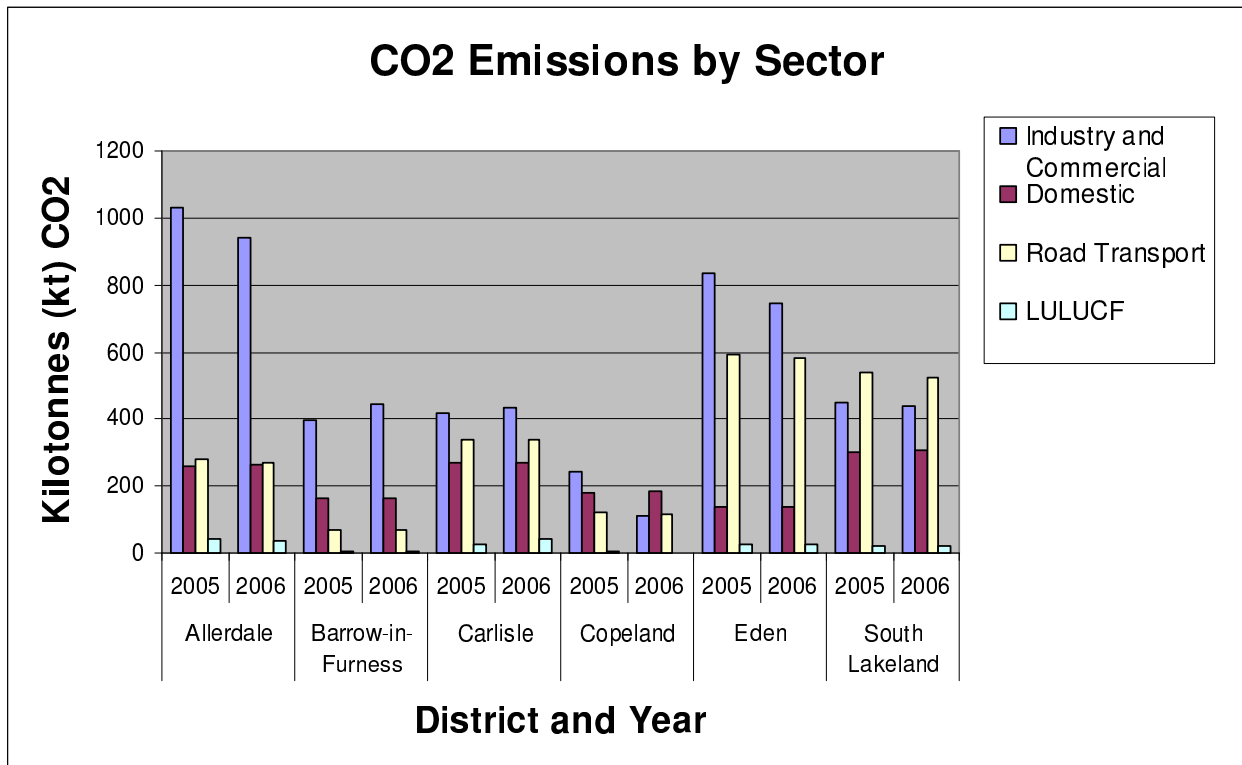


Figure 6.1: Emissions of Carbon dioxide (in kilotonnes) by sector in each of Cumbria's Authorities for 2005 and 2006

- 6.3.7 The graph illustrates that Copeland has relatively low emissions for each sector when compared to each of the other authorities. Although this does indicate differences in population totals and level of industrial activity between the districts it still indicates that Copeland is performing better than its neighbours. Interestingly the Borough has seen a large reduction in emissions from the industrial and commercial sectors from 243 Kt CO² in 2005 to 111 Kt CO² in 2006, which is the largest decrease for this sector in all of the authorities in Cumbria.
- 6.3.8 Per Capita CO² emissions are calculated by dividing total emissions from all sectors by the population of the area concerned. Figure 6.2 displays the per capita emissions for Copeland in comparison with the other authorities within Cumbria and also the whole of the North West Region.
- 6.3.9 Copeland has the lowest per capita emissions of any of the other authorities and is lower than the regional figures. When compared to Allerdale and Eden districts it is clear that emissions can be considered at present to be less of an issue for Copeland as its neighbours.

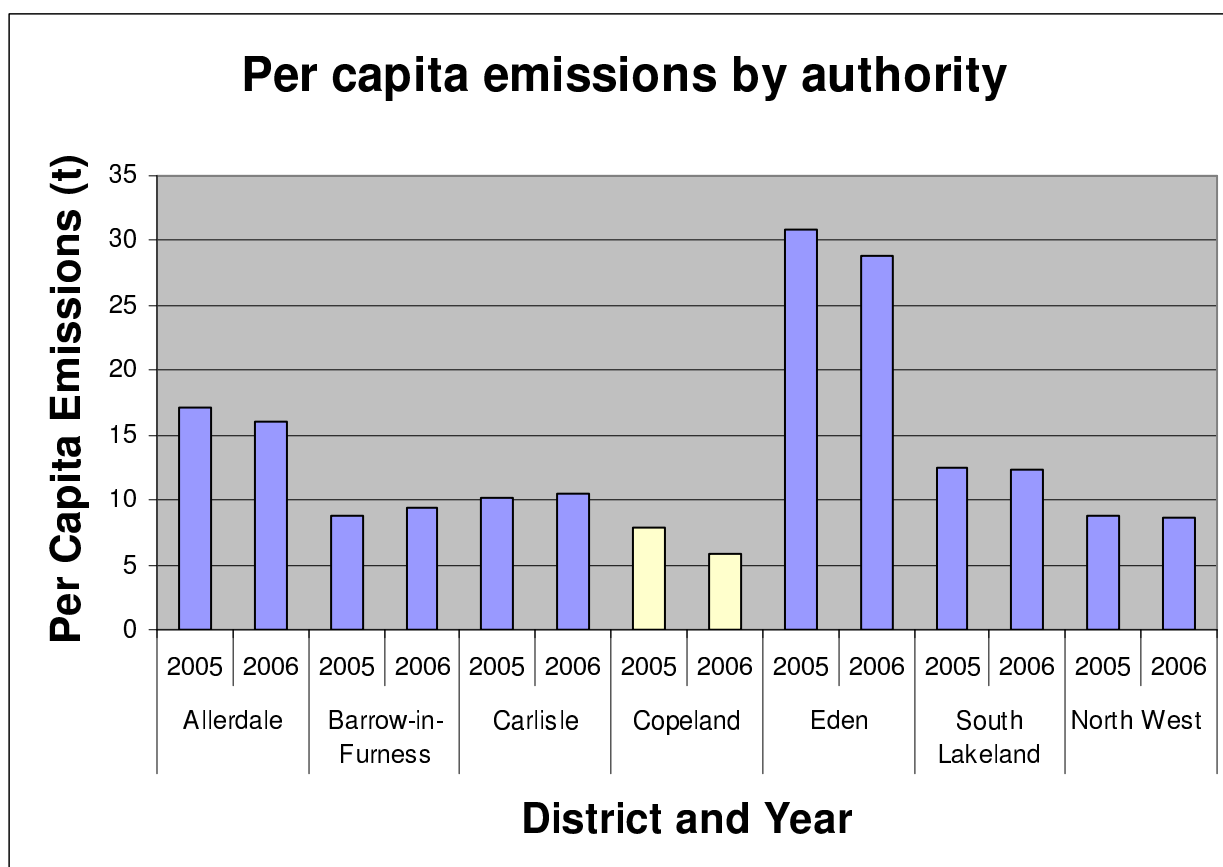


Figure 6.2: Per capita emissions of Carbon dioxide (in tonnes) in each of Cumbria's Authorities for 2005 and 2006

6.3.10 The effects of climatic change are however a concern for the Borough, in particular flood risk. Copeland has several rivers, the Duddon Estuary and a large amount of coastline. These areas are threatened by flooding relating to intense precipitation events and from changes to sea levels. Figure 6.3 illustrates the flooding issues within Copeland. The map illustrates the floodzones 2 and 3 as designated by the Environment Agency³² and features designated through the Councils Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)³³. The later identifies areas zones marked as 2, 3 and 3a linked to PPS25³⁴ which have the highest risk of flooding.

6.3.11 Most of the Boroughs population live along the coastal areas of the borough and these areas have a significant flood risk. This will have a significant influence on the likely

³² Flood risk mapping is available from the Environment Agency Website. See: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/floods/31656.aspx>

³³ Jacobs, Copeland Borough Council (2007) Copeland Borough Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Available at: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/floods/31656.aspx> Accessed on the 14th January 2009

³⁴ CLG (2006) Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk LONDON:TSO Available at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningpolicystatement25.pdf> Accessed on the 14th January 2009

location and appropriate land use for new developments throughout much of the Borough, necessitating careful consideration of on site mitigation.

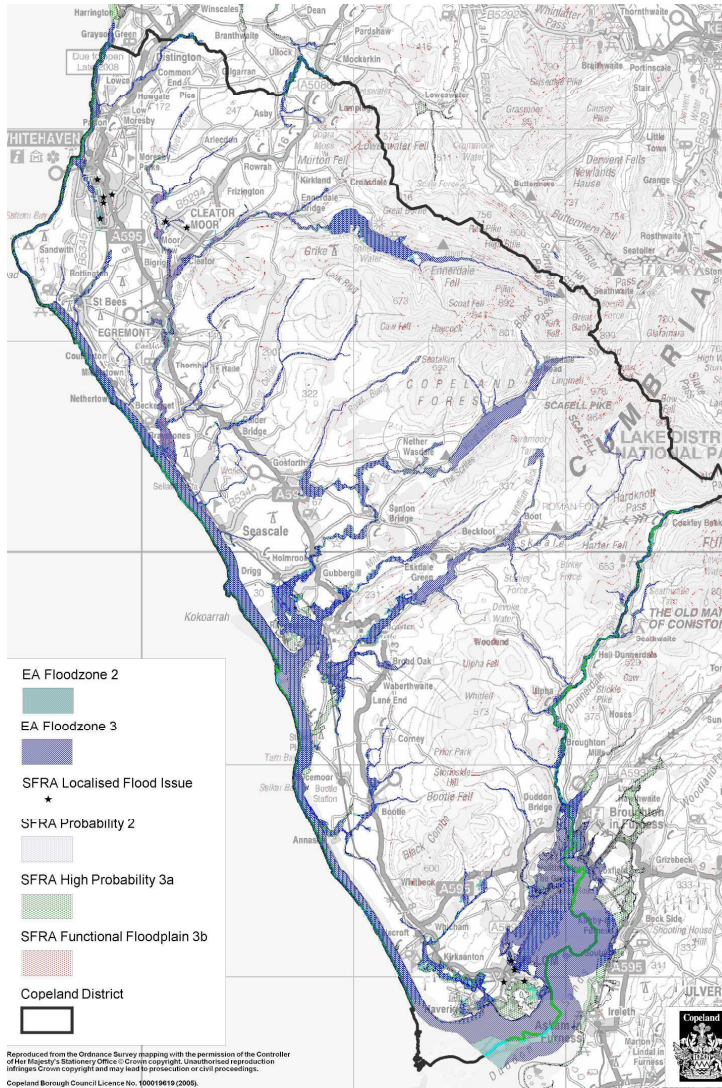


Figure 6.3: Areas at risk from flooding in Copeland

6.3.12 The SFRA has identified particular localised issues in the South of the Borough, and in the North at Whitehaven and Cleator Moor. These sites are in addition to the flood zones identified and are areas particularly susceptible to flash flood events.

6.4 Likely Future Baseline

6.4.1 The Cumbria Climate Change Strategy uses the modelling from the UK Climate Impacts Programme³⁵ (UKCIP) to identify potential changes in the weather in Cumbria. The Strategy states that under current emission scenarios Cumbria will experience the following:

- Daily temperatures in Cumbria will rise between 1 and 2 degrees by 2050's;
- Summer rainfall will reduce by as much as 15% in Cumbria by 2020's;
- Winter rainfall in Cumbria shows a consistent increase of up to 15% throughout the first half of the century, rising to somewhere between 15% and 30% increase by 2080's, depending on GHG emission levels;
- Snowfall in Cumbria will decrease by 10% by 2020's falling by a further 35%, possibly 55% from current levels by 2050's. In many parts of Cumbria snow may disappear altogether as we enter the last quarter of the century;
- While predicted changes in sea level are not available for Cumbria, for the North West sea levels are predicted to rise by up to 67cm; and
- Weather patterns could become more extreme e.g. high temperatures recorded occasionally today could become the norm by 2080.

6.4.2 The Strategy specifically mentions that besides reducing emissions from buildings (through promoting zero Carbon development) and transport (through travel planning and promotion of sustainable transport) adaptation measures will also be required. For example risk assessment relating to coastal erosion, planning for water drainage and water resources, and the replacement of lost habitats. Sustainability Appraisal has been identified as a means to promote sustainable development that can adapt to the consequences of climate change.

6.4.3 Predicted climate change will only exacerbate the coastal, estuarine and river flood risks identified above. It is likely that these issues will magnify with areas of risk expanding and risk increasing in areas already identified.

6.5 Sustainability Issues

6.5.1 The Scoping material has identified a number of issues that will need to be considered in the assessment. These are summarised as the following:

- Maintaining the Boroughs position as the Borough with the lowest emitter of CO₂ across all sectors within Cumbria.

³⁵ UKCIP 2002 Scenarios Available at: http://www.ukcip.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=156&Itemid=287

- Look to continue the trend of reducing emissions in order to enable the UK Government to achieve the 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.

6.6 Data Limitations

- 6.6.1 Measuring and accounting for climate change is a difficult and less developed process than other environmental features. Reliable emissions data has only really been made publically available from DEFRA in the short term. Thus it is difficult to gain a long term picture of the volume of emissions released by Local Authorities.
- 6.6.2 A great deal of investment has been made in climate change predictions and future scenarios. However, these are modelled future predictions and there will always be an inherent element of error within these. The latest data on modelling at present is the UK Climate Impact Programmes 2002 modelling work. There is a new set of forecasts for release in early 2009 (UKCIP08) that will be reviewed and considered as the appraisal of the Copeland LDF documents progresses.
- 6.6.3 Again the SFRA involves a degree of forecast and modelling when determining the likely areas that will be under threat of flood risk and to which degree. There will be some margin of error involved in this process, however the results provide the best information for the Council to use to avoid impacts to human health from flood risk resulting from climate change.

7 Heritage and Landscape

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This section of the Scoping Report includes information relating to features of heritage and landscape interest. Where possible the report identifies the current baseline and the likely future evolution of the environment without the implementation of the plan³⁶.

7.1.2 Cultural heritage can be considered³⁷ to include the following:

- **Monuments:** architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
- **Groups of buildings:** groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
- **Sites:** works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites, which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.

7.1.3 Landscapes can be areas designated for natural beauty and/or ambience but can also be 'ordinary' places that are not given statutory protection. Urban landscapes also have an important role to play in affecting the quality of people's lives, therefore acknowledging and enhancing 'townscapes' is also important.

7.1.4 Different landscapes have differing landscape characters. The Landscape Character Network define landscape character as 'a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse³⁸. Essentially it is the landscape character of an area that gives it its distinctive and unique feel.

7.2 Context Review

7.2.1 The key messages from the context review are:

³⁶ Annex 1 (c) of Directive 2001/42/EC states that the environmental report must include "the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme"

³⁷ UNESCO (1972) CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE, Article 1 Available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/> accessed on the 22nd December 2008

³⁸ Landscape Character Network Available at: <http://www.landscapecharacter.org.uk/lca> Accessed on the 22nd December 2008

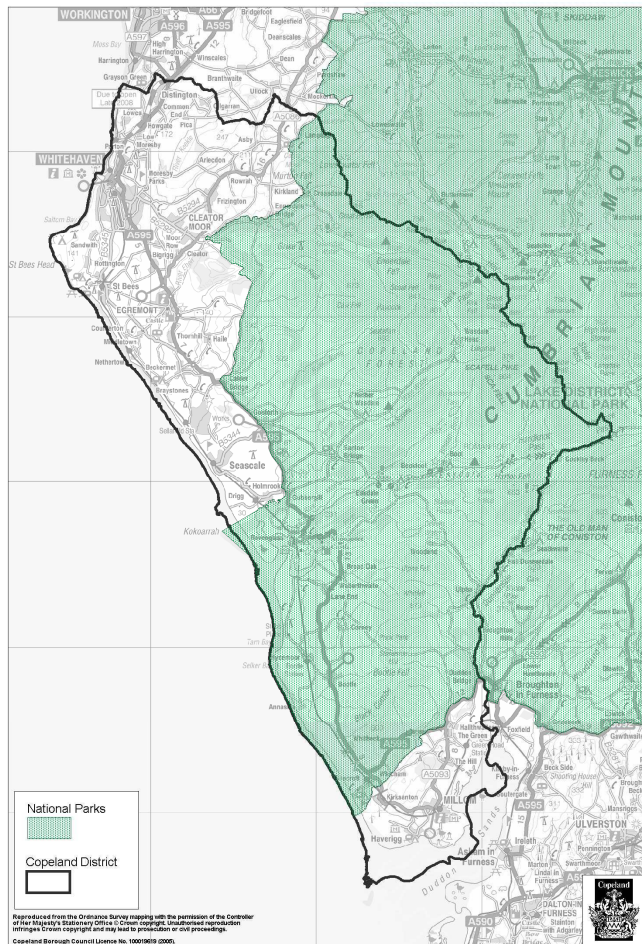
Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
The objectives of the Convention are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	The European Landscape Convention (2000)
The proposals in the document are based on three core objectives: <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. 	Heritage Protection Review White Paper (2007)
Relevant objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open and protect countryside, agricultural and forestry land. ▪ To secure nature conservation interests. 	PPG 2 Green Belts (1995) (updated 2001)
PPS7 sets out four objectives for rural areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas; ▪ To promote more sustainable patterns of development; ▪ Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential; ▪ To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors. 	PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)
The RSS is committed to protecting and enhancing the region's environmental assets. The RSS states that plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should deliver an integrated approach to conserving and enhancing the landscape, natural environment, historic environment and woodlands of the region. In protecting the landscape a detailed character assessment should be undertaken by the local authority.	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 2008 (2008)
Key objectives of the Framework: <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. 	Action for Sustainability – Regional Sustainable Development Framework (2005)
The key objective is to ensure the continued protection of Cumbria's diverse and distinctive landscape.	Cumbria Landscape Strategy (1997)
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. 	Cultural Strategy for Cumbria (2006)

7.3 The Current Baseline

- 7.3.1 Much of Copeland is included within the Lake District National Park (see Figure 3.1). This forms a distinct landscape character area within Copeland and the wider region.

7.3.2 At present character area appraisal has not been undertaken at the Borough level.

However, recent work has been undertaken at the Cumbria scale by Cumbria County Council³⁹.



7.3.3 Cumbria contains a wide range of character areas including open coastlands, estuaries and salt marshes, lakes and fells, and gentle agricultural lowlands. These are formed through the influence of geology, glacial activity, geological features, pasture, woodland, soils and human activity and create a diverse but interwoven landscape.

7.3.4 Copeland itself contains a broad variety of the character areas identified within the assessment. These include coastal and estuarine classifications, to lowland and upland features of interest and moorland.

Figure 7.1: The Lake District National Park

7.3.5 Figure 7.2 below depicts the broad character areas that cover Copeland Borough. The Borough can be seen to fall into two categories, Cumbria High Fells and West Cumbria Coastal plain. The spatial distribution of Landscape character areas within Copeland are shown in Figure 7.3.

³⁹ Cumbria County Council (2003) Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001 – 2016: Technical Paper 5 Landscape Character

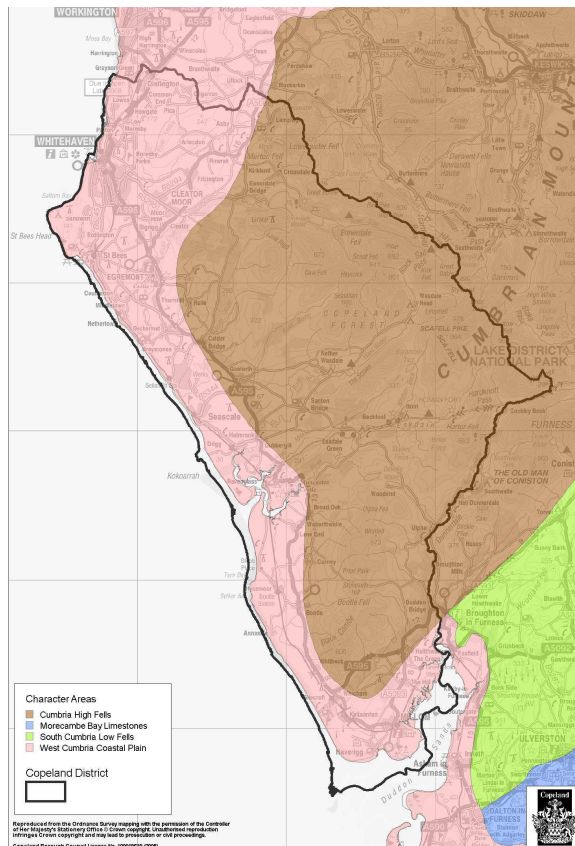


Figure 7.2: Copeland Character Areas

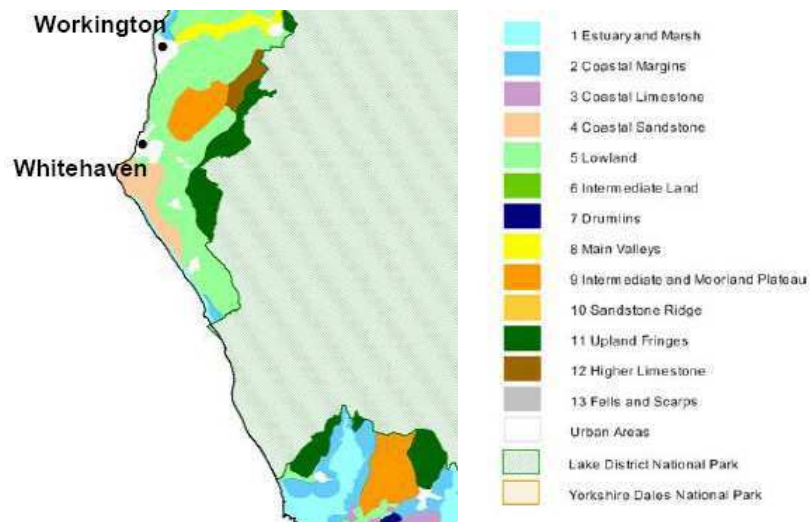


Figure 7.3: Landscape character classification covering Copeland⁴⁰

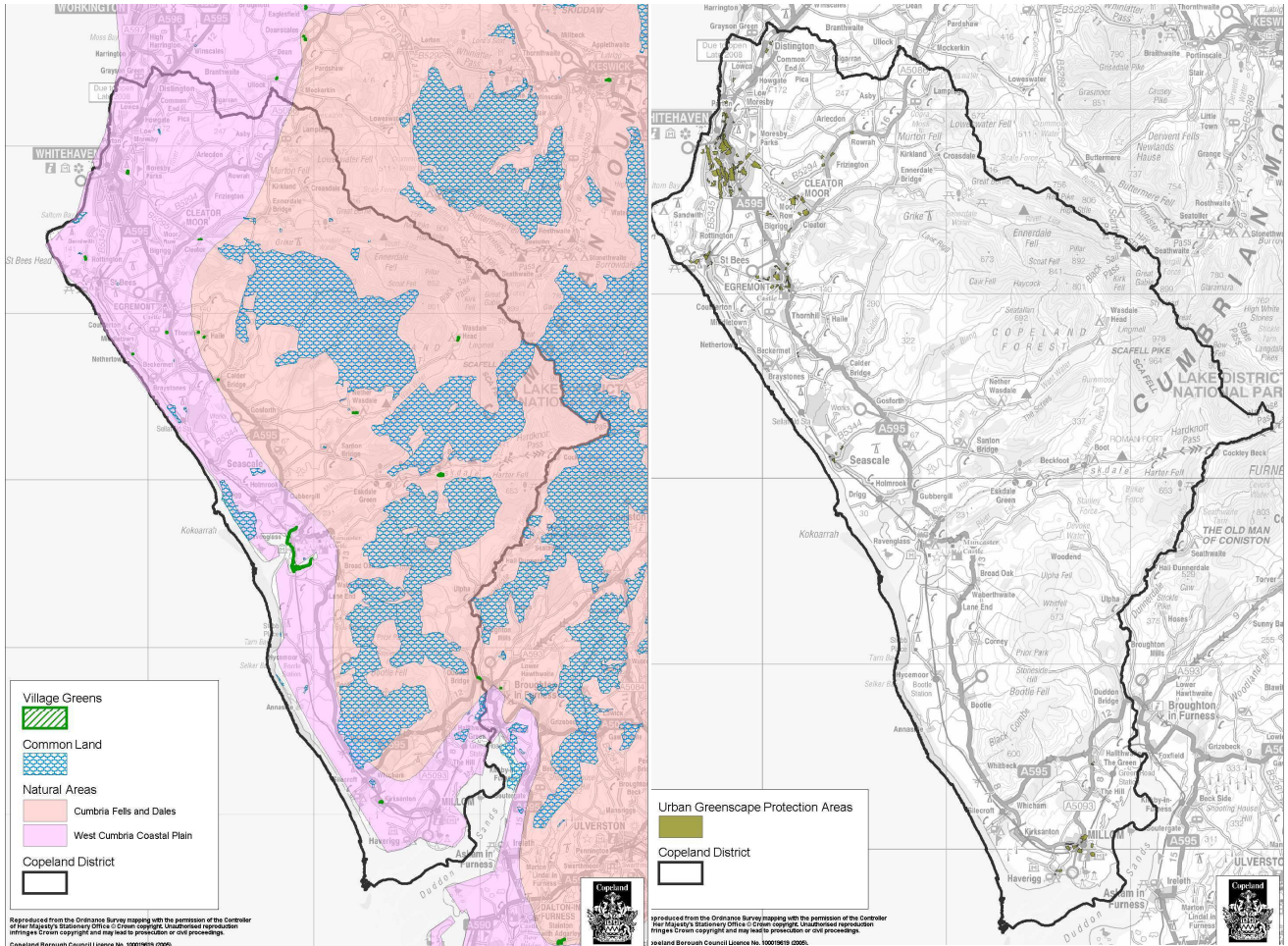
⁴⁰ Taken from Cumbria County Council (2003) Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001 – 2016: Technical Paper 5 Landscape Character

7.3.6 Copeland's varied landscape characters include upland, estuarine and coastal features. Copeland includes the only area in Cumbria classified as Coastal Sandstone. This is an exposed landscape of a sequence of Permo-Triassic red sandstones near to the coast, but more intimate and enclosed inland. The classification includes the St Bees area which is characterised by remnants of the former monastic landscape created by the twelfth century Priory. The settlements are described in the Landscape Character paper as *"nucleated and surrounded by the fossilised strips of former medieval field systems. Many of the buildings are in the local vernacular tradition and built of sandstone."* This is an important part of the reasoning for the classification of the area of heritage coastline in the Borough (Figure 7.4). St Bees Head is the only classified heritage coastline between Wales and Scotland.

Figure 7.4: The location of heritage coastline

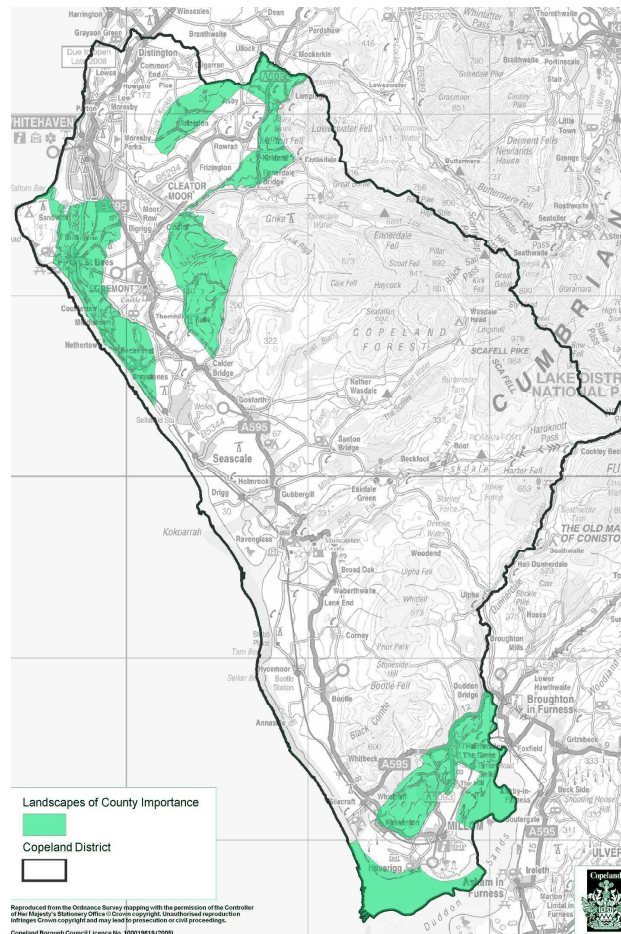


Figures 7.5 and 7.6: Village Greens and Common land; Urban Green space



7.3.7 Copeland also has a number of other landscape designations. The figures above illustrate the locations of village greens, commons and urban green space. However, it should be noted that village greens and commons are not classed as a landscape designation, that is, they are not designated on the basis of their landscape character, nor are they protected for this reason.

7.3.8 Copeland also has landscapes designated as having county importance - these are illustrated in Figure 7.7 below. This figure illustrates features of interest around the main settlements in the north of the Borough in particular.



Figures 7.7: Landscapes of County Importance

- 7.3.9 There are a number of other features of built heritage interest within the Borough. Figure 7.8 below shows the location of conservation areas and ancient monuments in the Borough.
- 7.3.10 Copeland has 483 Listed Buildings according to English Heritage’s regional data. The majority of these are Grade II listed with only 14 achieving the highest Grade I listed status⁴¹.
- 7.3.11 There are also 9 Conservation Areas within the administrative boundary; at Whitehaven (Town Centre), Corkickle, Hensingham, High Street, Cleator Moor, Egremont, Beckermest, St Bees and Ravenglass.

⁴¹ English Heritage (2008) Heritage Counts Report for Cumbria

7.3.12 According to English Heritage Copeland contains 120 Scheduled Ancient Monument sites. These include the following:

- Churchyard Crosses
- Enclosure 250m east of Windscales
- Saltom Pit Engine House and Ancillary Buildings
- Duke Pit Fan House, Whitehaven Haig Colliery
- Old Quay and Old Quay Lighthouse
- Saltom Coal Pit
- Hayes Castle
- Drigg Holme Packhorse Bridge
- Egremont Castle
- Settlement
- Hodbarrow Beacon
- Millom Castle (ruined portions)
- Giants' Graves Standing Stones
- Larca Old Kirk and Terraces
- Parton Roman Fort
- Lacon Cross Stone Circle, North West of Seascale Howe Farm

7.3.13 By comparison with other regions in the North West, Cumbria has a high number of buildings and monuments which are considered to be 'at risk' and are included in English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Registers. This is, however, indicative of the high number of designated assets in the county rather than their management and when calculated as a proportion of total stock is found to be on par with other regions (42.4%). Copeland itself has only 3 buildings and 8 monuments included on the registers⁴².

7.3.14 Pressure for new development is one of the primary risks facing built and natural heritage designations. In Copeland this is not a marked risk. Of 583 applications for planning permission which were decided in 2008 only 14 were for Listed Building Consent and a further 4 for Conservation Area Consent.

7.3.15 Copeland has a rich and long Maritime History, having been a centre for importing rum and sugar. Whitehaven was a centre for human trafficking before the abolition of slavery

⁴² English Heritage [accessed 2008] Heritage at Risk Registers

exporting slaves to the Caribbean. Whitehaven docks also became a centre for shipbuilding associated with the exporting of Coal and Minerals from the areas many mines. Today the docks still contain many original features dating back to the 17th Century.

7.3.16 Many of the Borough’s landscape and heritage designations are within the Lake District National Park planning area; the features of which will provide constraints and opportunities that will require consideration during the production of Local Development Documents.

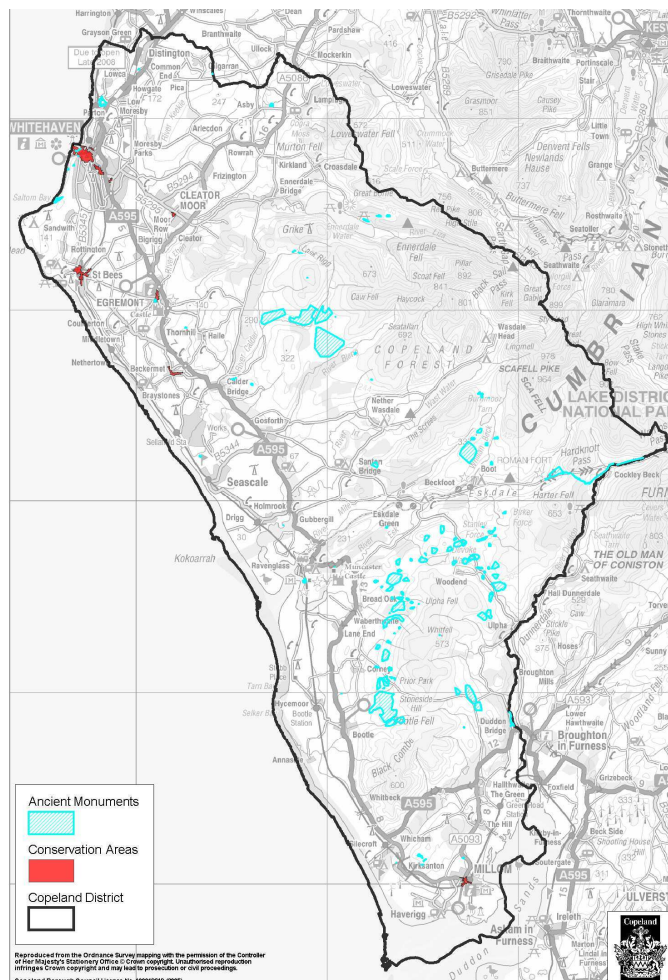


Figure 7.8: Scheduled monuments and conservation areas within Copeland

7.4 Likely Future Baseline

- 7.4.1 Copeland's location in the Lake District National Park means that additional planning constraints apply to the Borough which will likely see landscape and environmental issues prioritised.
- 7.4.2 The built heritage and landscape of Copeland do currently face variable pressure from new development and it is as a result of restrictive covenants imposed by heritage designations and planning controls that the area should retain the character which is valued by residents. The absence of a designated Heritage Champion as promoted by English Heritage could mean that the Borough fails to enhance its heritage and as a result garner the social and community benefits that are considered to be associated with this.
- 7.4.3 The presence of a coastal heritage landscape in Copeland could mean that the Borough is more at risk from the effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels, which may lead to coastal erosion.

7.5 Sustainability Issues

- 7.5.1 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 is 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 the Lake District National Park.
 - Copeland does not have an appointed Heritage Champion.

7.6 Data Limitations

- 7.6.1 Because this baseline review has been desk top based, the data used has been gathered from secondary sources and may not, in some cases, represent the most up to date information. Much of the data presented is representative of the region rather than the local area. Specifically, local level data on Landscape Character and heritage townscape appraisal are absent. English Heritage's Pastscape database provides information about sites of interest and historic environment records, but it does not provide the information spatially.

8 Community Health and Equality, Leisure and Education

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Health and equality, safe communities, access to open space, leisure and education are all fundamental contributors to the quality of life and well being of people living in the Copeland Borough. The purpose of this chapter is to capture information on these issues and describe the trends prevalent within Copeland.

8.2 Context Review

8.2.1 There are a wide range of evidence sources that are pertinent to this area. However some do not contain sustainability objectives or messages that are particularly relevant to spatial land use planning. The full range of documents is recorded in Appendix 1. The key messages and objectives from the context review are set out below:

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
<p>At the community level, ensure that health policy fosters good health, protects citizens from threats and support sustainability. Three objectives are defined to meet these challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fostering good health in an ageing Europe; ▪ Protecting citizens from health threats; and ▪ Supporting dynamic health systems and new technologies. 	European Health Strategy 'Together for Health: A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013' (2007)
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live. Meet the requirements for housing opportunity, choice and mix and seek to create mixed communities.	PPS3: Housing (2006)
To prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open and protect countryside, agricultural and forestry land; and to secure nature conservation interests.	PPG 2 Green Belts (2001)
Open space, sport and recreation are fundamental to people's quality of life. Planning needs to provide well designed open space, sport, leisure and recreation facilities.	PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)
To improve health and the factors that contribute to health faster in disadvantaged areas than elsewhere, in order to reduce the health gap on infant mortality and life expectancy by 2010.	Tackling Health Inequalities: A Programme for Action (2003)
Promotes prosperity for all, through promotion of good governance, empowering communities and tackling disadvantage.	Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity (2005)

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
To enhance the capacity of citizens to participate more effectively in local decision-making.	Promoting Effective Citizenship and Community Empowerment. A Guide for Local Authorities on enhancing capacity for public participation (2006)
Within 10 to 20 years no one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live.	A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal (2001)
To arrest urban decline using a holistic approach to policy which recognises the need to link together a range of initiatives on housing, planning, education, transport and law and order issues.	The Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: The Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance (2000)
It is important that planning meets the education, health and location needs of Gypsies & Travellers.	ODPM Circular 01/2006 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites (2006)
<p>To ensure that there is provision for all members of the community for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The full spectrum of education, training and skills provision, ranging from childcare and pre-school facilities, through schools, to further and higher education and to continuing education facilities and work-related training; ▪ Health facilities ranging from hospitals down to locally based community health facilities; and ▪ Sport, recreation and cultural facilities. 	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)
<p>Key objectives of the framework include:</p> <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. 	Action for Sustainability – Regional Sustainable Development Framework (2005)

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
<p>To achieve significant reductions in health inequalities between groups and areas in the North West, within a framework of sustainable development which supports economic, social and environmental regeneration.</p> <p>The strategy as a whole is underpinned by four key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the primacy of prevention, on the basis that interventions which prevent the causes, and reduce the consequences of health inequalities, will have the greatest long term impact; ▪ ensuring that mainstream services are responsive to the needs of disadvantaged populations; ▪ using targeted interventions to test innovative approaches, or to tackle specific problems and to reach particular priority groups; and ▪ using mainstream planning, performance management, and monitoring of services to support local and national action. 	<p>Investment for health: A Plan for the North West of England (2003)</p>
<p>To increase participation in sport and physical activity and to widen access and reduce inequality in participation amongst priority groups.</p> <p>Key objectives and targets are:</p> <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). 	<p>The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004-2008 (2004)</p>
<p>Key objectives for 2006-09 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic Participation for All; ▪ Reducing Hate Crime and Violence; ▪ Promoting Diversity as a regional Asset. 	<p>North West Equality and Diversity Strategy 2006-09 (2006)</p>
<p>Key relevant SA objectives include:</p> <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 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. 	<p>Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Cumbria (2006)</p>
<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"> ▪ A full range of appropriate and accessible services; ▪ Safe and healthy places to live. 	<p>Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028 (2005)</p>

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
<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. 	Cumbria Economic Plan (2007)
<p>To be home to a strong and healthy community which offers all of its people a good quality of life and enables them to play a full part in their community.</p>	West Cumbria Community Strategy (2007)
<p>Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) provides a set of benchmarks for ensuring access to green space near to where people live.</p> <p>These standards recommend that people living in towns and cities should have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an accessible natural greenspace of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home; • at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home; • one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home; • one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home; • statutory Local Nature Reserves at a minimum level of one hectare per thousand population. 	Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGST) (2001)

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
<p>Green Infrastructure can be planned to be close to where people need it most – for example in areas of high deprivation and ill health, where it can be a valuable contributor to improving wellbeing. Good green infrastructure is of considerable economic value too.</p> <p>The Green Infrastructure approach to planning is important to anyone whose objectives relate to, use, or draw upon the natural environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban renaissance • Rural renewal • Social inclusion and community cohesion • Health and wellbeing • Sustainable development <p>Green Infrastructure is a core outcome of any regeneration programme involving land or water. As a planning tool, it is highly flexible and therefore can apply to all of the region's different urban and rural settings.</p>	<p>North West Green Infrastructure Guide (2008)</p>
<p>To secure a stable and balanced population whilst improving public health, safety and quality of life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stabilise and maintain population levels within communities in the plan area; ▪ Ensure that local facilities and services are available to everyone; ▪ Ensure that housing needs of the community are met locally and that decent, good quality affordable homes are available to all; ▪ Increase community participation in decisions regarding the future of development in the planning area. 	<p>Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 (2006)</p>

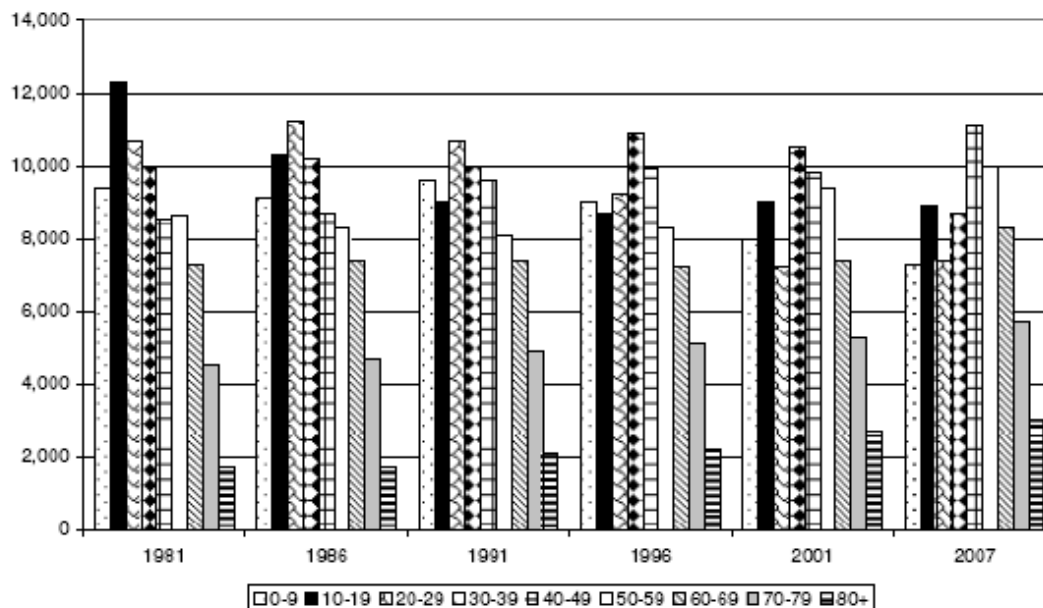
8.3 The Current Baseline

Population

- 8.3.1 Copeland has a population of 70,400 (mid-2007 population estimates), the majority of which is concentrated in Whitehaven and the smaller settlements of Cleator Moor and Egremont in the north, and Millom, in the south of the Borough. Between the early 1980s and 2002, the population of Copeland Borough declined from 72,900 in 1982 to 69,090 in 2002. However, since 2002 the population has slowly increased again.
- 8.3.2 The population figures have been influenced by migration trends for the area. The borough saw a consistent trend for outward migration between 1991 and 2002, however since 2002 this trend has reversed.
- 8.3.3 The Copeland Borough has an ageing population, caused by the falling birth and fertility rates and modest inward migration by older people. This trend is demonstrated by the 17.5% decrease in the number of under 40s between 1991 and 2007 and the 18.7% increase in the number of over 40s in the same time period. Recent increases in the

number of 20-29 year olds suggests that the previous decline in the population of this age group has been arrested. Figure 8.1 demonstrates the population structure for the Copeland Borough between 1981 and 2007.

Figure 8.1: The population structure of Copeland between 1991 and 2007



Source: Copeland Borough Council – Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08⁴³

8.3.4 The Office for National Statistics figures from 2006 demonstrate that 98.2% of Copeland Boroughs population is of White British ethnicity. This is in comparison to 92.5% of the North West region population and 88.7% of the England population. The percentage of Copeland Boroughs White British population has been in decline since 2004 and 2002.

⁴³ Copeland Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08, available at: <http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/local-development-framework.htm>

Table 8.1: Population composition

Indicator	Source	Quantified Data / Copeland Borough data	Comparators	Trends
Copeland Borough population	Copeland Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08	2007 (Mid Year Estimate) Copeland, 70,400	Cumbria population in 2008: 496,900 (Source: Cumbria Intelligence Observatory)	✓ 500 increase in population from 2004
20-29 population age group		2007 (Mid Year Estimate) Copeland 7,400	UK population: 60,975,000 in mid-2007 (Source: National Statistics)	✓ (0.54% increase from 2004)
Ethnic Composition	Office for National Statistics	2006, 98.2% of the population is of white British ethnicity	Cumbria population in 2004: 92.5%	- (0.5% decrease from 2004)
			England population: 88.7%	- (1% decrease from 2002)

Deprivation

- 8.3.5 The indices of deprivation (IMD) are the most appropriate statistics available that measure deprivation throughout different areas of Britain. In terms of overall deprivation, the Copeland Borough has declined 6 places between 2004 and 2007 demonstrating how the areas overall deprivation has declined. The overall IMD map in Appendix 2 shows there are particular issues with deprivation in Whitehaven and Cleator Moor with areas identified as being within the 20% most deprived areas of the UK.
- 8.3.6 Statistics are also available that measure the income deprivation in Copeland. Again, areas along the coast at Whitehaven and at Cleator Moor show a significant level of deprivation, as shown in the maps in Appendix 2.
- 8.3.7 The living environment IMD statistics demonstrate that this is not a particular issue within the Copeland Borough (see map in Appendix 2). The living environment IMD aims to identify deprivation in the quality of the local environment both within and beyond the home. Many of the areas throughout the Borough do not demonstrate high

levels of deprivation, although there are pockets of deprivation in Cleator Moor in the North and Millom in the south.

Table 8.2: Deprivation in Copeland

Indicator	Source	Quantified Data / Copeland Borough data	Comparators	Trends
Overall rank of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation	2007 Copeland Borough ranked 78 th out of 354 Districts on the overall rank of deprivation.	Cumbria County: ranked 87 th out of 149 for overall deprivation.	✗ Copeland Borough has declined by six places since 2004.
Income deprivation	Indices of Deprivation	2007 Copeland Borough ranked 216/354 districts on the income deprivation domain.	Cumbria County: ranked 29 th out of 149 on the income deprivation domain	✓ Copeland Borough has gone up 24 places since 2004.

Health

8.3.8 NHS indicators have been used in the Copeland Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report⁴⁴ 2008 to demonstrate health related indicators instead of the 2001 Census. This shows that Copeland compares badly with the England average in 12 of the 18 indicators. Since last year, the number of adults recorded as smokers has become significantly worse in comparison to the England average. In the previous AMR (06/07), the local value stood at 28.6, but this has risen to 29.7. The estimated binge drinking rate is above the England average and this has increased since the previous AMR 06/07. The number of obese adults (estimated) is considerably higher than the England and North West average and is one of the worst in the country. In addition, the figure has risen considerably since the previous AMR (06/07). Additionally, alcohol related hospital admissions within the Borough are above the England average but are similar to the North West average.

⁴⁴ Copeland Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08, available at: <http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/local-development-framework.htm>

Figure 8.2: Health indicators within the Copeland Borough in comparison to the England average (2008)

Domain	Indicator	Local Value	Eng Average	Significantly worse
The way we live	Adults smoking	29.7	24.1	●
	Binge drinking adults	24.4	18.0	●
	Healthy eating adults	23.1	26.3	●
	Physically active adults	11.5	11.6	
	Obese adults	29.4	23.6	●
Life expectancy & death	Life Expectancy – male	76.5	77.3	●
	Life Expectancy – female	80.6	81.6	●
	Smoking deaths	247.6	225.4	
	Heart disease/stroke	98.5	84.2	●
	Cancer	124.7	117.1	
	Infant deaths	3.1	5.0	
	Road injuries/deaths	70.0	56.3	●
Health & ill Health	Mental health	35.9	27.5	●
	Alcohol hospital admissions	453.1	260.3	●
	Drug misuse	6.6	9.9	
	Diabetes	4.1	3.7	●
	Child tooth decay	2.0	1.5	●
	Hip Fracture older people	508.4	479.8	

Source: Copeland Borough Council – Annual Monitoring Report 2007/2008

8.3.9 Statistics demonstrating health related figures for different years are provided by the Office for National Statistics, including life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy has increased marginally for both males and females in the Copeland Borough. However, the life expectancy for both males and females is lower than the national statistics for the latest figures.

8.3.10 Table 8.3 displays the level of hospital admissions throughout Copeland. The figures demonstrate that hospital admissions have increased between the 2004-05 and 2006-07 periods. This increase is in line with trends demonstrated in the North West region and England.

Table: 8.3: Hospital admission rates in Copeland in comparison to the North West and England 2004-2007 (Source: Office for National Statistics)

YEAR	COPELAND	NORTH WEST	ENGLAND
2006-07	20,213	1,770,918	11,569,596
2005-06	19,766	1,644,479	11,313,132
2004-05	19,758	1,583,208	10,766,134

Table 8.4: Health in Copeland

Indicator	Source	Quantified Data / Copeland Borough data	Comparators	Trends
Copeland NHS health indicators	Copeland Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08	Obese adults: 29.4 (Copeland value)	Obese Adults: 23.6 (England average)	✗ Increase of 5.3 since 06/07 in obese adults.
		Binge drinking adults: 24.4 (Copeland value)	Binge drinking adults: 18.0 (England average)	✗ Increase of 1.1 since 06/07 in binge drinking.
		Adult smoking: 29.7 (Copeland value)	Adult smoking: 24.1 (England average)	✗ Increase of 1.1 since 06/07 in adults smoking.
Life expectancy	Office for National Statistics	Males (04-06): 76.50	Males, North West (04-06): 75.80	✓ 0.5 of a year increase for males since 03-05 figures.
			Males, England (04-06): 77.32	0.2 of a year increase for females since 03-05 figures.
		Females (04-06): 80.60	Females, North West (04-06): 80.30	✗ In comparison to the national statistics for both males and females
			Females, England (04-06): 81.55	
Hospital admissions	Office for National Statistics	20,213 (2006-07)	North West 1,770,918 (2006)	✗ Increase from 19,758 (2004-05) and 19,766 (2005-06).
			England 11,569,596 (2006)	

Education

8.3.11 A variety of trends are demonstrated by the education statistics gathered from the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory. Since 2003, the percentage of pupils living within the Copeland Borough achieving A*-G in 2007 have increased by 7.9%. However the percentage of those achieving grades at A*-C over the same time period has decreased by 0.9% and the 2007 statistics also show that the Copeland Borough is below the

Cumbria County average. In addition, the percentage of the working age population with no qualifications is worse than the Cumbria County average.

8.3.12 The IMD relating to educational deprivation included in Appendix 2 clearly illustrates that there are issues in the areas to the north and the south of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom. These areas are within the most deprived third of the country.

Table 8.5: Education and qualifications in Copeland

Indicator	Source	Quantified Data / Copeland Borough data	Comparators	Trends
Percentage of pupils in local authority schools achieving five/more GCSEs at grade A*-C (by residence)	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory	2007: 52%	Cumbria County: 59% (2007)	* 0.9% decrease on 2003 figures. (Source: DFES school performance tables 2003)
Percentage of pupils in local authority schools achieving five/more GCSEs at grade A*-G (by residence)	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory	2007: 97%	Cumbria County: 97% (2007)	✓ 7.9% increase on 2003 figures. (Source: DFES school performance tables 2003)
Percentage of the working age population who achieved NVQ4 or above	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory	2007: 25.1%	Cumbria County: 25.4% (2007)	* Slightly worse in comparison to the Cumbria County statistics
Working age population with no qualifications	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory	2007: 12.6%	Cumbria County: 10.2% (2007)	* Worse in comparison to the Cumbria County statistics

Crime rates

8.3.13 Reviewing the crime count statistics (Table 8.6) it is clear that recorded crime has decreased within the borough. Crime rates have decreased from 5,950 between October 2005 and September 2006 to 4,166 between October 2007 and September 2008. In addition, between 2006 and 2008, the counts of crime per 1,000 population figures have been lower than the Cumbria County average.

8.3.14 The crime IMD map in Appendix 2 shows the indices of deprivation statistics for crime within the Copeland Borough. The purpose of this domain is to measure the rate of recorded crime throughout a specified area. The statistics show that there are low crime levels throughout the majority of the Copeland Borough. Only locations in central Whitehaven and Cleator Moor can be considered to have crime deprivation issues.

Table: 8.6: Counts of crime in Copeland (2005-2008)

AMR PERIOD	COUNTS OF CRIME	COUNTS OF CRIME PER 1,000	CUMBRIA COUNTY AVERAGE (COUNTS OF CRIME)
2007-08	4,166	59.3	66.6
2006-07	5,180	72.5	77.0
2005-06	5,950	85.5	83.8

Source: Copeland Borough Council – Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08

Table: 8.7: Crime statistics in Copeland (2005-2008)

Indicator	Source	Quantified Data / Copeland Borough data	Comparators	Trends
Counts of Crime	Copeland Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08	2007/08 4,166 counts of crime, 59.3 counts of crime per 1000 population Most frequently reported crime – criminal damage (1,506 incidents, 36% of all crimes)	Cumbria County: 66.6 counts of crime per 1,000 population.	✓ 2006/07 5180 counts of crime, represents decrease of 19.6%
Fear of Crime			Cumbria County:	* 2006/07 figures

	Audit Commission	<p>2006/07 98.59% of residents surveyed who say they feel fairly safe or very safe outside during the day.</p> <p>2006/07 79.90% of residents surveyed who say they feel fairly safe or very safe outside after dark.</p>	<p>98.9% of residents surveyed stated they felt fairly/ very safe during the day (AMR 2005/06, 2006/07 and 2007/08)</p> <p>Cumbria County: 84% of residents surveyed stated they felt fairly/ very safe after dark. (AMR 2005/06, 2006/07 and 2007/08)</p>	<p>show a decrease of 0.21% since 2005/06</p> <p>× 2006/07 figures show a decrease of 1.4% since 2005/06</p>
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Provision of Open Space

8.3.15 The Borough Council is currently in the process of preparing an Open Space Audit that will assess all the open space falling within the settlement boundaries. The Copeland Borough Council AMR 2008 provides information on the provision of Open Space in the Borough and has estimated that there is a total of 1,217.11 hectares of open space. No change has occurred in the amount of open space within the Borough throughout the previous 2 years.

8.3.16 The Copeland Borough Council AMR 2008 demonstrates the type of open space present within the settlement boundaries. The types with the largest amount of hectares includes: space used for outdoor sports facilities (253.68 hectares); natural and semi-natural urban greenspace (190.79 hectares); and amenity greenspace (95.76 hectares)

Provision of Outdoor Playing Space

8.3.17 Within the Copeland Borough, there is an estimated total of 277.86 hectares of outdoor playing space (2008). This includes playgrounds, teenspaces and outdoor sports facilities. This total is an increase on the figures for 2007, which demonstrated a total of 274.86 hectares of outdoor open space.

Table 8.8: Open Space Provision in Copeland

Indicator	Source	Quantified Data / Copeland Borough data	Comparators	Trends
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Provision of open space	Copeland Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08	2007/08 total of 1,217.11 hectares of open space in the Copeland Borough	-	- 2007/08 figures represent no change from the previous two years
Provision of outdoor playing space	Copeland Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08	2007/08 total of 277.86 hectares of outdoor playing space in the Copeland Borough		✓ 2007/08 figures represents increase of three hectares.

8.4 Likely Future Baseline

- 8.4.1 The AMR (2008) provides predictions for population growth within the Copeland Borough. The population is forecast to grow modestly over the next twenty years, predictions being 71,500 in 2010, 75,100 in 2020 and reaching 78,100 by 2030.
- 8.4.2 The current baseline evidence demonstrates an increase in hospital admissions. This trend is likely to persist, if increases in obesity, binge drinking and smoking persist or worsen, further hospital admissions can be expected, alongside further health complications. These trends could all lead to a further decrease in the life expectancy of the population. .
- 8.4.3 It is likely that the trend for the ageing population will continue, and this is likely to lead to an increase in hospital admissions and shortening of life expectancy throughout the Copeland Borough.
- 8.4.4 The Cumbria economic plan aims to provide significant expansion in the range of Higher Education opportunities. If this aim is achieved, this could lead to a decrease in the working age population with no qualifications and an increase in the working age population who have achieved NVQ level 4 or above in the future.
- 8.4.5 The proposal for the development of regionally significant economic development within Whitehaven could potentially lead to a further improvement in relation to the income deprivation IMD statistics.

8.5 Sustainability Issues

- 8.5.1 The baseline has identified a number of issues and constraints for Copeland. The borough compares 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.
- 8.5.2 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.
- 8.5.3 In general, Copeland has a low performance in relation to the overall IMD statistics when compared to other areas.
- 8.5.4 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.
- 8.5.5 The deprivation indices have illustrated that the Borough contains a few key hotspots with a number of deprivation issues (income, education, crime etc). In particular, there are a range of deprivation issues in Whitehaven and Cleator Moor.
- 8.5.6 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.

8.6 Data Limitations

- 8.6.1 It is difficult to judge the likely future baseline for the topic areas considered in this chapter, as they are dependent on a multitude of factors, including the continuance of other trends, such as trends in economic activity. In addition, few data sources examine the future baseline in relation to community health and equality, leisure and education.
- 8.6.2 One of the AMR 2008 monitoring indicators is to “increase community participation in decisions regarding the future of development in the planning area”. As yet, no indicator has been developed to assess this – so information on community participation is unavailable.

8.6.3 No comparable statistics are available in relation to the provision of open space within Cumbria or the UK. Therefore, no comparisons have been made in this chapter.

9 Local economy and employment, including tourism

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The performance of the economy has a fundamental bearing on the achievement of sustainable development. The economy provides employment and generates wealth but can as a result generate adverse effects such as waste or pollution from industry or traffic. A sustainable economy should be seen as a part of the wider social and natural environment and, as far as possible, not adversely affect these wider elements.

9.2 Context Review

9.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
Ensure sufficient land is available which is capable of industrial or commercial development & that it is well served by infrastructure – ensure a variety of sites are available to meet differing needs.	PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms (1992)
Encourage development in locations that minimise the length & number of trips & that can be served by more energy efficient modes of travel.	PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms(1992)
Discourage development likely to lead to increased congestion.	PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms
Optimise use of potential sites and existing premises in inner cities & other urban areas, taking into account accessibility by public transport.	PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms(1992)
A good supply of land and buildings which offer a range of opportunities for creating new jobs in large and small businesses as well as start-up firms and which are responsive to changing needs and demands;	Consultation Paper on new Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development (2007)
High quality development and inclusive design for all forms of economic development.	Consultation Paper on new Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development (2007)

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
Avoiding adverse effects on the environment, but where these are unavoidable, providing mitigations.	Consultation Paper on new Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development (2007)
Location of major generators of travel in existing centres, where access by a choice of means of transport not just the car is easy and convenient.	PPS6: Planning for Town Centres (2005)
Safeguard and strengthen existing centres in both urban and rural areas which offer a range of everyday community, shopping and employment opportunities.	PPS6: Planning for Town Centres (2005)
To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas	PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)
To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors.	PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)
Enhancing the Regeneration Priority Area of West Cumbria, particularly through developing the roles of the existing centres of Whitehaven, Workington, and also in Cleator Moor.	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)
Exploit the potential offered by a local workforce with expertise in the field of nuclear research, development and decommissioning; and the presence of the National Nuclear Laboratory.	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)
Higher levels of productivity and performance from the businesses operating in the visitor economy.	Strategy for Tourism in England's North West 2003-2010 (2007)
Develop and implement an integrated economic plan for West Cumbria, including support for nuclear decommissioning activity.	Regional Economic Strategy (2006)
Diversify the economic base and support sectors with growth potential in the rural economy.	Regional Economic Strategy (2006)
Deliver plans that support sustainable growth within the adjacent National Park.	Regional Economic Strategy (2006)
Make Cumbria more prosperous by developing the cultural and creative infrastructure of Cumbria.	Cultural Strategy for Cumbria (2006)
Significantly reduce the number of Cumbrian residents that are not in work and are claiming benefits.	Cumbria Economic Plan (2007)
Ensuring that all sectors of the workforce can realise their full potential, by providing a clear path of opportunity, from unemployment through to higher-paid jobs.	Cumbria Economic Plan (2007)
Build on the expertise in the nuclear sector as a springboard for the regeneration of the area.	Britain's Energy Coast – A Masterplan for West Cumbria (2008)

9.3 The Current Baseline

- 9.3.1 Copeland has for many years under-fulfilled its economic potential, both for reasons of geography and due to the decline of mining, manufacturing and chemical industries. Dependence on traditional industries is responsible for sectoral weaknesses and the Borough's peripheral location and poor communications has made the situation worse.
- 9.3.2 The rapid collapse of employment at the Sellafield plant and its repercussions on supporting businesses presents a major economic challenge for the Borough. Various scenarios have been developed to examine the impact of the closure programme but even the most optimistic expect a reduction of 8,000 jobs at Sellafield by 2012 with predictions of an overall loss of 17,000 jobs in West Cumbria.
- 9.3.3 The various expansions and agglomeration of nuclear-related activity at Sellafield provided alternative employment but tended to mask some worrying underlying trends such as unemployment, low economic activity and business formation rates and generally low qualification attainment rates in many parts of the Borough.
- 9.3.4 Over recent years rural communities in the Borough have suffered a great deal. The debilitating effects of Foot and Mouth Disease in 2001 added to decades of decline in hill farming and the associated economy.
- 9.3.5 Following the announcement of the decommissioning of nuclear sites within the UK, an economic and spatial masterplan was initiated for West Cumbria which seeks to bring about transformational solutions to create a sustainable social and economic future for the area over the next 20 years. The Masterplan provides the opportunity to transform Cumbria's West Coast into 'Britain's Energy Coast'.
- 9.3.6 The aim of the Masterplan is to build on the establishment of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority in West Cumbria and to use the current nuclear skills as a springboard to a more diverse economy, including innovative energy technologies, such as tidal, off shore wind and microgeneration. The £2 billion Masterplan contains a range of proposals and interventions relating to commercial activity, employment, transport and housing as well as planning.

Contextual Indicators

- 9.3.7 Table 9.1 below provides information relating to contextual, core and local output indicators. These indicators provide baseline information on a range of issues. Data sources for the indicators are varied and include the Copeland Borough Council surveys and records as well as information from the Office of National Statistics, NOMIS, and other organisations like Cumbria County Council. Where information is available and consistent trends have been identified.

Table 9.1: Contextual Indicators

Indicator	Source	Quantified Data / Copeland Borough data	Comparators	Trends
Economically active people (July 2007- June 2008)	Copeland Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2007 ONS Annual Population Survey 2008	77.9%	North West: 76.7% GB: 78.8%	* AMR 2006: 77.5%
Unemployment Rate (April – March 2008)	West Lakes Renaissance Business Plan for 2007/08 ONS Local labour market indicators 2008	4.2%	UK: 5.2% North West: 5.7% West Cumbria: 4.3%	* AMR 2006: 3% AMR 2007: 2.5%
% of Job Seeker's allowance claimants who have been out of work for more than a year	NOMIS Claimant Count 2007	16.3%	Cumbria: 12.3%	✓ 2006 17.3% * 2005 15.8%

Employment

9.3.8 Table 9.1 above illustrates that the economically active population in Copeland is 77.9%, this is above the average for the North West (76.7%) but below the average for Great Britain (78.6%).

9.3.9 The table indicates that in March 2008 the Borough had a lower unemployment rate (4.2%) than both West Cumbria (4.3%) and the North West 5.7%. The 2006-2007 Annual Monitoring Report highlights that a low unemployment rate masks pockets of higher unemployment at ward level particularly in North Copeland, with just under half the wards in Copeland appearing in the worst 20% nationally (Index of Multiple

Deprivation 2007⁴⁵), with Sandwith just outside the worst 1% and Mirehouse and Harbour within the worst 10% in the national tables of deprivation. The Employment Deprivation Domain of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation measures employment deprivation, conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work. As shown in Table 9.2 ten wards within Copeland are considered to be within 10% of the most employment deprived wards in England. In these wards unemployment coincides with other worrying signs of social stress such as low incomes/benefit dependency and health problems. The Map of Employment Deprivation in Appendix 2 shows the distribution of these wards.

9.3.10 The Cumbria Economic Plan 2007 indicates that the working age population in Copeland as a % of total population in 2006-2007 was 62.4%, this is higher than both the Cumbrian (60.6%) and regional (61.6%) averages.

Table: 9.2: Areas in Copeland within the worst 10% in England (out of 32482 Output Areas)

DOMAIN	AREA	WARD	COPELAND RANKING (where 1 is most deprived)
EMPLOYMENT	Woodhouse/Greenbank	Sandwith	1
	Whitehaven Centre	Harbour	2
	Mirehouse West	Mirehouse	3
	Ennerdale Rd South	Cleator Moor South	4
	Distington West	Distington	5
	Frizington	Frizington	6
	Ennerdale Rd North	Cleator Moor North	7
	Smithfield, Bigrigg South	Egremont North	8
	Leconfield St, Town Centre West	Cleator Moor North	9
	Orgill	Egremont North	10

⁴⁵The Index of Multiple Deprivation is the Government's official measure of multiple deprivation at small area level. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) which forms part of the ID 2007 is based on the small area geography known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). LSOAs have between 1000 and 3000 people living in them with an average population of 1500 people. In most cases, these are smaller than wards, thus allowing the identification of small pockets of deprivation. There are 32,482 LSOAs in England. The LSOA ranked 1 by the IMD 2007 is the most deprived and that ranked 32,482 is the least deprived.

- 9.3.11 In 2007 the Incapacity Benefit rate of the working age population in Copeland was 9.4%, this is higher than the Cumbrian average of 8.1% but lower than regional average of 9.7% (Cumbria Economic Plan 2007). The same pattern is reflected in the percentage of the working age population claiming job seekers allowance, with 2.3% of the working age population in Copeland claiming job seekers allowance, compared to 1.9% in Cumbria and 2.8% across the North West (Cumbria Economic Plan 2007).
- 9.3.12 The Cumbria Economic Plan⁴⁶ (2007) estimates that the rate of 'real unemployment' in Copeland is 9%, this is higher than both the Cumbrian average of 6.9% and the regional average of 8.9%. The Economic Plan suggests that this high 'real unemployment' is driven by the high proportion of the working age population claiming incapacity benefit.
- 9.3.13 Table 9.3 displays job density for Copeland alongside figures for the North West and Great Britain. The table indicates that there are 0.65 jobs for every resident of working age in Copeland; this is somewhat below the density figures for the North West and Great Britain reflecting the rural nature of the Borough.

Table 9.3: Job Density (Source: ONS 2005)

	Copeland (jobs)	Copeland (density)	North West (density)	Great Britain (density)
Job Density	28,000	0.65	0.80	0.84

Employment Land Demand

- 9.3.14 The recently completed West Cumbria Employment Land and Premises Survey⁴⁷, indicates that West Cumbria only accounts for 19% of employment land take-up in all of Cumbria. The majority of take-up is focused in the East of the county, closer to the M6 corridor. West Cumbria has traditionally had a weak market for employment land, compounded by its physical remoteness. As such the market is predominantly driven by locally generated, low value demand. Successful new developments such as Westlakes Science and Technology Park and Lillyhall have benefited from significant public sector investment.
- 9.3.15 The Survey suggests that most demand for commercial property is locally generated, due to West Cumbria's relative remoteness and rural character. The local industrial market has tended to be the strongest sector. The office market is small scale with the largest requirements driven by public sector occupiers. The warehousing and logistics market is limited due to poor transport communications.

⁴⁶ Cumbria Economic Plan 2007, available at: <http://www.cumbriavision.co.uk/template.asp?l1=800>, accessed on 11/12/08

⁴⁷ West Cumbria Employment Land and Premises Survey (December 2008)

9.3.16 The Survey identifies the key features of likely future demand as:

- Trends in costs and values mean that West Cumbria was and is likely to remain a marginal location and the public sector will have a key role to play in market creation.
- Due to its remoteness West Cumbria is predominantly a locally driven market and is likely to remain so, for all sectors.

9.3.17 The Survey indicates that there is a lack of quality premises across all uses in West Cumbria, however, the delivery of quality premises is hampered by values in West Cumbria, indicating the need for public sector support.

9.3.18 A key recommendation of the Survey is to ensure that there is a geographic spread of employment opportunities, particularly in view of the rural nature of West Cumbria and accessibility and transport issues. Although the key concentrations are likely to remain at Lillyhall and Westlakes Science and Technology Park, as well as in the town centres, the Survey indicates that consideration needs to be given to ensuring that there is adequate employment space in isolated rural settlements and ensuring alternative employment opportunities are provided in locations which will be hit hardest by job losses at Sellafield, e.g. Cleator Moor and Egremont.

Home Working

9.3.19 The Employment Land and Premises Survey indicates that West Cumbria has the potential to capitalise on the home working phenomenon, however this will require wider improvements to quality of life in its key market towns.

9.3.20 The Survey reveals that across the country there has been an increasing trend for home working over the past 10-15 years, particularly in rural areas. The Survey recommends that policies should promote home working as it reduces pressure on land and transport infrastructure and is often associated with self employment/entrepreneurship.

Earnings

9.3.21 The ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - Workplace Analysis 2008⁴⁸ highlights that the workplace population earn more than the resident population in Copeland. The average gross weekly pay for full time workers in Copeland is £635.1 this is significantly higher than the regional (£450.2) and national (£479.1) averages.

9.3.22 Gross weekly pay figures for residents in Copeland reveal the impact that employment at Sellafield has on the local labour market. Table 9.4 shows earnings by residence for

⁴⁸ Available at: www.nomisweb.co.uk

Copeland, the North West and Great Britain. The figures in the table illustrate that workers in Copeland receive £595.1 gross pay per week; this is significantly more gross pay per week than the North West and Great Britain averages. Male full time workers in Copeland earn significantly more than female full time workers in Copeland.

9.3.23 The 2007 Cumbria Economic Plan indicates that in 2006/2007 the mean annual income of residents in Copeland was £23, 280, this is significantly higher than the average mean annual income of residents in Allerdale (£20,360), Cumbria (£20,570) and throughout the North West (£22,147).

Table 9.4: Gross Weekly Pay in Copeland (Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings-resident analysis 2008)

Gross Weekly Pay	Copeland	North West	Great Britain
Full Time Workers	£595.1	£451.3	£479.3
Male Full Time Workers	£688.9	£494.1	£525.0
Female Full Time Workers	£391.3	£389.1	£412.7

House Prices

9.3.24 According to Land Registry statistics between September 2007-2008, the average house price in Copeland increased by 3.5%, this is in comparison to a 0.3% increase in Cumbria and a 1.8% decrease in the neighbouring authority of Allerdale. However at £141,231 the average house price in Copeland remains significantly lower than the average house price in Cumbria (£173,063) and Allerdale (£167,733).

The Business Base

9.3.25 According to the Annual Business Inquiry 2006 there are some 2,000 firms in Copeland collectively employing some 29,276 employees. The employment base is dominated by Sellafield which directly supports some 12,000 jobs. The major employees outside of Sellafield are Westlakes Science and Technology Park and Copeland Borough Council.

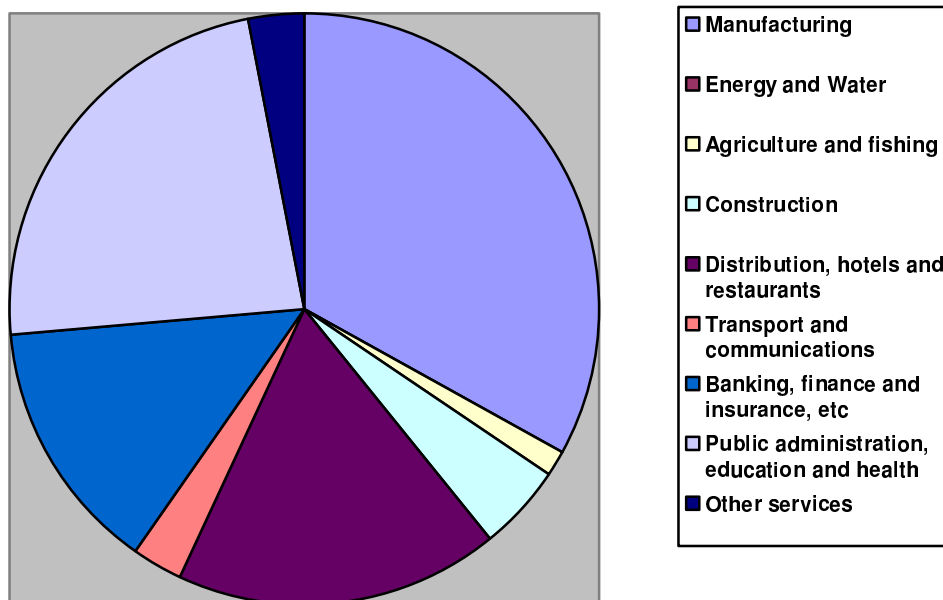
9.3.26 Over the past fifteen years the Borough's industrial base has narrowed considerably. Over 3000 jobs have dropped out of the local economy since 1995, at firms such as Rhodia, Rexam, Kangol, Optilon, K Shoes, and Perkins. Between 1991 and 1998 Copeland lost some 4,200 jobs, mainly accounted for by the manufacturing sector losses outlined above. A further 1,500 jobs were lost between 1998 and 2002.

9.3.27 The employment by sector breakdown of Copeland residents in 2006 shows the employment structure of Copeland differs from that of the sub-region and region, with

reliance on manufacturing and low representation of finance, business services and education. In 2006 manufacturing accounted for 32.3% of employment in Copeland compared to a regional average of 12.5%, with almost 90% of all jobs in Copeland's manufacturing sector due to Sellafield.

9.3.28 Copeland has proportionally more people working in agriculture and fishing compared to the sub- regional and regional level and significantly less people working in hotels, restaurants and distributions sectors - around 10% less than the sub-regional average.

Figure 9.1: Copeland Workforce by Employment Sector (2008)



Source: ONS Annual Business Employee Enquiry January 2008

Table 9.5: Workforce by employment sector 2008 (Source: ONS Annual Business Employee Enquiry January 2008)

Employment Classification (SIC)	No of employees Copeland (2006)	% Copeland	% Cumbria	% North West
Manufacturing	9,643	32.3%	16.7%	12.5%
Energy and Water	60	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%

Employment Classification (SIC)	No of employees Copeland (2006)	% Copeland	% Cumbria	% North West
Agriculture and fishing	411	1.4%	0.2%	0.5%
Construction	1,363	4.7%	5.9%	5.0%
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	5,162	18%	29.8%	23.9%
Transport and communications	840	3%	5.2%	6.0%
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	4,076	14%	12.2%	19.2%
Public administration, education and health	6,805	23.3%	24.4%	27.8%
Other services	916	3.1%	4.8%	4.7%
	29,276			

9.3.29 The banking, finance and insurance sector is under represented in Copeland (14%), as it is in Cumbria (12.2%) compared to the region level (19.2%).

9.3.30 Gross value Added (GVA) is the principal measure of income used at national and regional levels in the UK. GVA per capita is therefore a measure of the prosperity of an area and GVA per capita can be interpreted as the average prosperity of people living in an area.

9.3.31 GVA measure of economic growth is only available in an aggregated form for West Cumbria and Furness combining Copeland, Allerdale and Barrow districts. The 2006-2007 Annual Monitoring Report indicates that between 1995 and 2002 West Cumbria and Furness exhibited one of the lowest growth rates in GVA per head in England but the situation has now begun to improve and the last year of figures (2004) has seen a 5.1% increase, closing the gap between it and the national average. In 2002 the gap between West Cumbria and Furness and the North West was £5,104 the gap had reduced to £4,493 in 2003.

9.3.32 The ONS VAT Registrations / Deregistrations statistics indicates that the stock of VAT registered business has been growing steadily over the last decade in the Borough, although remains below the sub regional, regional and national averages. In 2007 the number of new VAT Registrations recorded in Copeland was 290 (stock per 10,000 of

the population), this represents a significant increase from 125 registrations in 2005 and 175 registrations in 2006. The number of registrations in Copeland is close to the amount in neighbouring Allerdale (300), but significantly below the Cumbrian average (468) the North West average (341) and the national average (407).

9.3.33 The rate of new firm formation per head for West Cumbria over the past ten years has been consistently lower than the rate for Cumbria and considerably below the average for the North West region. The West Lakes Renaissance Business Plan for 2007/08 indicates that the new business start up/ closure rate in 2005 in West Cumbria and Furness was 10.85% below the North West average, with the area experiencing a decline in the rate beyond 2003. In 2003 the business density rate in Copeland was just 67% of the England average.

9.3.34 The 2006-2007 AMR reveals that there has been a slow take up of employment land, although there is a similar trend in all the other Cumbria Districts. Recent development has occurred at Westlakes Science Park and Sellafield, with very little activity in the other main towns in the Borough.

Qualifications

9.3.35 The table below sets out the levels of qualifications achieved in Copeland alongside the North West and Great Britain.

Table 9.6: Qualifications (Source: Nomis Qualifications, December 2007)

	Copeland	%	North West	Great Britain
NVQ4 & above	10,700	25.1	25.4	28.6
NVQ3 & above	18,800	44.0	44.0	46.4
NVQ2 & above	27,300	64.1	64.0	64.5
NVQ1 & above	33,000	78.1	78.3	78.1
Other Qualifications	4,000	9.3	6.7	8.8
No Qualifications	5,4000	12.6	15.0	13.1

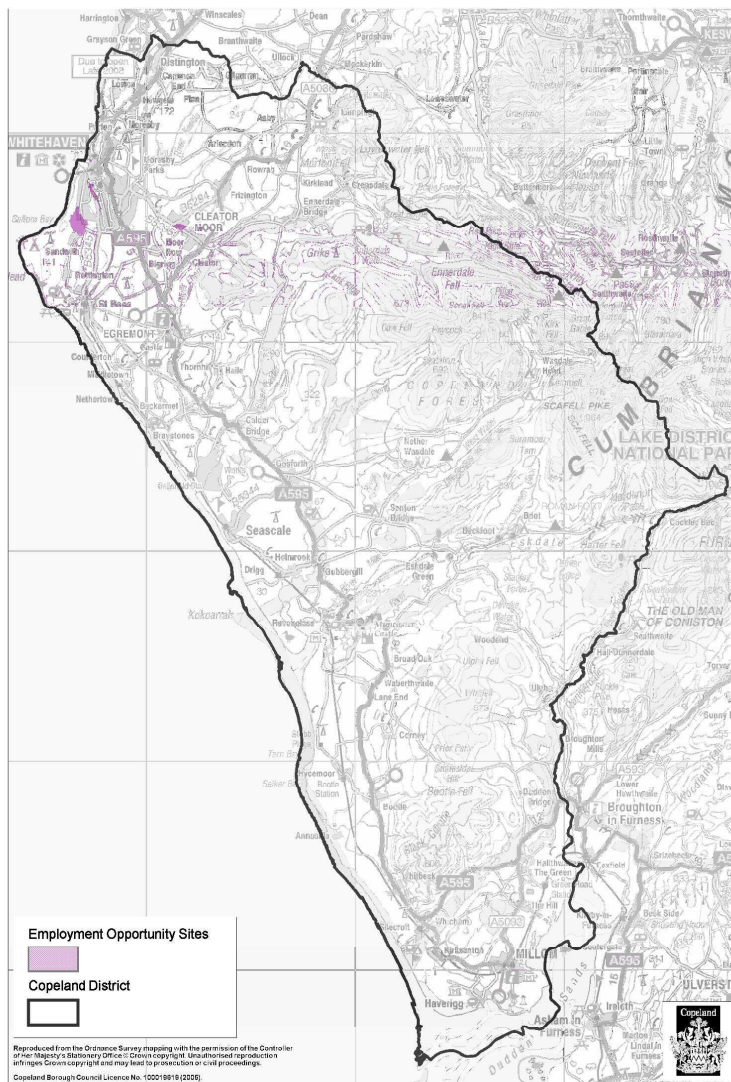
9.3.36 NVQ4 equivalent and above equates to HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications, the table shows that Copeland have over 10,000 people with NVQ4 equivalent, however if we examine the table in terms of percentage of population Copeland has the lowest of all the geographical areas covered in the table with 25.1% compared to the GB figure of 28.6% More people from the Borough have other qualifications when compared with both the regional and national level figures.

Employment Opportunity Sites

9.3.37 The 2007 Cumbria County Council Employment Land and Floorspace Assessment indicates that 40.78 hectares of Class B employment land was developed in the Borough between 2006-2007, this was significantly higher than the level of Class B employment land completions in the neighbouring local authorities of Allerdale (26.53 hectares) and Eden (24.15). Notably, approximately 17 hectares of employment land completion in Copeland was at Westlakes Science Park.

9.3.38 Figure 9.2 illustrates the employment opportunity sites in the Borough as identified in the Local Plan (2006). Three employment opportunity sites have been identified in the north of the Borough, two in Whitehaven and one in Cleator Moor.

Figure 9.2: Employment Opportunity Sites



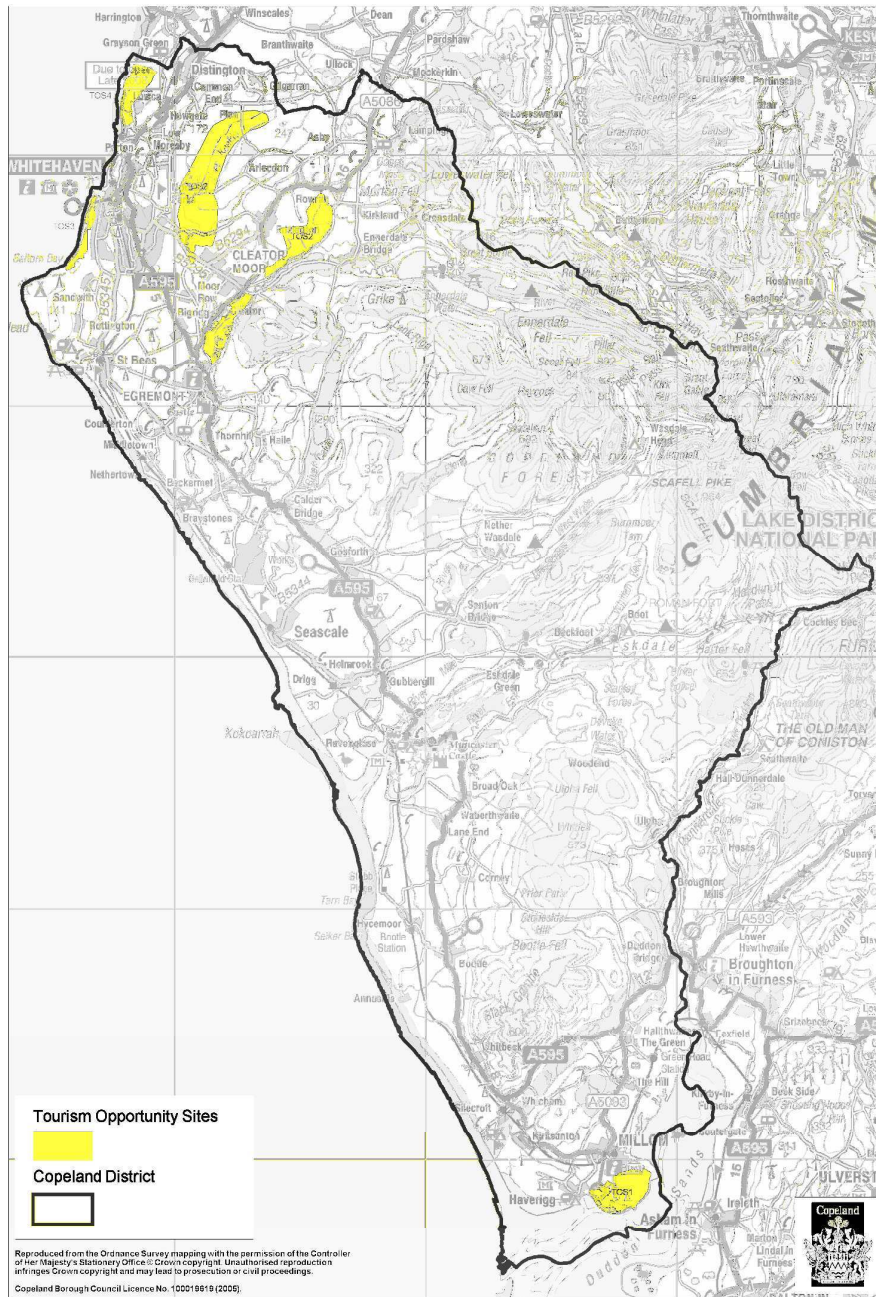
Tourism

- 9.3.39 The STEAM (Scarborough Tourism Activity Monitor) Report for Copeland 2007⁴⁹ (issued April 2008) identifies that the tourism sector generates some 1.8 million visitors per year generating some £95m of expenditure in the Borough. The report indicates that in terms of shopping (both food and non-food), the tourism industry is identified to attract some £7.1m of additional expenditure to the Borough. Based on a convenience and comparison split of 30%/70%, this equates to an additional £2.1m of convenience goods expenditure directed to facilities in the Borough and an additional £5.0m spent on comparison goods. Indirect expenditure of £23.91m per year is attributed to the visitors; this is a slight increase of 3% from 2006.
- 9.3.40 The report indicates that visitor numbers were 1.84 million in 2007, a 3% increase on the previous year and a 40% increase since 2001. The tourism economy in Copeland has gradually recovered since Foot and Mouth disease devastated the county in 2001, with tourism revenue now at £94.68 million, although revenue only increased by 3% between the period 2006 – 2007.
- 9.3.41 According to the Local Plan (2006) there is a significant shortfall in all types of tourist accommodation in the plan area. The Local Plan⁵⁰ (2006) indicates that in 2006 there was a total of 840 static holiday and 210 touring caravan pitches with valid planning permission.
- 9.3.42 Figure 9.3 illustrates the tourism opportunity sites in the Borough as identified in the Local Plan (2006). These include: 'TOS1' is located in the south of the Borough at Hodbarrow, OS2' which is associated with urban fringe and leisure and recreational use of Ethen / Keekle Valleys, 'TOS3' at the coastal fringe of Whitehaven and 'TOS4' which is associated with reclaimed slagbank at Lowca, the Micklam brickworks and coast to the north.

⁴⁹Scarborough Tourism Activity Monitor Report for Copeland 2007 (2008), unavailable online

⁵⁰ Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 (2006), available at: <http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/Copeland-Local-Plan-2001-2016.htm>, accessed 10/01/09

Figure 9.3: Tourism Opportunity Sites



Retail

- 9.3.43 Whitehaven is the main town centre in the Borough and it is the largest centre in the Borough and the second largest in the West Cumbria Sub-Region, comprising more than 23,000 sq m of retail floorspace⁵¹
- 9.3.44 The retail offer of smaller centres within the Borough include Egremont (2,580 sq m), Millom (7,190 sq m) and Cleator Moor (2,170 sq m) at present provide a more localised role.
- 9.3.45 The Copeland Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2006-2007⁵² indicates the borough has a total of 40,473m² of retail floorspace in the key service centres of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor and Egremont. Carlisle currently has the largest amount of floorspace in Cumbria, at almost 3 times that of Copeland. The AMR suggests that there is a significant problem with the level of retail vacancies across the borough. The percentage of vacant retail properties in Whitehaven is slightly over double the national average of 8%, with the problem being even greater in the smaller service centres of Cleator Moor and Egremont.
- 9.3.46 The Draft West Cumbria Retail Study 2008⁵³ indicates that convenience retailing within the Borough is dominated by the out-of-centre Morrisons store at Flatt Walks and the Tesco store at North Shore, which are both in Whitehaven. Other convenience retailers within the Borough include Aldi, Iceland, Lidl and Netto stores also in Whitehaven together with a number of stores within the nearby smaller centres in the Borough.
- 9.3.47 The existing Morrisons store at Flatt Walks in Whitehaven is currently the most popular store, attracting £38.25m of convenience goods expenditure generated within West Cumbria in 2008. This is closely followed by the Tesco store at North Shore in Whitehaven, which achieve a convenience goods turnover of £37.62m in 2008. Collectively these two stores account for 74% of total convenience goods expenditure within the Borough during 2008.
- 9.3.48 The Retail Study identifies that overall, the retail facilities within Copeland Borough attract 35.4% of convenience goods expenditure generated in West Cumbria. This compares to Allerdale's market share which is 47.8% (Table 9.7).
- 9.3.49 The Retail Study identifies a capacity in the short term (up to 2013) for approximately £27.62m (or at least 2,290 sq m net) of additional convenience goods floorspace within Copeland, based on current market share. By 2023 this capacity increases to £42.23m, which equates to a potential floorspace requirement of at least 3,330 sq m (net).

⁵¹ Experian Goad Retail Survey, 2008

⁵² Copeland Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07, available at: <http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/local-development-framework.htm>, accessed 12/12/08

⁵³ West Cumbria Draft Retail Study, November 2008

- 9.3.50 However within Copeland there is an extant permission for a replacement Tesco store on the existing site granted in 2008. If this development is taken forward, this would absorb 48% of the capacity identified in 2013, resulting in residual capacity of approximately £15m within the Borough.
- 9.3.51 The Retail Study identifies a qualitative need to improve and enhance the quality of the comparison goods offer within the Borough. The retail offer in Millom is much more limited when compared to Whitehaven. Existing retail facilities are identified to achieve a convenience goods turnover of only £7.20m in 2008, equating to a market share of 2.5% within West Cumbria. With regard to the comparison goods sector, existing facilities in Millom are identified to achieve a turnover of £7.39m. This equates to a market share of only 1.4% within the defined West Cumbria. The Retail Study indicates that there may be some scope to increase Millom’s market share in the future through appropriate provision.
- 9.3.52 As with Millom, existing retail provision within Cleator Moor is limited, achieving a convenience goods turnover of £4.02m in 2008, which equates to a market share of only 1.4% within the defined Study Area. The comparison goods offer of Cleator Moor is also identified to be limited, achieving a turnover of only £2.14m, which equates to a market share of only 0.4% within West Cumbria.
- 9.3.53 The retail offer of Egremont is also limited, achieving a convenience goods turnover of £5.60m, which equates to a market share of 1.9% within the West Cumbria. The existing level of capacity would support a limited increase in the convenience goods offer of Egremont. Existing facilities in Egremont are identified to achieve a comparison goods turnover of £4.15m, which equates to a market share of only 0.8% within West Cumbria. This limited level of comparison goods capacity would support a limited improvement in the comparison goods offer of Egremont.
- 9.3.54 In addition to the main centres in the Borough outlined above, a number of smaller centres including Seascale serve an important role in meeting the day-to-day needs of the local catchment. It is suggested that the Council should seek to ensure that these centres are maintained and continue to serve an important for the local community, particularly for those with limited accessibility, but, there is no real need to significantly expand their retail offer.

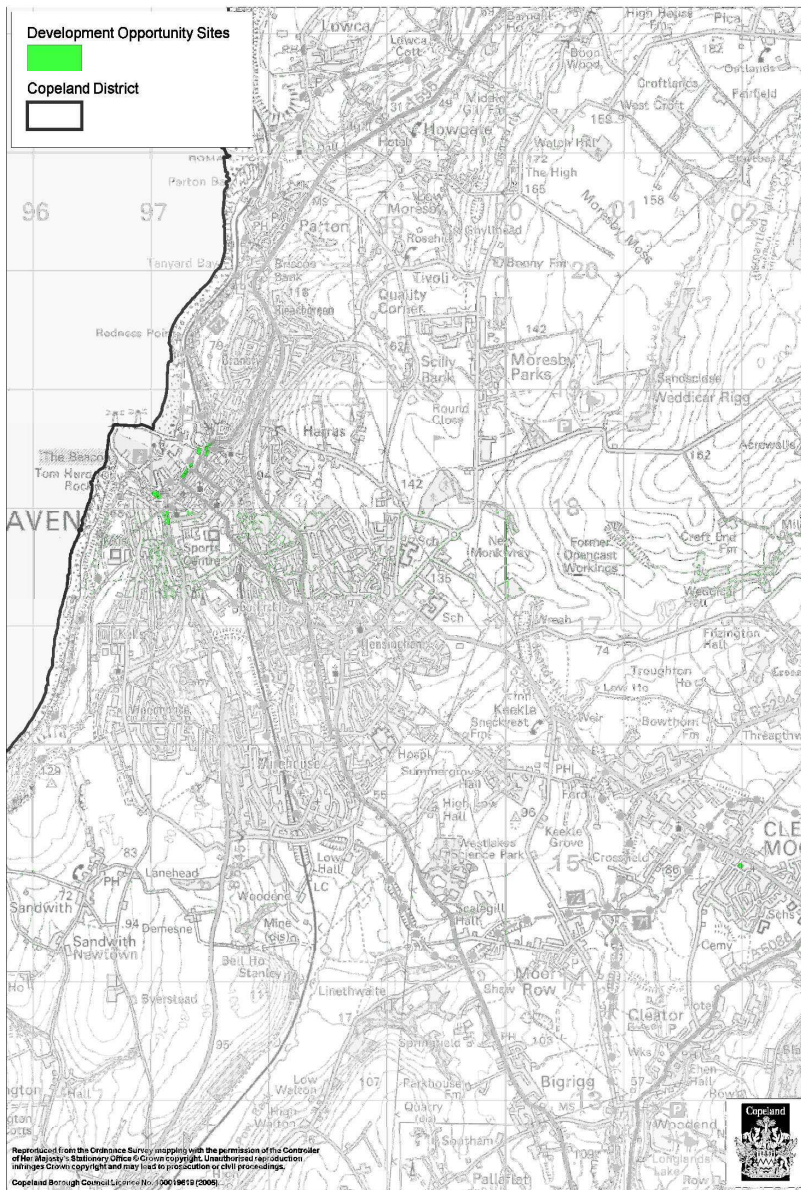
Table 9.7: West Cumbria Main Food Market Share 2008 (Source: West Cumbria Retail Study 2008)

Zone	Wigton	Maryport	Cockermouth	Keswick	Workington	Whitehaven	Copeland Central	Millom	Total
Study Area	55.5%	97.8%	97.8%	26.4%	99.3%	98.5%	95.0%	29.9%	82.7%

Zone	Wigton	Maryport	Cockermouth	Keswick	Workington	Whitehaven	Copeland Central	Millom	Total
Allerdale	55.5%	97.8%	90.7%	26.4	98.1%	3.2%	2.4%	1.1%	48.2%
Copeland	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	96.7%	92.6%	28.8%	34.5%

Development Opportunity Sites

Figure 9.4: Development Opportunity Sites



9.3.55 Figure 9.4 illustrates the development opportunity sites in the Borough designated in the Local Plan (2006). Five opportunity sites have been identified in Whitehaven and one in Cleator Moor.

9.4 Likely Future Baseline

- 9.4.1 This section looks at the likely future evolution of the baseline without the LDF.
- 9.4.2 The success of the Borough's economy is tied to that of the UK economy as a whole. For this reason predictions are particularly difficult to make particularly in the context of a global economic downturn.
- 9.4.3 At the local level the trend in VAT registrations has been favourable for a decade or more and this trend seems likely to continue. If taken as a proxy for the overall health of the economy, this indicator suggests that Copeland is experiencing a favourable economic trend. However, Sellafield has a massive bearing upon employment and the Copeland economy and therefore the future of the nuclear industry at Sellafield is the single biggest issue facing Copeland today.
- 9.4.4 The site accounts for over half of all employment in Copeland either directly, or indirectly through those jobs which depend upon the site. A significant loss of employment in nuclear processing is forecast in the Borough (equivalent to a reduction of 8,000 jobs before 2016) which will compound the recent erosion of the manufacturing base over the last 10 years.
- 9.4.5 The impending job losses resulting from decommissioning are likely to have a significant negative impact on GVA through the removal of a large section of Copeland's high value jobs.
- 9.4.6 A Working Paper produced by West Cumbria Vision in 2006⁵⁴ estimates that following decommissioning GVA growth in West Cumbria will be positive but pedestrian over the next 20 years. Whilst employment falls over the period and population growth is stable, GVA is projected to increase. Productivity growth offsets declining employment, driving GVA growth. The effect of decommissioning is to boost jobs and population in the short term and then to accelerate the relative economic decline over the next twenty years.
- 9.4.7 The 2004 Energy Act⁵⁵ established the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) and included in their statutory responsibilities some duties relating to managing socio economic transition in the areas they dominated. The NDA are responding to the challenge of economic transition in the Borough and are a key partner in the delivery of 'Britain's Energy Coast – A Masterplan for West Cumbria'.

⁵⁴ Grant Thornton, (2006), *West Cumbria Spatial Master Plan*, Working Paper 1

⁵⁵ Energy Act (2004) Available at: http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2004/ukpga_20040020_en_1

- 9.4.8 The implementation of the Energy Coast Masterplan will be of crucial importance to future economic growth and employment opportunities in the Borough. The Masterplan involves the development of an energy and environment cluster in a coastal corridor from Sellafield to Workington. The provision of land and property in suitable locations and of an appropriate type and quality will be an essential factor in achieving these ambitions. Sellafield and associated sites would be the centrepiece; other key locations are Westlakes Science and Technology Park, Lillyhall Business Park, Workington and Whitehaven. Industrial and business parks around Egremont, Cleator Moor and Whitehaven will be important in supporting new enterprises in the cluster and providing local opportunities for communities most affected by decommissioning.
- 9.4.9 The transition of employment markets (especially the change from high value added manufacturing at Sellafield to knowledge and service based markets) may provide good opportunities to specialise in environmental industries in the Borough.

Nuclear Waste Repository

- 9.4.10 The Government White Paper 'Managing Radioactive Waste Safely – A Framework for Implementing Geological Disposal'⁵⁶ (2008) sets out the framework for siting a facility for disposal of higher activity radioactive waste through geological means. The paper calls for discussion with potential host communities.
- 9.4.11 Copeland Borough Council has agreed to open talks with the Government about the area's potential for a nuclear waste repository and have expressed an initial interest in exploring the possibilities. Allerdale Borough Council has also indicated that they might also be prepared to host a nuclear repository. Cumbria County Council has agreed to make an "expression of interest" for those parts of the County covered by the two boroughs.
- 9.4.12 The next step in Copeland is the 'Stage 2' high level geological screening by the British Geological Survey to identify any area of the Borough that is unsuitable for repository siting on the grounds of hydrogeology or economic resource potential. On current expectations, this work will begin in early 2009 and last for about one month followed by several months of consultation on screening results before publication of a final report in mid 2009.
- 9.4.13 Clearly any future development related to the nuclear fuel cycle has the potential to impact the Copeland economy positively via the provision of employment and community offset packages and adversely via negative environmental impacts and any associated negative 'image' of Copeland.

⁵⁶ 'Managing Radioactive Waste Safely – A Framework for Implementing Geological Disposal'⁵⁶ (2008), available at: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/radioactivity/mrws/index.htm>

9.5 Sustainability Issues

- 9.5.1 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.
- 9.5.2 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.
- 9.5.3 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.
- 9.5.4 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.

9.6 Data Limitations

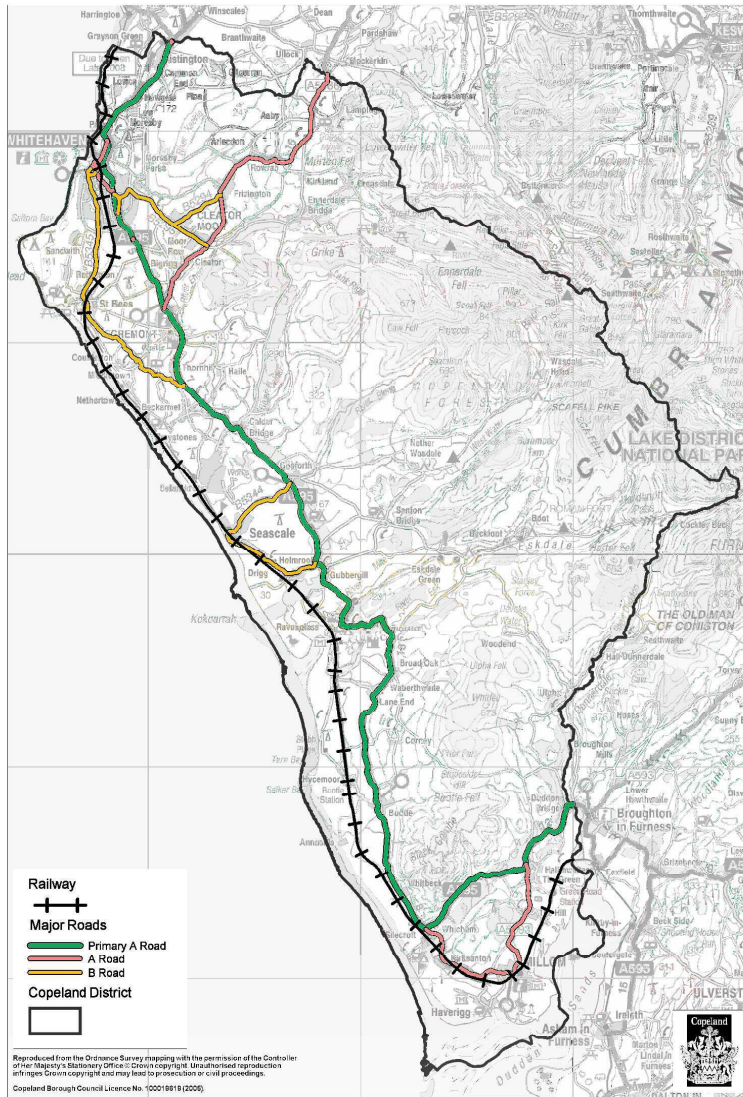
- 9.6.1 The availability of data for employment and economy is generally good, however there is a lack of data in order to establish trends for certain economic indicators such as 'mean annual income' and 'real unemployment rate'. There is also a lack of more recent GVA % increase figures for the Borough.

10 Transportation

10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 Sustainable transport is key to the wider sustainable development agenda. An efficient transport network is a pre-requisite of a successful, modern economy. A safe and accessible transport network helps fulfil societal objectives, while a low-pollution transport network is essential to safeguard the environment and climate. Reconciling these, often conflicting, requirements is at the heart of the planning process.
- 10.1.2 Accessibility, both to services and employment is a particularly difficult issue in a rural district such as Copeland, where the dispersed population makes public transport less viable than in urban areas. In villages not well-served by public transport the car is often the only realistic means of access to the main town and city centres.
- 10.1.3 The existing transport provision in Copeland is limited, necessarily so due to the rural nature and physical constraints of its location. The only primary A-road in the Borough is the A595, which travels the length of the Borough, linking through to Workington and, ultimately, Carlisle in the north and to Barrow-in-Furness and the South Lake District in the south. To access the motorway network is approximately a 40 mile journey both from Whitehaven to the M6 (via the A66) and from Millom to the M6 (via the A590).
- 10.1.4 The Carlisle to Barrow-in-Furness train service runs the length of the Borough as well, operating approximately once an hour between 6.30am and 6.30pm in terms of serving local stations in Copeland. A journey from Whitehaven to Millom takes approximately 60 minutes by train, from Whitehaven to Carlisle approximately 75 minutes and from Millom to Barrow-in-Furness approximately 75 minutes.
- 10.1.5 Bus services through the Borough are also quite limited, and can be quite lengthy due to the nature of the roads in the area. Services are more frequent in the north between Whitehaven and its surrounds and Workington and Maryport to the north and there are services between Millom and Barrow-in-Furness as well. However, services between Whitehaven and Millom, stopping at the villages in between are limited, with a bus approximately every hour between 6am and 7pm.

Figure 10.1: Road and Rail Routes in Copeland



10.1.6 Cycling is well provided for in Cumbria as a whole, and Copeland is no exception, although the provision is possibly more aimed towards recreational cycling than as an alternative mode of transport for every day life and cycling short distances locally. Copeland has 32 miles of cycleways and Whitehaven is also the western starting point of the cross-country C2C cycle route that crosses the north of England.

10.2 Context Review

10.2.1 Key messages from the context review include:

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
Development plans should contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies - in terms of both location and external physical access. Such policies should aim to break down unnecessary barriers and exclusions in a manner that benefits the entire community.	Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)
Local authorities should seek to ensure that strategies in the development plan and the local transport plan are complementary. Consideration of development plan allocations and local transport priorities and investment should be closely linked.	Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (2003)
Local authorities should seek to make maximum use of the most accessible sites, such as those in town centres and others which are, or will be, close to major transport interchanges.	Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (2003)
Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling and reduce the need to travel, especially by car.	Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (2003)
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality.	Transport White Paper: The Future of Transport – A Network for 2030 (2004)
Secure a shift towards the use of more sustainable modes of transport and secure safe and efficient access between residential areas and key destinations including schools, employment, shops and other services.	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)
Reduce the adverse impacts of transport, in terms of safety hazards, climate change, environmental degradation, residential amenity and social exclusion.	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)
Integrate the management and planning of transport systems.	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)
Improve Cumbria's internal and external transport links.	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)
Ensure that major new developments are located where there is good access to public transport, backed by effective provision for pedestrians and cyclists to minimise the need to travel by private car.	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)
Seek to reduce private car use through the introduction of 'smarter choices' and other incentives to change travel behaviour which should be developed alongside public transport, cycling and pedestrian network and service improvements.	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)
In rural areas, priority should be given to providing access from rural hinterlands to key service centres.	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)
Local authorities should work in partnership with public transport providers to improve the quality and provision of public transport services.	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
Plans and strategies for managing traffic should focus on improving road safety, reducing traffic growth and maintaining a high quality environment through mitigating the impacts of road traffic on air quality, noise and health, with traffic encouraged to use the most appropriate routes wherever possible. In rural areas, particular emphasis should be given to maintaining the tranquillity of the countryside. Where safety is not compromised, highway engineering measures should reflect local character, including landscape and conservation.	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)
Local Authorities should work with partners to develop integrated networks of continuous, attractive and safe routes for walking and cycling to widen accessibility and capitalise on their potential environmental, social and health benefits. A high priority should be given to routes linking residential areas with employment areas, transport interchanges, schools, hospitals and other community services. Local authorities should ensure that proposals and schemes for new developments incorporate high quality pedestrian and cycle facilities, including secure cycle parking.	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)
Develop transport infrastructure to support improvements to the Cumbrian economy and improve accessibility to jobs, education and training, health and other key services.	Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2006 to 2011 and Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028
Delivery of improved transport infrastructure.	West Cumbria Community Strategy (2007)
Reduce the number of journeys made by private car.	Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 (2006)

10.3 The Current Baseline

10.3.1 Accessibility across the whole of Copeland is low, with only 63.4% of the population able to access a weekday or Sunday bus service of at least hourly frequency, with accessibility defined by the Department for Transport as a bus stop within 800m. Only 45.9% of the population is able to access an evening service of at least hourly frequency. There are access issues for some vulnerable groups, such as the young, highlighted by the fact that only 66% of Copeland's 16-19 year old population can access a further education establishment with full learner entitlement in less than 30 minutes. This figure increases to 85% that can access an establishment in under an hour⁵⁷.

10.3.2 Vehicle ownership levels in Copeland are broadly similar to those for the North West. However, there are slightly fewer households with no cars or vans and slightly more

⁵⁷ Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 (2006) p.120.

with one car or van. It would be generally expected that levels of vehicle ownership would be higher than typical, reflecting the rural nature of the Borough. This trend is observed in the central and southern rural areas and in the more affluent areas of Whitehaven and its surrounds but is off-set by a low pattern of vehicle ownership levels in the more urban and deprived areas of Whitehaven and its surrounds and in Millom.

Table 10.1: Vehicle Ownership 2001 (Source: Census 2001, National Statistics)

Area Ward	Percentage of households with 0 cars or vans	Percentage of households with 1 cars or vans	Percentage of households with 2 cars or vans	Percentage of households with 3 cars or vans	Percentage of households with 4 or more cars or vans
England & Wales	26.84	43.69	23.56	4.52	1.39
North West	30.21	43.54	21.53	3.7	1.02
Copeland	27.94	45.71	21.47	3.77	1.11
Sandwith	45.62	39.68	11.87	2.13	0.71
Harbour	44.2	39.47	13.09	2.44	0.8
Mirehouse	43.15	42.08	12.42	1.93	0.43
Cleator Moor South	38.19	43.59	15.22	2.5	0.5
Hensingham	34.29	49.65	13.85	1.89	0.32
Newtown	34.14	49.9	13.42	1.76	0.78
Kells	32.78	48.01	16.44	2.31	0.46
Cleator Moor North	32.43	44.09	19.93	2.78	0.78
Frizington	32.16	40.39	22.18	3.79	1.48
Distington	31.66	45.34	18.34	3.58	1.08
Holborn Hill	30.1	49.58	17.17	2.12	1.02
Egremont South	29.78	49.25	17.02	3.54	0.42
Egremont North	29.01	47.62	18.49	3.72	1.16
Haverigg	22.91	49.82	23.09	2.91	1.27
Bransty	17.28	46.7	30.43	4.67	0.91
Beckermet	15.99	44.38	30.32	7.03	2.28
Bootle	13.64	44.73	31.43	8.12	2.07

Area Ward	Percentage of households with 0 cars or vans	Percentage of households with 1 cars or vans	Percentage of households with 2 cars or vans	Percentage of households with 3 cars or vans	Percentage of households with 4 or more cars or vans
Millom Without	12.76	38.79	35.00	9.14	4.31
Moresby	12.35	45.27	33.95	6.58	1.85
Arlcedon	11.48	38.92	39.07	8.61	1.91
St Bees	11.3	45.37	37.36	5.02	0.94
Gosforth	10.46	47.54	31.54	7.45	3.01
Seascale	10.06	51.95	31.82	4.63	1.54
Hillcrest	7.01	55.09	32.44	4.8	0.67
Ennerdale	5.11	37.23	44.53	8.03	5.11

10.3.3 Over 70% of the Borough's working population travel to work by car or van (either as a driver or passenger), which is a higher percentage than typical for England & Wales where the proportion is slightly over 60%. Public transport is poorly used in the Borough, where just 8% of the working population travel to work by train or bus, compared to 15% in England & Wales. Clearly this is a result of the limitations to public transport services in the Borough.

Table 10.2: Method of travel to work (2001)

Method of Travel to Work	Copeland	North West	England & Wales
Works mainly at or from home	8.77	8.36	9.19
Underground, metro, light rail or tram	0.05	0.55	3.01
Train	1.38	1.87	4.08
Bus, minibus or coach	6.46	8.56	7.4
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	0.83	0.92	1.09
Driving a car or van	59.12	58.43	55.23
Passenger in a car or van	10.68	7.5	6.25
Taxi or minicab	0.46	0.81	0.52
Bicycle	1.56	2.27	2.76

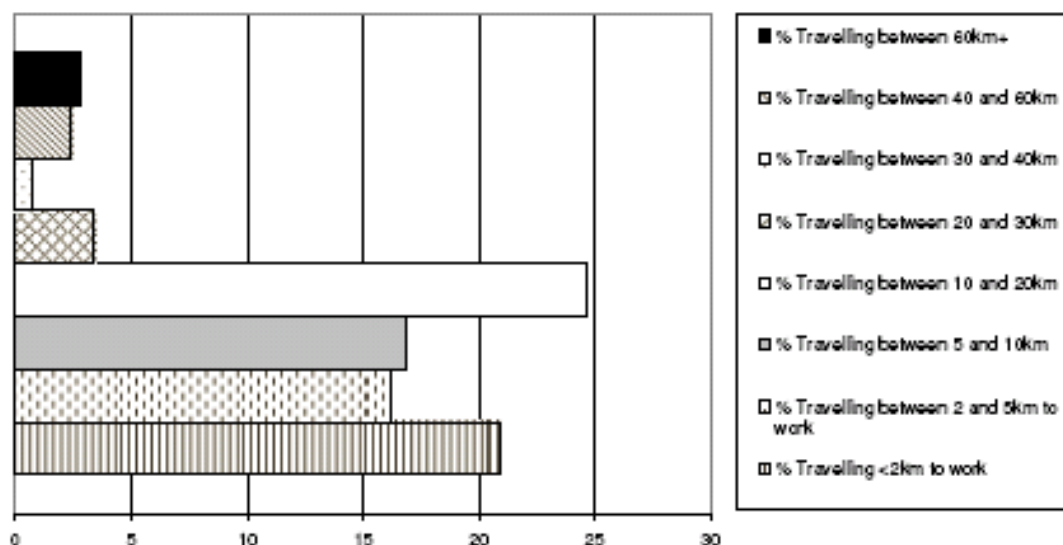
Method of Travel to Work	Copeland	North West	England & Wales
On foot	10.18	10.27	10.01
Other	0.51	0.46	0.47

Source: Census 2001, National Statistics

10.3.4 The average distance travelled to a person's fixed place of work by people in Copeland is 15.5km, compared to 13.4km for England & Wales and 12.5km for the North West.

10.3.5 25% of the working population of the Borough travel between 10km and 20km to their place of work, which is far higher than typical for both England & Wales and the North West. 20% travel less than 2km, which is broadly similar to England & Wales and the North West. 16% travel between 2km and 5km and 17% travel between 5km and 10km, both of which are significantly lower than typical for both England & Wales and the North West.

Figure 10.2: Distance travelled to work (2001)



Source: Census 2001, National Statistics

10.3.6 In Copeland, from 2001 to 2004 the number of road traffic accidents has increased each year. However, in 2005, the number of accidents decreased by 93 compared to 2004 and has decreased again in 2006.

Table 10.3: Road Accident Data 2003-2006 (Source: Cumbria County Council)

2003	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Accidents	1	42	282	325
Casualties	1	45	333	379
2004				
Accidents	3	39	317	359
Casualties	3	49	338	390
2005				
Accidents	2	41	223	266
Casualties	2	45	338	385
2006				
Accidents	5	39	189	223
Casualties	6	44	266	316

10.3.7 According to the Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08⁵⁸, over 90% of housing completions were accessible by public transport to GPs, Primary Schools, Retail Centres and Employment Areas within 30 minutes and there was an improvement in accessibility of new housing sites to secondary schools and hospitals by public transport.

Copeland	Total % of completed housing sites within 30mins of service of public transport
Hospital	75%
GP	95%
Primary School	95%
Secondary School	85%
Retail Centre	93%
Employment	92%

**Table 10.4: Accessibility of completed housing sites to local services
(Source: Copeland Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08)**

⁵⁸ Copeland Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08, available at: <http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/local-development-framework.htm>

10.4 Likely Future Baseline

- 10.4.1 The census data quoted above represents a snapshot of the situation in 2001 and conclusions concerning future trends cannot be drawn from them. However, car ownership in the UK as a whole is rising and it is likely that this will also be the case in Copeland. Given this and the anticipated slight growth of population in the Borough it seems likely that the numbers of people using the roads will rise in the future. An increase in the numbers of people using the roads will likely lead to an increase in traffic accidents unless further methods are utilised to reduce traffic accidents.
- 10.4.2 Without intervention, it is likely that public transport provision will remain as it currently is and the passenger demands on it will remain broadly similar, with only a slight increase in passenger numbers due to the slight growth in population.
- 10.4.3 Without the development policy guidance of the Local Development Framework new development is likely to follow existing trends, with development being quite limited in quantity and focused on the existing urban areas, especially Whitehaven. This would mean that new development would be reasonably accessible to key local services and close to the areas best served by public transport.
- 10.4.4 Ultimately, the future baseline in relation to transport and accessibility is unlikely to change much without intervention in the form of Local Development Documents and so, to engender improvements in transport and accessibility, a sustainable Local Development Framework is vital.

10.5 Sustainability Issues

- 10.5.1 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.
 - 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.
 - Car ownership is high in many parts of the Borough is high. This reflects that some parts of the Borough have a lack of public transport accessibility.

10.6 Data Limitations

- 10.6.1 The availability of data on transport and accessibility is generally good, although much of it is based on the 2001 Census, which is now eight years old. There are no significant gaps in the data but it will be important to ensure that the data available in

the topics on air quality and on access to local services is sufficient, as there is overlap in the effect these topics and transport and accessibility have on sustainability.

11 Housing

11.1 Introduction

- 11.1.1 In order to ensure the development of sustainable communities in Copeland, the LDF must ensure the availability of sufficient housing to meet identified needs, in terms of housing quantity, location, quality, affordability and choice.
- 11.1.2 Within the Borough there is a total of 32,396 household spaces⁵⁹. This is largely made up of detached, semi-detached and terraced housing and bungalows. Copeland has a slightly higher percentage of terraced housing than detached or semi-detached housing.
- 11.1.3 The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy⁶⁰ provides a framework for development in the region over its plan period of between fifteen to twenty years. The plan aims to provide 416,000 new dwellings in the North West between 2003 and 2021 and sets out quantified housing requirements for the different areas within the region. The total maximum housing provision for Copeland for 2003-2021 is set at 4,140 dwellings, providing an annualised provision figure of 230 dwellings of which at least 50% should be built on previously developed land.
- 11.1.4 The local housing market is affected by the other housing markets in Cumbria, particularly those operating in and around the National Park area, and by changes in housing markets as far afield as London, given the high incidence of second home ownership in the Region.
- 11.1.5 The Sustainability Appraisal of the LDF policies will need to have regard to national, regional and sub- regional pressures, demographic changes in Copeland, and climate change, with an increasing need to ensure that development is located, designed and constructed sustainably.

11.2 Context Review

- 11.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
<p>Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development. Design which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area should not be accepted.</p>	<p>PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)</p>

⁵⁹ Copeland Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08

⁶⁰ North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008) available at: <http://www.qos.gov.uk/gonw/Planning/RegionalPlanning/>

Key sustainability objectives and messages	Evidence Source
Ensure all new house building moves towards the highest level of sustainability.	Draft PPS: Planning and Climate Change, Supplement to PPS1 (2006)
The focus for significant development should be market towns or local service centres. The priority for development is Brownfield land. Housing development should be based on thorough landscape and ecological survey and appraisal.	PPS3: Housing (2006)
It requires that local councils plan to meet the requirements for housing opportunity, choice and mix and seek to create mixed communities.	PPS3: Housing(2006)
The Paper sets out a number of targets for affordable homes and social housing delivery such as 70,000 affordable homes a year to be provided by 2010-11.	Green Paper “Homes for the Future: More Affordable and More Sustainable” (2007)
The Borough is allocated a target of 4,140 dwellings between 2003- 2021.	The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)
Deliver urban renaissance through Pathfinders and other schemes, provide affordable homes to maintain balanced communities, meeting the regions needs for specialist and supported housing and deliver decent homes in thriving neighbourhoods.	North West Regional Housing Strategy (2005)
Access to a range of good quality housing that meets the needs of the community including those taking up employment.	Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028 (2005)
Key objectives include: increase access to housing; prevent homelessness and tackle the wider causes of homelessness.	Copeland Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013 (2008)
Ensure sustainable development, with good quality housing.	West Cumbria Community Strategy (2007)

11.3 The Current Baseline

Population and Households

11.3.1 Changes in the population and make up of households provides the context for the Boroughs’ housing issues. Between 1983 and 2002 the population of the Borough was in decline, reaching a low of 69,000 in 2002. Since then, the population has recovered and by mid 2007 revised estimates show an increase of over 1,300 people to 70,400 entirely due to increased inward migration. Further revisions to the long term forecasts indicate an increasing population with the figure estimated to be 75,400 by 2021 .

11.3.2 Copeland has an ageing population structure, although the latest mid-year estimates show that the important 20-29 range stabilized between 2001-2007. There has been a basic shift in the population structure with the percentage of Under 40s declining from

55% of the total population to 45.9% during this period. There have been large percentage changes in particular age groups, with the 0-9 and 20-29 groups declining by 24% and 39% respectively and the 50-59 and Over 80 groups increasing by 23% and 43% respectively. However, the number of 20-29 year olds experienced a slight increase between 2001 and 2007.

Housing Tenure

11.3.3 Changes in Housing Tenure are displayed in Table 11.1. This indicates that in 2006 the proportion of Owner Occupied and Private Rented Dwelling Stock in Copeland (79.7 %) was slightly lower than the regional (80.6%) and national average (81.5%). At 20.2%, a significantly higher proportion of the population rent housing from a Registered Social Landlord (RSL) than the regional (11.3%) and national (8.7%) averages, although this partly due to the Large Scale Voluntary Transfer of dwelling stock from LAs to RSLs in Copeland in 2007.

Table 11.1: Housing Tenure (Source: ONS: Dwelling Stock by Tenure and Condition, 2006)

Geographical Area	Home Owner (inc owns with a mortgage)	RSL ⁶¹	Local Authority	Private Rented	Other (e. g living rent free)
Copeland	2001: 67.8 %	2001: 9%	2001: 13.9%	2001: 6.7%	2001: 2.6%
	2006: 79.7% (This figure is only available for Owner Occupied and Private Rented Dwelling Stock)	2006: 20.2 %	2006: 0% ⁶²	2006: 79.7 (This figure is only available for Owner Occupied and Private Rented Dwelling Stock)	2006: Information is unavailable
North West	2001: 77.8 %	2001: 8.1%	2001: 13.6	2001: 77.8 %	2001: -
	2006: 80.8 %	2006: 11.3 %	2006: 7.8 %	2006: 80.8 %	2006: -
England	2001: 79.4 %	2001: 7%	2001: 13.1%	2001: 79.4 %	2001: -

⁶¹ Registered Social Landlord

⁶² The large difference in Copeland's LA figures between 2001-2006 is due to the Large Scale Voluntary Transfer (LSVT) of dwelling stock from LAs to RSLs in 2005.

Geographical Area	Homer Owner (inc owns with a mortgage)	RSL ⁶¹	Local Authority	Private Rented	Other (e. g living rent free)
	2006: 81.5 %	2006: 8.7 %	2006: 9.4%	2006: 81.5 %	2006:-

11.3.4 Table 11.2 displays the make up of housing tenure within the borough. In 2001 Whitehaven had the highest amount of Local Authority housing in the Borough (23.4%). Local Authority housing is particularly concentrated in south Whitehaven in the wards of Mirehouse and Sandwith, where households renting from Housing Association/Registered Social Landlords make up 43.5 % and 49.6% of households respectively.

Table 11.2: Housing Tenure within Copeland (Source: ONS 2001 Census)

Geographical Area	Homer Owner (inc owns with a mortgage)	RSL	Local Authority	Private Rented	Other (e. g living rent free)
Whitehaven	63.8%	4.5%	23.4%	5.5%	2.8%
Cleator Moor	62%	23.8%	7%	5.3%	1.9%
Egremont	65.6%	8.5%	17.3%	6%	2.6%
Millom	71.1%	11.9%	7.3%	7.9%	1.7%

Housing Type

11.3.5 Table 11.3 displays comparative information regarding housing type. Copeland has a higher number of detached properties (21.6%) as a percentage of overall housing than the North West (16%), but a significantly lower number of terraced properties (31.1%) than at the regional (27%) level. The number of flats/maisonettes in both Copeland and the North West is half of the national average.

Table 11.3: Housing Type of Total Housing Stock (Source: Copeland Annual Monitoring Report 2007-2008 (from 2001 Census))

Geographical Area	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat /Maisonettes	Other
Copeland	21.6%	37.5%	31.1%	8.2%	3.1%
North West	16%	39%	36%	8%	1%
Great Britain	22%	32%	27%	16%	4%

House prices

11.3.6 In the context of a global economic downturn, there has been a significant fall in house prices within Copeland during the past year. Between November 2007 - November 2008, house prices fell by ⁶³3.5%, with the average house price in Copeland now at £141,231. This figure is well below the average for England and Wales (£166,883) but is above the average for the North West (£124,446) and Cumbria (136,566).

Affordability

11.3.7 In terms of affordable housing, Copeland District has an income to price ratio of 4.38, Table 11.4 indicates that Cleator Moor has a higher proportion of affordable housing than the other main towns in the Borough, most areas in the Borough have a much lower income to price ratio than Cumbria. The assessed price ratio should be treated with caution as house prices have changed significantly in the Borough since 2006. The house price to estimated median income in Copeland using (Paycheck and Street Value data) for the 2007-2008 time period was measured at 4.2.1.

Table 11.4: Housing Affordability

Key Service Centre	Median Income	Median House Price (£)	House Price to Income Ratio
Millom	20,141	87,000	4.32
Egremont	23,730	94,000	3.96
Cleator Moor	21,710	72,000	3.31
Whitehaven	23,289	89,000	3.82
Copeland	23,465	103,000	4.38
Cumbria	23,646	155,000	6.55

Source: Copeland Housing Land Position 2008 (from Cumbria CC / CACI 2006)

Completions

11.3.8 Table 11.5 shows the annual completion figures for the Borough. Low levels of completions in 2006/07 and 2007/08 have meant that the RSS target was not reached in this period and projected completions for the next two years are also not expected to reach the target, with the resulting variance from the RSS being nearly 70 dwellings per annum. The Council has demonstrated that there is an adequate supply of permissions and allocated land for at least the next five years to satisfy the RSS target, but in the current housing climate these are not being implemented.

⁶³ Source: Land Registry, House Price Index, available at: <http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/>

11.3.9 The percentage of housing completions on previously developed land has increased over the last few years, however, at nearly 40% it is still below the 50% target which has been set in the Regional Spatial Strategy. The 2007-2008 AMR indicates that 51.1% of new dwellings completed on previously developed land were at a density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare, 31.9% were between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare.

Table 11.5: Housing Completions

Year	Dwellings	% PDL	% Greenfield
02/03	184	28.3	71.7
03/04	160	17.7	82.3
04/05	287	45.6	54.4
05/06	227	49.3	50.7
06/07	182	49.5	50.5
07/08	120	49.3	50.7
Total	1160	39.95%	60.05
		AVERAGE = 193 PER ANNUM	

Source: Copeland Borough Council Statistics

Demolitions

11.4 The strategic housing requirement in the RSS is a net figure and does not take account of demolitions. As indicated in the Copeland Housing Land Position Statement published in March 2008, the number of demolitions which have taken place between 1st April 2002 and 31st March 2007 is only 78, although a further 500 are planned, totalling 578 demolitions over a three year period. Planned demolitions are all in the West Whitehaven area as part of the Housing Market Renewal Scheme and are programmed over a three year period up to 2012. It is planned to replace these RSL properties with 410 dwellings, resulting in a net loss of 90.

Housing Land Supply

11.4.1 Copeland Housing Land Position Statement⁶⁴ (2008) sets out the housing land supply situation in Copeland and covers the period from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2007. Table 11.6 sets out the housing land position in relation to 2002 – 2016. The residual

⁶⁴ Copeland Borough Council Housing Land Position Statement (2008), available from the Council

requirement (item g) is the figure that will need to be met through allocations in the LDF. The LDF must therefore seek to provide for 1623 new homes to meet demand.

Table 11.6: Housing Land Position 2002 – 2016

a	Strategic housing requirement 2002 - 2016 *	3220
b	Demolitions 2002 – 2016	578
c	Total requirement (a + b)	3798
d	Completions April 2002 - March 2007 (see table)	1040
e	Planning permissions at April 2007	1135
f	Total commitments April 2002 - March 2007 (d + e)	2175
g	Residual requirement April 2002 - March 2016 (c - f)	1623
* The annual housing provision in the current RSS is 230, therefore the strategic housing requirement for the period 2002-2016 equates to 3220 dwellings (i.e. 230 x 14)		

Source: Extracted from Copeland Housing Land Position 2008, but updated with new RSS requirements.

- 11.4.2 Note that of the total number of completions April 2002 – March 2007, 60% took place on Greenfield sites, whereas 40% occurred on previously developed land. As regards the outstanding 1135 planning permissions at April 2007, 32.1% have been approved for Greenfield developments, whereas 67.9% were granted on previously developed land. The Housing Land Position states that this bank of permissions includes a number of older Greenfield approvals with a slow rate of development and this masks the situation over the last two years, where 481 out of a total of 548 of new residential permissions have been on brownfield land (88%).
- 11.4.3 At April 2007 there was a potential supply totalling some 1135 dwellings in the Borough in the form of sites with permission and outstanding allocations.

Decent Homes Standard

- 11.4.4 All Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) must ensure that 100% of their properties comply with Central Government's 'Decent Homes Standard' by 2010. It should be noted however that Copeland Homes has been granted an extension to 2012 by its regulatory body.
- 11.4.5 Tables 11.7 and 11.8 below provide details of the standard of properties owned by the two largest RSLs in Copeland (who account for 89% of RSL housing stock) and the private sector. The 2007-2008 AMR indicates that the percent of Copeland Homes properties of decent standard has decreased due to right-to-buys, demolitions, ageing properties and changes to the decent homes assessment methodology. A lot of the

social housing in Copeland is ageing and will need constant attention to keep it up to standard.

Table 11.7: Copeland RSLs Decent Home Standard

Year	2007	2008	% of properties decent standard	
			2007	2008
Copeland Homes	3631 Properties	3469 Properties		
	2266 Decent Standard	1625 Decent Standard	62%	46.8%
Homes NW	2295 properties	2248 Properties	75%	74.5%
	1730 Decent Standard	1674 Decent Standard		

Source: 2007-2008 Annual Monitoring Report⁶⁵ (from RSL Records)

Table 11.8: Copeland Private Sector Decent Home Standard

		% of properties decent standard
Private	26147 Properties	67%
	17568 Decent Standard	
Homes NW	7752 properties	67%
	5194 Decent Standard	

Source: Private Sector House Condition Survey 2007⁶⁶

Homelessness

11.4.6 According to the Copeland Homeless Strategy 2008-2013 parents, relatives and friends wishing to evict and private landlords evicting made up 57% of homelessness acceptances in 2006/07. In early 2008 the current time there were 1100 households registered for social housing, on the Council's housing register. Between 2006 and

⁶⁵ Copeland Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08, available at: <http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/local-development-framework.htm>

⁶⁶ Copeland Private Sector House Condition Survey, available on request from the Council

2007 the period October to December showed an increase of 167% in homelessness acceptances in Copeland. This compares to a fall of 12% and 24% for the North West region and England.

- 11.4.7 The 2008-2013 Copeland Homelessness Strategy indicates that during 2007-2008, there were 91 homeless households accepted in Copeland, this represents an increase of 44% since 2006.

Contextual Indicators

- 11.4.8 This section provides information relating to contextual, core and local output indicators. These indicators provide baseline information on a range of issues. Data sources for the indicators are varied and include the Copeland Borough Council surveys and records as well as information from the Office of National Statistics, NOMIS, and other organisations like the Cumbria County Council. Where information is available ad consistent trends have been identified.
- 11.4.9 The Copeland 2007/08 AMR reveals that Copeland had a rate of Single Person households of 30.1% in 2001, similar to the average for Great Britain. However it is likely that this figure has now changed.
- 11.5 The table below indicates that Copeland has favourable overcrowding / occupancy rating with 54.7% of dwellings having a rating of +2 or more compared to 50.9% at the regional scale and 49.1% at the national scale.

Table 11.9: Occupancy Rate

Indicator	Source	Quantified Data / Copeland Borough data	Comparators	Trends
Overcrowding (occupancy rates) 2001	2001 Census	<p>Occupancy rating of + 2 or more: 54.7%</p> <p>Occupancy rating of + 1: 27.8</p> <p>Occupancy rating of 0: 13.2%</p> <p>Occupancy rating of -1: 3.1%</p> <p>Occupancy rating of -2 or less: 0.9%</p>	<p>Occupancy rating of +2 or more:</p> <p>North West: 50.9%</p> <p>England: 49.1%</p> <p>Occupancy rating of + 1:</p> <p>North West: 26.5%</p> <p>England: 25.5%</p> <p>Occupancy rating of 0:</p> <p>North West: 17%</p> <p>England: 18.1</p> <p>Occupancy rating of -1:</p> <p>North West: 4 %</p> <p>England: 5%</p> <p>Occupancy rating of -2 or less:</p> <p>North West:1.3%</p> <p>England: 2.1%</p>	-

11.5.1 The number of households living in temporary accommodation in Copeland was measured at 79 in 2007-2008. This is much lower than the neighbouring authority of Allerdale, where 153 households were living in temporary accommodation (Copeland Borough Council National Indicators Baseline year 2007-2008).

11.5.2 The Cumbria Gypsy and Traveller Report 2008 indicates that Copeland is likely to require 1 Gypsies and Traveller accommodation needs (pitches and plots) between 2007-2012. This is consistent with the neighbouring local authority of Allerdale, but is in contrast with Eden, which is expected to need 8 over the equivalent time period.

11.5.3 The 2007-2008 Copeland AMR indicates that there have been no affordable housing completions in the Borough between 2006-2008. In comparison, both Eden and Carlisle have had 22 completions each over the same time period.

Housing Market Renewal

- 11.5.4 The Furness and West Cumbria Housing Market Renewal programme incorporates Copeland and covers the travel to work areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Whitehaven and Workington. The HMR area incorporates the main and secondary urban settlements where housing market renewal interventions are required, but also importantly includes towns such as Cockermouth to reflect the relationship with wider housing markets.
- 11.5.5 Interventions in the short to medium term have / will be focused in the four main urban settlements of: Barrow, Maryport, Whitehaven and Workington. In the medium to longer term the settlements of Cleator Moor, Distington, Egremont, Frizington and Millom will be included in the HMR programme. The Furness and West Cumbria Housing Market Renewal programme has been allocated £6 million of allocated funding between 2008-2011.
- 11.5.6 In the long term the Housing Market Renewal Programme hopes to:
- Reduce the proportion in overall terms of obsolete traditional terraced houses by up to 10%;
 - Reduce the proportion of houses originally built for social renting in West Cumbria by up to 20%;
 - Reduce the existing number of social rented flats by up to 15%;
 - Increasing the number of modern apartments and larger town houses within the urban cores of the main towns;
 - Exploring the ways in which the terraced house can be modernised and adapted to meet 21st Century lifestyles and aspirations and schemes which convert smaller terraces into larger family homes;
 - Creating genuine mixed tenure suburbs with a range of family homes available; and
 - Encouraging the building of homes at the very top of the housing market by creating opportunities for self-design and build.
- 11.5.7 The renewal projects in Copeland are focused in Whitehaven Town Centre and South Whitehaven. In Whitehaven Town Centre a Development Brief will be developed in consultation to support a large scale phased programme of remodelling to provide space to develop new modern apartments and townhouses for sale particularly for low cost home ownership. In South Whitehaven a comprehensive programme of renewal and redevelopment is underway to increase the tenure mix on the social housing estates by introducing new homes for sale, improved affordable housing for rent, low cost home ownership and new local facilities.

11.6 Likely Future Baseline

- 11.6.1 This section has assumed that the likely future evolution of the baseline in terms of housing would be that if the LDF and its housing allocation is not adopted.
- 11.6.2 The success of the Borough's housing market is tied to that of the UK economy as a whole. In 2008, house prices suffered their biggest fall on record, outstripping the annual drop seen in 1990, and even that of 1932 during the global depression. Now the economy is heading for a recession, unemployment is rising fast, and the flow of mortgage funds is still being choked off.
- 11.6.3 The consequences of the turbulence in global financial markets is likely to have widespread impacts on the housing market in Copeland - for both those looking to build, buy and sell houses and for existing home owners. The increased costs of mortgages, combined with rising food, energy and fuel costs, are increasing the financial pressures on existing owners as well as new buyers. It is likely that the immediate future will be a frustrating time for many first time buyers who have experienced rapidly increasing house prices since 2000, and have found it increasingly difficult to access the housing market without assistance. Currently, any affordability benefits for first time buyers of stable or lower house prices are offset by reduced mortgage availability and increased borrowing costs.
- 11.6.4 Without the LDF the baseline information suggests that the trend in homelessness is likely to increase as seen in the previous two years. The past few years have seen no affordable housing completions in the Borough. When combined with other important issues, such as the rise in average house prices and the increasing cost of energy and food, it is likely to become increasingly difficult for younger people and other first time buyers to get on the property ladder.
- 11.6.5 Table 11.10 sets out the projected growth in households in the Borough up until 2026. The number of households occupied by married couples is expected to decrease on average by 28 households per year, whilst the number of co-habiting couples is expected to increase on average by 65 households per year. The number of one person households is projected to increase significantly, with 10,344 one person households expected in Copeland by 2029.
- 11.6.6 The average household size is projected to decrease from 2.34 persons in 2004, to 2.09 persons by 2026, this is less than projected decrease in household size from 2.32 in 2004 to 2.07 by 2029 at the regional scale.

Table 11.10: Household projections for Copeland by Household Type

	Number of Households			
	2004	2021	2026	2029
Household Types				
married couple	1,270	1,167	1,147	1,134
cohabiting couple	255	394	416	429
lone parent	257	294	297	298
other multi-person	187	219	226	232
one person	920	1,271	1,365	1,414
All households	2,889	3215	3453	3506
Average Household size	2.32	2.11	2.07	2.05

Source: Communities and Local Government 2004 based household projections

Table 11.11: Household projections for the North West by Household Type

	Number of Households			
	2004	2021	2026	2029
Household Types	9,522	8,978	8,897	8,832
married couple	1,990	3,204	3,424	3,552
cohabiting couple	1,594	1,884	1,930	1,951
lone parent	1,422	1,709	1,776	1,819
other multi-person	6,535	9,198	9,948	10,344
one person				
	21,063	24,973	25,975	26,497
All households	2.34	2.15	2.11	2.09
Average Household size				

Source: Communities and Local Government 2004 based household projections

11.7 Sustainability Issues

- 11.7.1 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.
- 11.7.2 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.
- 11.7.3 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, is almost polarised between high quality executive homes and terraced and social housing with little in between.
- 11.7.4 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.
- 11.7.5 The key sustainability issues arising from the baseline assessment for economy and employment in Copeland are:
- Relatively low levels of private rented accommodation which causes disproportionate problems in other low demand areas.
 - Remoteness of the area - both in terms of road and rail - impacts on demand.
 - 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 shortage of larger quality 'aspirational' housing stock to attract higher income households.
 - There is a mismatch between supply and demand - oversupply of social housing on large estates and low value small terraces.
 - The local housing markets suffers from a lack of diversity and quality in the housing offer which is deterring entry into the market and limiting the choices of those who need/ 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. Baseline data should be sought in the short term.

11.7.6 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.

11.7.7 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.

11.7.8 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.

11.7.9 The markets in HMR areas are by their nature more exposed to the risk of the credit crunch and therefore non-completion of their agenda will leave these 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.

11.7.10 The LDF should also seek to address issues related to improving resources and efficiency as well as make progress on wider issues such as climate change, linked to the use and efficiency of energy and fuel poverty.

11.8 Data Limitations

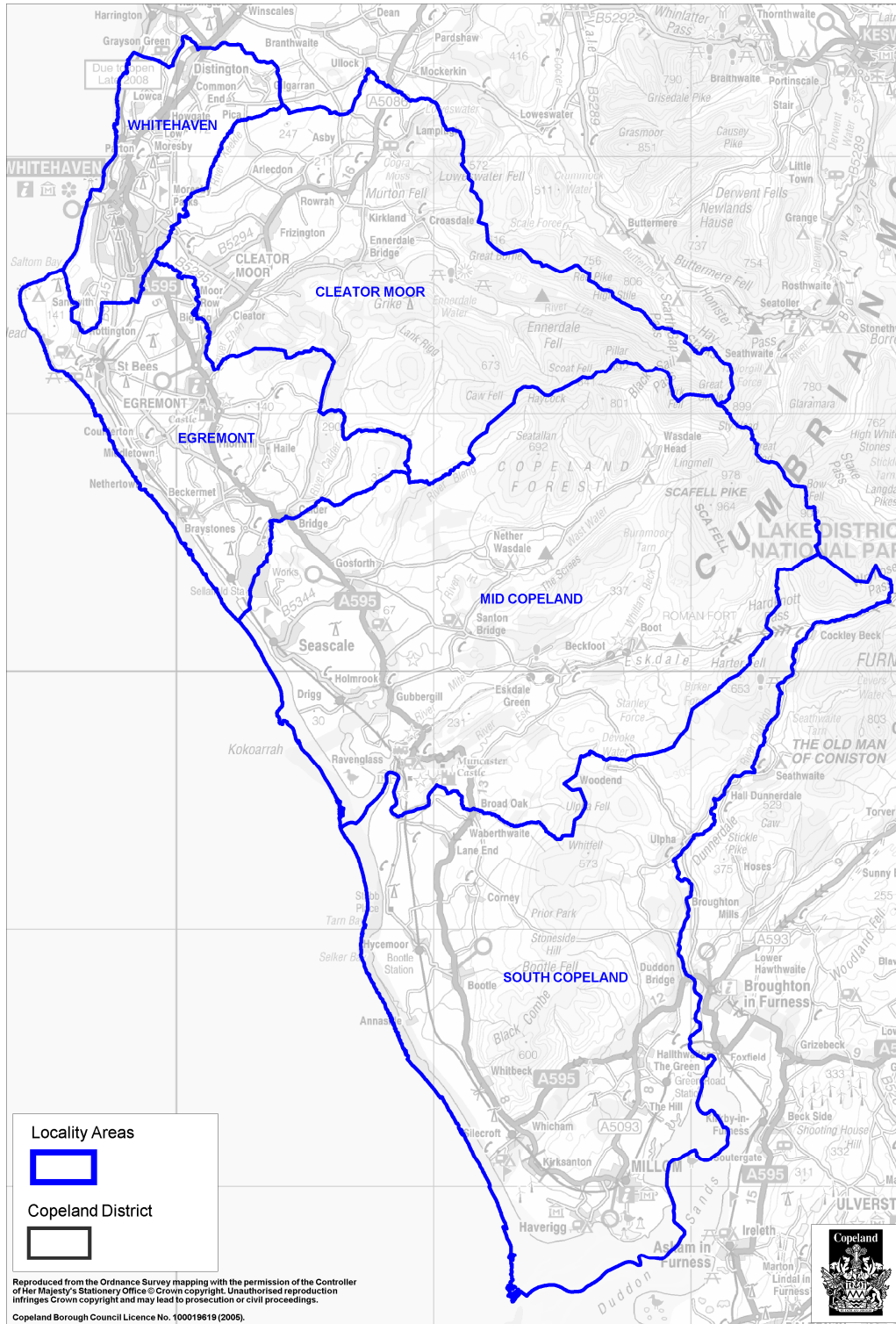
- 11.9 There is a lack of information with regard to data on housing variations within the Borough, i.e. between Whitehaven and Millom. There is also lack of up-to-date information in regard to the housing type of total housing stock. However, this information will become available once the Strategic Housing Market Assessment is completed in mid 2009.
- 11.10 There is a lack of information in relation to individual / more localised housing markets within the Borough, however work on establishing evidence of housing need for the remaining part of the Borough is in progress. Alongside the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, a West Cumbria Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment is underway and information gaps were identified with regard to data for key energy efficiency – the average SAP rating of local authority owned dwellings.
- 11.11 In addition there is a lack of up-to-date information in relation to the condition of private sector housing, although there is a Private Sector House Condition Survey proposed for 2009.
- 11.12 It is considered useful to report information on the energy efficiency of local authority owned dwellings, that is the average SAP rating of local authority owned dwellings (1 – highly inefficient, 100 – highly efficient). However this is a new indicator for Copeland, and there is currently no information available.

12 Locality Area Profiles

12.1 Introduction

- 12.1.1 In this chapter six locality area profiles for the Borough (as shown in figure 12.1) are developed which build on the findings from the previous topic-based chapters by considering the impact of issues spatially.
- 12.1.2 The aim of developing locality area profiles is to provide a robust spatial evidence base for the development of options for the Local Development Documents. The evidence base will be used to test the soundness of each individual Development Plan Document.
- 12.1.3 The Borough has been divided into six geographical areas which broadly follow the service delivery locality working areas of the Council.
- 12.1.4 In Copeland there are great contrasts in quality of life between different areas. The development of locality area profiles allows for an analysis of the most locally relevant sustainability issues and enables the development of a thorough understanding of the needs and issues of specific localities.
- 12.1.5 The locality profiles identify any problems and issues, opportunities and constraints unique to that area – i.e. what makes it locally distinctive. This spatial information will assist in identifying options, particularly in relation to the scale and distribution of new development. It may also assist in developing policy; for example, if an area is revealed to have a clear open space deficit then development contributions could be channelled into addressing the shortfall as a matter of policy.
- 12.1.6 The Sellafield site is located across two of the locality areas developed in this chapter, Egremont and Mid Copeland, for the purpose of this chapter the site is discussed in the Egremont locality profile.

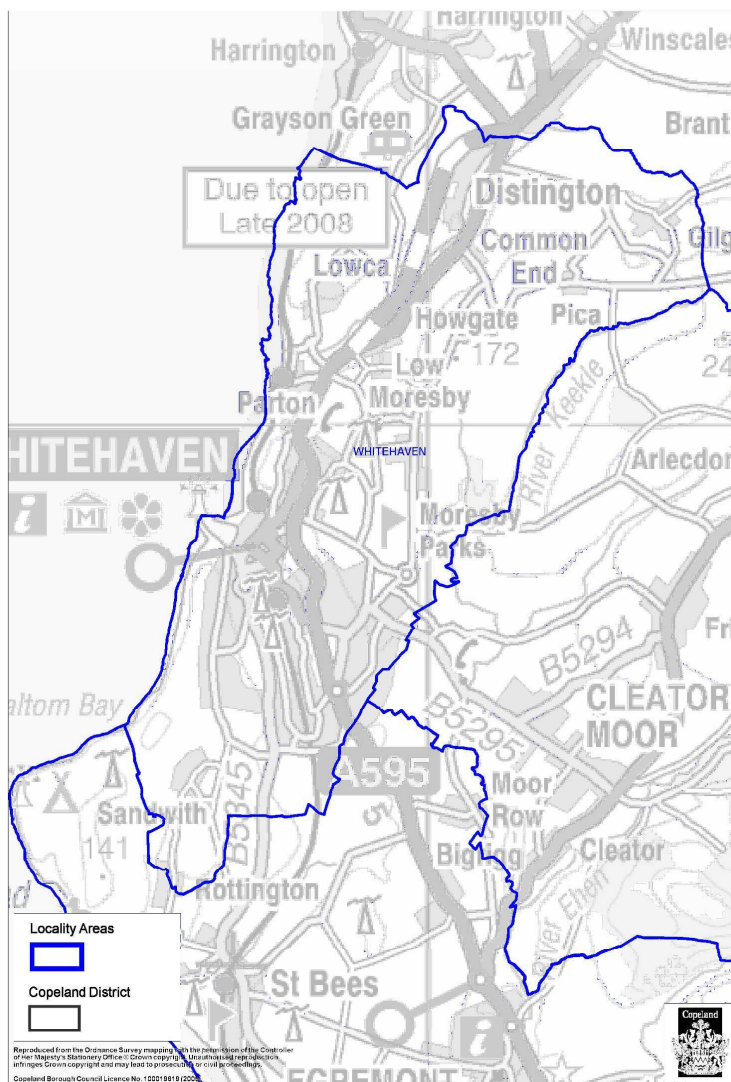
Figure 12.1: Copeland Locality Areas



12.2 Whitehaven

12.2.1 The Whitehaven locality area covers the northern coast of Copeland and includes the wards of Distington, Bransty, Moresby, Kells, Hillcreast, Mirehouse and Sandwith. The central feature of this locality area is the historical planned Georgian port of Whitehaven town, with a population of 25,500.

Figure 12.2: Whitehaven Locality Area



12.2.2 Whitehaven was once a manufacturing and mining town with a strong industrial base but following closure of most major industry the area contains some of the most deprived areas in the country, including Mirehouse and Sandwith.

- 12.2.3 The development of the town has been heavily influenced by its topography. The town centre is situated in the valley of the Pow Beck, which flows into the Irish Sea behind a steep headland jutting into the bay. The greenspace network around the town centre is extensive and generally highly accessible.
- 12.2.4 Most of the town centre is designated as a Conservation Area, and many buildings are listed. As a result, much of the town centre retains its distinctive character; but there have also been significant changes to the town since the Conservation Areas were established in 1969 and 1972. The closure of the coal pits and dock side has seen an almost complete eradication of the industrial infrastructure which once characterised parts of the town.
- 12.2.5 Whitehaven is the principal service centre for the Borough. Significant regeneration and redevelopment activity is currently taking place within the town and along the coastal fringe.
- 12.2.6 This locality area is home to Westlakes Science & Technology Park. The Park is of great significance to Copeland as a focus for the development of nuclear technologies and as a high quality location for knowledge based employment. The North West Development Agency has designated it a regional investment site.
- 12.2.7 The 2006 Cumbria Quality of Life Survey indicates that Whitehaven residents' priorities for service delivery differ from those of Cumbria residents overall. While improving the availability of activities for teenagers and road and pavement repairs are key priorities in Whitehaven as they are in the County generally, job prospects are also felt to be a key priority, while affordable decent housing is seen as a much less important priority than it is in the County as a whole.

Table 12.1: Key Sustainability Issues in Whitehaven

Area: Whitehaven	Details of location: North West Coast of the Borough
Criteria	Information
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	
There are no Natura 2000 sites within the Whitehaven locality area.	
Land Resources	
<p>Future development pressure in the Borough is likely to be focused in this locality area. Care should be taken to ensure that any future development does not lead to the loss of open space and green areas in this locality area. There are a number of 'urban greenspace protection areas' located within the settlement of Whitehaven.</p> <p>Former industrial sites such as the Rhodia Chemical Plant have contamination issues that will require remediation before re-use for other purposes. This site occupies a prominent</p>	

<p>position overlooking Whitehaven. Parts of Sandwith are designated as a landscape of county importance.</p>	
Water Quality and Resources	
<p>As the principal service centre for the Borough and likely focus of future development, the demand for water in Whitehaven 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.</p> <p>There is need to improve the quality of the Borough's estuarine and coastal water quality particularly the ecological standard of estuaries and coasts in Copeland and therefore in Whitehaven.</p> <p>There is also a need to achieve good ecological status in the borough; in relation to this locality area this means a focus on improving the river quality of Pow Beck and the River Wyre.</p> <p>The River Keekle and Pow Beck are "probably at risk" of not meeting the Water Directive standards.</p>	
Air Quality	
<p>As the principal service centre for the Borough, it can be assumed that this locality area experiences the worst air quality in the Copeland. High levels of NO₂ air concentration were recorded in Distington in 2006 in association with commencement of the construction of the Distington bypass and traffic congestion in the village.</p>	
Climatic Factors and Flooding	
<p>Considerable areas of Whitehaven are still subject to significant levels of flood risk. Whitehaven's flood risk arises as a result of tidal, fluvial and localised drainage issues.</p> <p>Tidal flooding is the dominant flooding mechanism in the character area, affecting town centre locations, many of which are delineated as Zone 3a High Probability.</p>	
Heritage and Landscape	
<p>There are a number of Conservation areas in this locality area, including the town centre, Corkickle, Hensingham, High Street and a Registered Ancient Monument, the Parton Roman Fort which will need protecting.</p>	
Community Health and Equality, Leisure and Education	

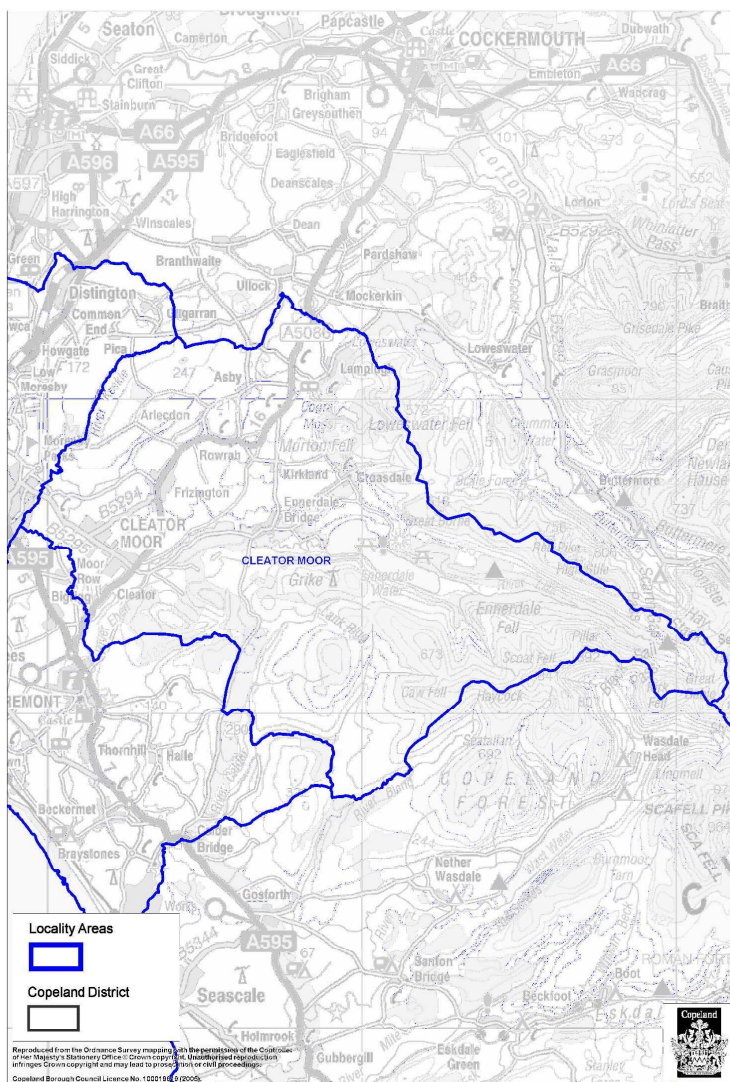
<p>Some areas of this locality area experience multiple deprivation, with Sandwith just outside the worst 1% and Mirehouse and Harbour within the worst 10% in the national tables of deprivation.</p> <p>The 2006 Cumbria Quality of Life⁶⁷ Survey indicates that fear of crime is higher than the sub-regional average for this locality area. 32% of Whitehaven residents say they feel unsafe in their local area outside after dark – while this figure is comparable to the national average of around three in ten people (British Crime Survey 2005/6), it is higher than in the County generally (21%).</p> <p>Social exclusion is a key sustainability issue for this locality area.</p>	
Local Economy and Employment, including Tourism	
<p>Unemployment is particularly high in some parts of this locality area, including Sandwith (12.5%), Mirehouse (9.8%).</p> <p>The percentage of vacant retail properties in Whitehaven is slightly over double the national average of 8%.</p> <p>Five development opportunity sites were identified in the Whitehaven Local Plan (2006).</p>	
Transportation	
<p>There is a low pattern of vehicle ownership levels in Whitehaven, especially in the deprived areas. In Sandwith 45.62% households do not own a car, in Harbour 44.2% of households do not own a car and in Mirehouse 43.15 % of households do not own a car.</p>	
Housing	
<p>Poor quality, ageing housing stock, particularly in south Whitehaven.</p> <p>Lack of housing types, particularly in south Whitehaven.</p> <p>A large amount of Local Authority housing is concentrated in south Whitehaven in the wards of Mirehouse and Sandwith, where households renting from Housing Association / Registered Social Landlords make up 43.5 % and 49.6% of households respectively.</p> <p>Similar to the Borough as a whole, there is a lack of demand for housing in this locality area.</p> <p>Lack of need for affordable housing in this locality area.</p> <p>A key sustainability issues is physical dereliction of properties and many of the housing areas in this area suffer from a poorly maintained physical environment.</p>	

⁶⁷ Available at: <http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/consultation/2006qolsurvey.asp>

12.3 Cleator Moor

12.3.1 The Cleator Moor locality area is home to approximately 12,000 people and covers the north-east area of Copeland, which includes the town of Cleator Moor and the wards of Arlecdon, Ennerdale and Frizington. Ennerdale is one of the most sparsely populated wards in Cumbria, whilst Cleator Moor is one of West Cumbria's main industrial towns.

Figure 12.3: Cleator Moor Locality Area



12.3.2 Cleator Moor is located 6 miles to the south-east of Whitehaven close to the Lake District National Park border. Cleator Moor has developed in a linear pattern along the B5295 and is separated into east and west residential areas by the Leconfield Industrial

Estate. The town has a small centre focused around the Civic Hall and Library offering a number of convenience shops.

- 12.3.3 The Cleator Moor locality area is an area of contrasts; as a locality it is the most reliant on the nuclear industry, with 51% of local employment connected to Sellafield, whilst both Frizington and Cleator Moor have areas of multiple deprivation.

Table 12.2: Key Sustainability Issues in Cleator Moor

Area: Cleator Moor	Details of location: North-east part of the Borough
Criteria	Information
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	
<p>River Ehen SAC (24.39 ha) located in this area, important populations of Atlantic salmon and freshwater mussel. The freshwater mussel population is expected to be adversely effected by the apparent decline in salmonid fish populations and by major eutrophication of the river from sewage works and agricultural run off. Practices associated with sheep-dipping pose a potential threat and are being investigated. This site is sensitive to further water abstraction, changes in water quality of the River Ehen or through changes to tributaries that flow into the river, increased air pollution, physical disturbance.</p>	
Land Resources	
-	
Water Quality and Resources	
<p>There is a need to improve river quality (particularly the biological quality) in the Borough; in relation to this locality area this means a focus on improving the river quality of the River Ehen and River Keekle and associated tributaries.</p> <p>Will also need to ensure the quality of Ennerdale Water is maintained or improved.</p> <p>River Ehen is 'at risk', the River Keekle is "probably at risk" of failing to meet the Water Directive standards.</p> <p>Water is abstracted from Ennerdale Water, abstraction rates will need to fall in the future to maintain integrity.</p>	
Air Quality	
-	
Climatic Factors and Flooding	
<p>Flood risk a key sustainability issue for this locality area. Cleator Moor is bordered by the River Keekle to the west and the River Ehen to the east. The urbanised area of Cleator Moor generally falls within Zone 1 Low Probability, however further from the settlement are</p>	

<p>sizeable areas of Zone 3b Functional Floodplain.</p> <p>Nor Beck and Bowthorn Beck (minor watercourses) pass through Cleator Moor within culverts. These culverts are limited in capacity, resulting in localised flooding. There are areas surrounding these minor watercourses that are subject to relatively frequent flooding, and are therefore designated as Zone 3b Functional Floodplain.</p>	
Heritage and Landscape	
<p>There is a small number of 'urban greenscape protection areas within Cleator Moor, Frizington and one at Rowrah. There are three large areas of landscape designated as being of County importance, at Ennerdale Bridge, Arlecdon to Asby and covering the area between the River Ehen and the River Calder.</p> <p>There is a designated Conservation Area at Cleator Moor and a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments.</p>	
Community Health and Equality, Leisure and Education	
<p>The lack of health facilities is a significant sustainability issue in this locality area, as is the lack of youth facilities.</p> <p>There is a lack of retail and service provision in this locality area.</p>	
Local Economy and Employment, including Tourism	
<p>Lack of employment opportunities and the high rate of unemployment in this locality area, which continues to be above the Copeland and Cumbrian averages are key sustainability issues in this locality area.</p> <p>The locality area suffers from low qualification attainment rates.</p> <p>The number of vacant retail properties in Cleator Moor is higher than both the regional and national average.</p> <p>One development opportunity site was identified in Whitehaven in the Local Plan (2006).</p>	
Transportation	
<p>Poor public transport: the area is generally rural in nature and accessibility to other areas of the Borough and connection to services which go to Penrith and Carlisle is an issue for many residents.</p> <p>The County Council have reduced the frequency of certain bus routes in the area due to cost, so accessibility within the locality area is an issue for residents in wards such as Arlecdon and Frizington.</p> <p>There is a low pattern of vehicle ownership levels in some parts of the locality area,</p>	

especially Cleator Moor South, where 38% of households do not own a car.	
Housing	
<p>Similar to the Borough as a whole, there is a lack of demand for housing in this locality area.</p> <p>One of the major sustainability issues for this area is an ageing, and predominantly social, housing stock.</p> <p>Lack of housing types particularly flats/maisonettes.</p> <p>House prices in the area are less than the borough average.</p>	

12.4 South Copeland

- 12.4.1 The South Copeland locality area covers the southerly part of the Borough. The locality area covers the wards of Bootle, Millom Without, Haverigg and Newtown. The area encompasses costal and rural areas and fell country and is home to approximately 10,000 people.
- 12.4.2 The town of Millom, the main service centre in this locality area is separated from the Furness peninsular by the Duddon Estuary and is bounded to the west by the Irish Sea.
- 12.4.3 HM Prison Haverigg is the main employer within this locality area, alongside industries based on agriculture and, to a lesser degree, tourism. Millom has two nature reserves and the Duddon estuary is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
- 12.4.4 Historically the economy of this locality area was based on iron works. Since the works closed in the late 1960s, the local economy has struggled to grow. The area's isolated position and poor transport infrastructure means that the locality area has struggled to attract inward investment to support new business development.
- 12.4.5 In the past few years Millom has been part of the Market Town Initiative. The initiative is a Regional Programme led by the Northwest Regional Development Agency. The principle aim of the programme is to stimulate Economic Regeneration principally focusing on creating jobs, Enterprise Development Business Growth, Built Environment Improvements and skills development, all of which complement the Council's Regeneration Strategies.

Figure 12.4: South Copeland Locality Area

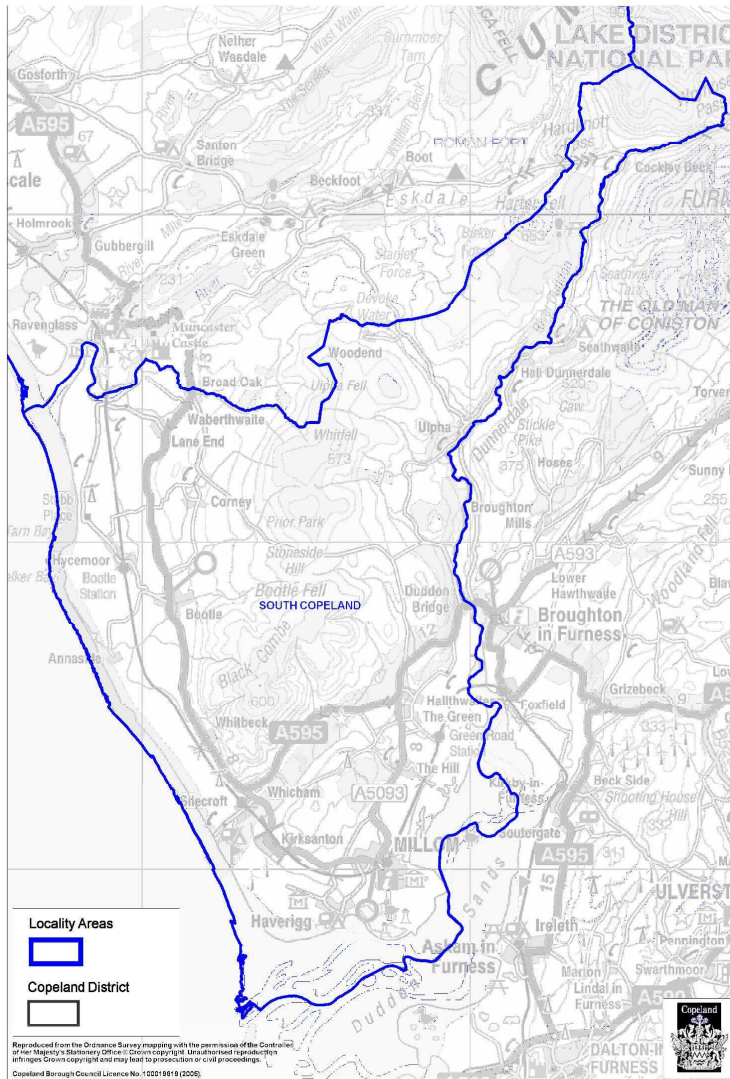


Table 12.3: Key Sustainability Issues in South Copeland

Area: South Copeland	Details of location: Most southerly part of the Borough
Criteria	Information
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	
Duddon Mosses SAC (31.97ha) is located to the south. Past drainage for peat extraction	

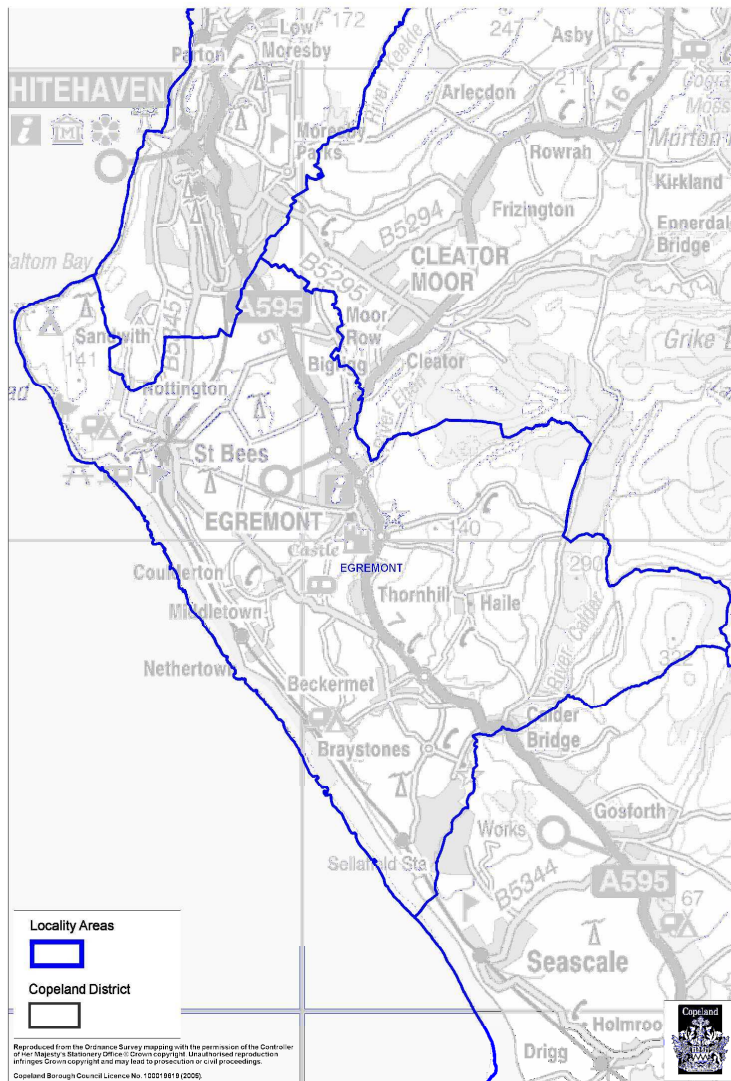
<p>has lowered the water table and allowed scrub to spread across the mosses. Management agreements are in place with Natural England to allow restorative work, including scrub removal and ditch blocking. The bog mosses are highly sensitive.</p> <p>Duddon Estuary SPA (6806.3ha) is a diverse estuarine system, vulnerable to land claim and coastal defence works, sea level rise, storm surges, agricultural grazing, bait digging, changes in water quality, increased air pollution etc.</p> <p>Duddon Estuary RAMSAR site (supports internationally important waterfowl species, provides resting areas during migration)</p> <p>There are large areas of ancient woodland in South Copeland, along the River Duddon.</p>	
Land Resources	
-	
Water Quality and Resources	
<p>There is a need to improve river quality (particularly the biological quality) in the Borough; in relation to this locality area this means a focus on improving the river quality of the River Duddon and associated tributaries.</p> <p>The River Duddon is "probably at risk" of failing to meet Water Directive standards.</p>	
Air Quality	
-	
Climatic Factors and Flooding	
<p>Flood risk a key sustainability issue for this locality area.</p> <p>Principally flood risk arises from tidal flooding, but the area has the potential to be flooded by storm events on the River Duddon and from minor watercourses such as Haverigg Pool and Salthouse Pool.</p> <p>Haverigg is located close to the mouth of the Duddon Estuary, thus flood risk is both fluvial and tidal, but mainly tidal.</p>	
Heritage and Landscape	
<p>There are two areas designated as landscapes of County importance in this locality area, one located round the coast near Haverigg, the other stretching from Duddon Bridge to Kirksanton. There is a designated Conservation Area in the town of Millom, and a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the locality area, including the ruins of Millom castle.</p>	
Community Health and Equality, Leisure and Education	
<p>Parts of this locality area are very sparsely populated, such as Millom Without and</p>	

<p>Haverigg.</p> <p>The locality area suffers from low qualification attainment rates.</p> <p>The lack of retail and leisure facilities in the locality area is a key sustainability issue.</p>	
Local Economy and Employment, including Tourism	
<p>The retail offer in Millom is limited. Existing retail facilities are identified to achieve a convenience goods turnover of only £7.2m in 2008, equating to a market share of 2.5% within West Cumbria.</p> <p>There are a number of vacant retail units in Millom, which have been vacant for some time and have become derelict. These premises are often on street corners and create a negative visual impact and poor image.</p> <p>The lack of employment opportunities in the area is a key sustainability issue.</p>	
Transportation	
<p>Poor public transport: the area is generally rural in nature and accessibility to other areas of the Borough and connection to services which go to Penrith and Carlisle is an issue for many residents.</p> <p>There is a low pattern of vehicle ownership levels in some parts of the locality area. For example, in Newtown 34% of households do not own a car.</p>	
Housing	
<p>As with the Borough as a whole, there is a lack of demand for housing in this locality area.</p> <p>There is a lack of need for affordable housing in the locality area.</p>	

12.5 Egremont

- 12.5.1 This locality area is situated on the north-west coast of the Borough and covers the wards of North Egremont, South Egremont, Beckermest and St Bees. The area is home to approximately 17,000 people.
- 12.5.2 The main service centre in this locality area is the traditional market town of Egremont. Egremont has a long historical and industrial heritage based around iron ore mining and limestone quarrying. Outside of Egremont, the locality area encompasses a number of smaller communities within its dramatic coastal environments and low-lying farm land.

Figure 12.5: Egremont Locality Area



12.5.3 St Bees is historically an agricultural area and remains a largely rural landscape but it is now a popular commuter area for those who work at the Sellafield site (eight miles away) and the nearby towns of Whitehaven, Workington and Egremont. It is also an area which attracts tourists. The cliffs of St Bees Head are the highest on the west coast between North Wales and Scotland and have been designated as part of the Heritage Coast.

- 12.5.4 In the past few years Egremont has been part of a Market Town Initiative. The initiative is a Regional Programme led by the Northwest Regional Development Agency. The principle aim of the programme is to stimulate Economic Regeneration principally focusing on creating jobs, Enterprise Development Business Growth, Built Environment Improvements and skills development, all of which complement the Council's Regeneration Strategies.
- 12.5.5 Employment in the Borough is heavily concentrated in this locality area due to the fact that Sellafield, the largest nuclear reprocessing site in Europe, is located in this locality area.
- 12.5.6 Sellafield has a massive bearing upon employment and the local economy in Copeland and the wider West Cumbrian economy. The site accounts for the largest share of employment in West Cumbria and 90% of all manufacturing jobs in Copeland. Over the past 40–50 years the site has provided the majority of opportunities in the Borough for local people to train and gain qualifications and has stimulated the development of new businesses in related fields.
- 12.5.7 The Sellafield site contains more than 1,000 facilities all performing a wide range of tasks related to decommissioning the UK's nuclear legacy and fuel recycling, manufacture and waste management. Complete decommissioning of the Sellafield site could take more than 50 years. However, effects are likely to be felt much sooner, with jobs expected to reduce from 10,500 to 4,000 by 2018. The activities (and assets) within the Sellafield plant are likely to continue to be the biggest driver for wealth generation in the borough over the next 10-15 years.

Table 12.4: Key Sustainability Issues in Egremont

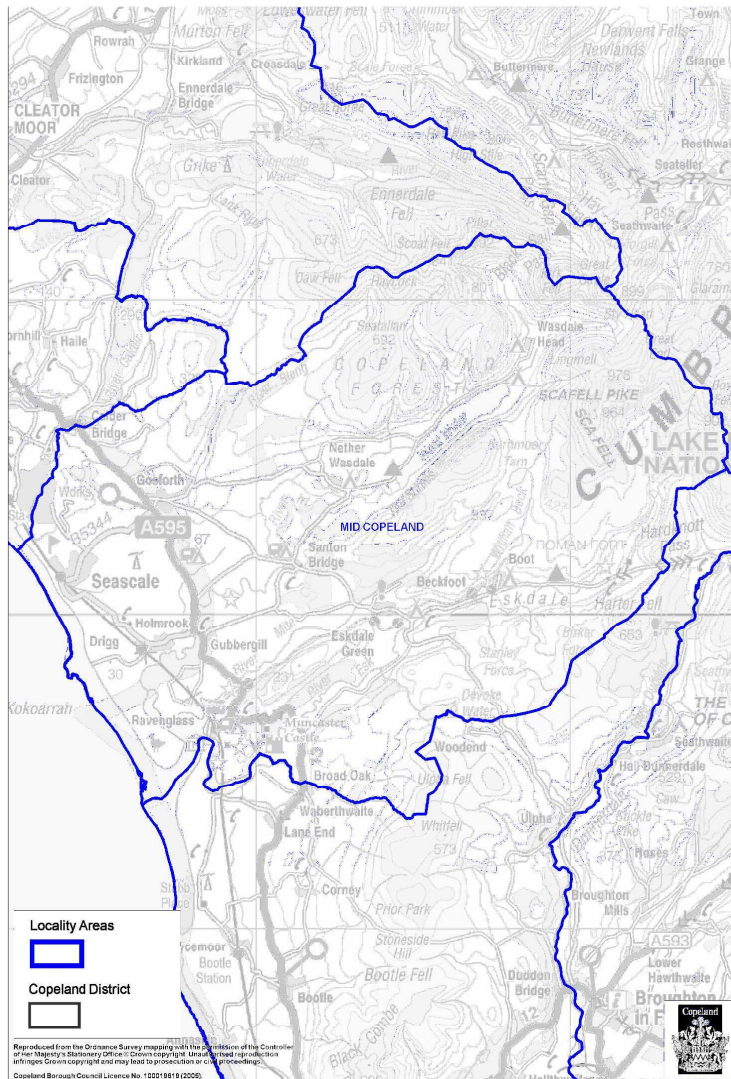
Area: Egremont	Details of location: North-west coast of the Borough
Criteria	Information
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	
- There are no Natura 2000 sites in this locality area. There is a National Nature Reserve at St Bees Head.	
Land Resources	
The disposal of radioactive waste is a key sustainability issue for this locality area. There is a significant amount of contaminated land at the British Nuclear Fuel (BNFL) Sellafield Site. This site also has the potential to contaminate the Irish Sea (Uranium).	
Water Quality and Resources	
There is a need to improve river quality (particularly the biological quality) in the Borough; in relation to this locality area this means a focus on improving the river quality of the River	

Ehen and associated tributaries	
Air Quality	
-	
Climatic Factors and Flooding	
The southern coastline of this locality area has been identified in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment as being an area at risk of coastal flooding during storm events.	
Heritage and Landscape	
The coastal landscape stretching from Sandwith, through St Bees and down to Sellafield has been designated as a landscape of county importance. Furthermore, St Bees is designated as a Heritage Coast. There is a conservation area designated in the settlement of St Bees and at Beckermot and a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, including Egremont castle.	
Community Health and Equality, Leisure and Education	
There are currently two wards within this locality area which fall within the 30% most deprived wards in the country. The lack of retail and leisure facilities in the locality area is a key sustainability issue.	
Local Economy and Employment, including Tourism	
The decommissioning of the Sellafield site will have major implications for the whole of West Cumbria. The activities (and assets) within the Sellafield plant are likely to continue to be the biggest driver for wealth generation in the borough over the next 10-15 years. The number of vacant retail properties in Egremont is higher than both the regional and national average. The retail offer of Egremont is limited, achieving a convenience goods turnover of £5.6m in 2008, which equates to a market share of 1.9% within the West Cumbria.	
Transportation	
Poor accessibility to other areas within the Borough and service centres is a sustainability issue for this locality area.	
Housing	
Egremont is almost polarised between high quality executive homes and terraced and social housing with little in between.	

12.6 Mid Copeland

12.6.1 The Mid Copeland locality area is situated to the middle of the Borough and covers the wards of Seascale and Gosforth.

Figure 12.6: Mid Copeland Locality Area



12.6.2 Seascale is a small village significantly enhanced in Victorian times by the introduction of the Furness Railway in the 1850's. The area is home to approximately 2,000 people.

12.6.3 The majority of this locality area is part of the Lake District National Park and thus the issues singled out in the National Park locality profile in section 12.7 are particularly relevant to this area.

Table 12.5: Key Sustainability Issues in Mid Copeland

Area: Mid Copeland	Details of location: Middle area of the Borough
Criteria	Information
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<p>There are a number of Natura 2000 sites located in or close to the boundaries of this locality area, including:</p> <p>Drigg Coast SAC – (includes Drigg Coast SSSI, Ravenglass Local Nature Reserve, Drigg Dunes and Gullery) the estuary and flats are still relatively natural and there is no threat at present.</p> <p>Lake District High Fells SAC (includes SSSI Scafell Pike) – threatened by visitor pressure and grazing.</p> <p>Wast Water SAC (286.2 ha) (SSSI) No known threats currently affecting water quality. BNF abstract water, but current rates not thought to adversely impact on site. Sensitive to further water abstraction, air pollution, changes to water flows, quality.</p> <p>There are large areas of scattered ancient woodland in Mid Copeland.</p>
Land Resources	<p>The Drigg Low Level Waste Site (the only waste disposal site for low level radioactive waste in the country) is located here. Associated with this site is also the potential for Uranium contamination of the Irish Sea.</p>
Water Quality and Resources	<p>Many of the water courses that cut through the Borough have their source within Mid Copeland activity within this area may impact upon water quality elsewhere in the Borough.</p>
Air Quality	-
Climatic Factors and Flooding	<p>Seascale sits adjacent to sandy coastline and is situated within Zone 1 Low Probability. There is only one narrow strip of Zone 3a High Probability in this locality area, this is largely restricted to the Whitriggs Beck waterway corridor. It is perceived that Seascale is at risk of coastal erosion and flooding as a result of this puts the promenade, main road and some properties at risk.</p>
Heritage and Landscape	<p>There is a designated Conservation Area at Ravenglass and a number of Scheduled</p>

Ancient Monuments in the locality area.	
Community Health and Equality, Leisure and Education	
The lack of retail and leisure facilities in the locality area is a key sustainability issue.	
Local Economy and Employment, including Tourism	
There are a considerable number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the area.	
Transportation	
The area suffers from poor accessibility to other areas of the Borough and connection to services which go to Penrith and Carlisle is an issue for many residents.	
Housing	
The demand for private sector housing Seascale is weak.	

12.7 Lake District National Park

- 12.7.1 The Lake District National Park locality area is home to the Lake District National Park which was established in 1951 and is one of 14 National Parks in Britain. The Lake District National Park is the largest National Park in the country, covering an area of some 2,292 km² and is home to approximately 41,000 people.
- 12.7.2 The National Park is exceptionally rich in wildlife due to its varied landscape, geology, and climate and possesses a unique combination of mountains, lakes, tarns and rugged fells.
- 12.7.3 Two thirds of Copeland lies within the Lake District National Park. However, Copeland Borough Council is not the planning authority for this locality area but is the housing authority for the National Park. Clearly the National Park and the areas surrounding it are inextricably linked. Development proposals outside of the National Park, but within its setting can have a significant impact on the Park. The trans-boundary impact of development proposals and spatial policy within the Borough will have to be considered.

Figure 12.7: Lake District National Park Locality Area



Table 12.6: Key Sustainability Issues Lake District National Park

Area: Lake District National Park	Details of location: Mid- south / western part of the Borough
Criteria	Information
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	
It is important that development of new visitor attractions do not have a detrimental impact	

<p>on habitats and water quality, which could have a detrimental impact on biodiversity. There are a number of Natura 2000 sites within the National Park.</p> <p>The National Park Authority is promoting itself as a leading Authority in promoting and developing energy efficiency. However, it is important that renewable energy developments do not give rise to any detrimental impacts on biodiversity.</p>	
Land Resources	
<p>Development pressure in some areas had led to the loss of open space and green areas in some areas in the National Park. As such there is a need to provide and maintain an accessible and sustainable network of open spaces.</p>	
Water Quality and Resources	
<p>It is important that development of new visitor attractions do not have a detrimental impact on water quality.</p> <p>The National Park contains the sources of many of the Cumbria's water courses and as such activities here may affect water quality elsewhere.</p> <p>The lakes and fars of the National Park are a key feature of the Lake District and are important for nature conservation and are vulnerable to disturbance, pollution, and the direct impact of any future development activities.</p>	
Air Quality	
<p>The National Park suffers from congestion, particularly in summer months, and as a result air quality is a key sustainability issue for this locality area.</p>	
Climatic Factors and Flooding	
<p>The National Park includes some 30km of coastline, therefore it is important that new development avoids areas of flood risk and coastal erosion.</p>	
Heritage and Landscape	
<p>The protection and enhancement of landscape quality within the National Park and surrounding areas is a key sustainability issue.</p> <p>The National Park Authority is promoting itself as a leading Authority in promoting and developing energy efficiency. However, it is important that renewable energy developments do not impact on the spectacular landscape and built environment of the Park.</p>	
Community Health and Equality, Leisure and Education	
<p>Due to the remote nature of the National Park some areas within the Park suffer from a lack of access to services and facilities. Rural communities within the National Park face</p>	

<p>difficulties in providing and retaining community, education and health facilities.</p> <p>The Park suffers from low wage levels leading to a gap between local incomes and house prices.</p>	
Local Economy and Employment, including Tourism	
<p>The National Park authority relies heavily on tourism. However, in some parts the quality of the built environment needs improving and is in need of regeneration. There is a need to broaden the economic base of the Park whilst respecting the different characteristics of the National Park.</p>	
Transportation	
<p>The National Park suffers from congestion particularly in summer months; there has been significant growth in road base traffic volumes in the Park during the past few years.</p>	
Housing	
<p>There are significant housing need issues in the National Park. There is a lack of affordable homes for local people. There is a high proportion of second home ownership and holiday lets in this locality area.</p> <p>There is a shortage of land available for residential development and there is a need for quality design and use of materials to be sympathetic to the National Park.</p>	

13 Overarching Sustainability Issues

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 The identification of overarching sustainability issues facing Copeland Borough Council provides an opportunity to define key issues for the LDF and to identify how these issues might be addressed through the implementation of spatial policy. The identification of sustainability issues will provide useful information to inform the SA process of the LDF and is a requirement of the SEA Directive:

13.1.2 The 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include:

“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC [the 'Birds Directive'] and 92/43/EEC [the 'Habitats Directive']”⁶⁸

“The identification of sustainability problems is an opportunity to define key issues for the DPD and develop sustainable plan alternatives and options...”⁶⁹

13.2 Key Issues

13.2.1 It is important not only to identify the key issues under each of the various topics, but also to identify those issues that cut across themes and that act in a synergistic manner to improve or exacerbate issues.

13.2.2 There are a number of key sustainability issues and cross-cutting themes facing Copeland that have been identified from the individual topic chapters in this report and locality area profiles, these are identified below. Where there is tension within the sustainability issues i.e. between economic and/or social and environmental issues, these are also identified below.

13.2.3 The main issue facing the Borough in the immediate future is the decommissioning of the Sellafield site and consequential loss of jobs over the next ten years and beyond. The baseline review indicates the Borough suffers from high unemployment rates and limited opportunities for employment within a relatively unproductive economy dependent on nuclear industry, manufacturing and agriculture. Therefore the decommissioning of Sellafield is likely to have wide ranging negative social and

⁶⁸ (Annex 1(d) SEA Directive and Schedule 2 (4) of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004)

⁶⁹ Communities and Local Government (2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents

economic impacts on Copeland, which already suffers from pockets of multiple deprivation.

- 13.2.4 The remoteness and rural nature of the Borough means that accessibility, especially by public transport, is poor. The baseline review of transportation in Chapter 10 of this report suggests that improvements to infrastructure provision in Copeland are needed to improve accessibility to isolated locations in the Borough, especially to secondary schools and health facilities and is key to improving accessibility to the wider sub-region and region. A lack of accessibility will contribute to the Borough's high car ownership, that in turn will continue to favour private transport as the first choice of transportation. This will contribute to emissions of green house gases from the transportation sector and have a negative impact on air quality.
- 13.2.5 The baseline review suggests that there is a need to diversify the economic base in the Borough and that there is a high dependency on the private car, particularly for travelling to work, however there is likely to be potential conflicts between economic growth and switching to more sustainable transport modes.
- 13.2.6 Improvements to transport infrastructure could also have detrimental impacts on the unique environment and landscape of the Lake District National Park. Two thirds of Copeland lies within the Lake District National Park. The National Park is a key driver for economic development and regeneration in the Borough. The baseline review in Chapter 9 of this report suggests that the tourism sector generates some 1.8 million visitors per year generating some £95m of expenditure in the Borough. The tourism industry is identified to attract some £7.1m of additional expenditure to the Borough each year.
- 13.2.7 The baseline review also suggests that the tourism potential of the area is not currently being maximised and there is a lack of high quality accommodation for visitors in the Borough.
- 13.2.8 Future tourism development in the Borough is likely to have a positive impact on helping to strengthen and diversify the local economy. However, any future development could have adverse impacts on the Borough's six sites of European designations, its SSSIs and its sites of geological importance. In addition, there are many Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments as well as the unique character of the National Park to consider. The character of the countryside and historic townscapes in the Borough need to be considered alongside competing economic and social needs to identify all potential win-win-win situations for the promotion of the local economy.
- 13.2.9 It is important to recognise and ensure that the Borough's valuable natural environment, landscape, coastline and heritage are protected and the ecological and cultural value of any site should be properly considered, conserved and enhanced where possible, maintaining biodiversity and protecting existing natural habitats which contribute to and enhance the amenity and tourism offer of the area.

- 13.3 There is the potential for conflict between economic aspirations for the future of the Borough and climate change. Climate change is an issue which has the potential to affect the economic, social and environmental aspects of life in Copeland.
- 13.3.1 It is currently thought that summers in the UK are likely to become longer, warmer and drier, whilst winters will become shorter and wetter. This may lead to drought and to increased flooding events. Climate change could affect the landscape in the Borough as different agriculture techniques and practices may be required with new climatic conditions. Habitats may also change within the Borough as smaller watercourses could dry out, or species that prefer a cooler climate may be forced elsewhere. Where possible, it will be necessary to create measures in the Borough to provide for biodiversity to adapt as climate changes.
- 13.3.2 If the quality of the Borough's natural features are adversely affected by climatic change (e.g. rising sea levels) the volume of leisure tourist activity may also be impacted upon, with fewer visitors.
- 13.3.3 Climate change may also have an impact on other sectors of the economy as increased flooding and extreme weather events may have implications as to where businesses are able to locate and will also affect the goods and services that are required. Rising sea levels could put all coastal areas in the Borough at increased risk of flooding. Climate change is also likely to mean an increased risk of river flooding in the Borough too.
- 13.3.4 Future development in the Borough therefore needs to be constructed in such a way as to withstand some of the effects that may arise from climate change, such as increased intensity, frequency of flooding, and hot dry summers.
- 13.3.5 The provision of housing is one of the most important issues affecting the Borough. The baseline review in Chapter 11 of this report suggests that the housing stock in the Borough is ageing and requires diversification of housing type and tenure.
- 13.3.6 There is a requirement for new housing development in the area, both to meet local needs and also to meet the government's housing requirements in the area. The future development of housing will bring an increase in water consumption and waste generation in absolute terms. This could have a negative impact on water and land resources in the Borough.
- 13.3.7 There is an emphasis on providing new housing development on previously developed land before greenfield sites. Whilst this is likely to have positive effects for accessibility to existing services and amenities (identified as a key sustainability issues in many of the locality area profiles) if densities on brownfield sites are increased in the Borough it will be important that careful consideration is given to potential impacts on quality of life of residents.

14 Information Regarding the Local Development Documents

14.1 Introduction

- 14.1.1 This SA Scoping Report has been prepared to provide the SA/SEA framework for assessing all of the Local Development Documents that will be included in the Copeland Local Development Framework and which are listed in the 2008 Local Development Scheme. A description of each of these LDDs is set out below, along with an explanation of how the Scoping Report will provide the framework for assessment of their specific sustainability implications.

14.2 The Core Strategy

- 14.2.1 This DPD will set out the strategic issues for Copeland for the next 20 years and will establish the strategic spatial policy framework within which all other LDDs must sit. This DPD will set out the key elements of the development strategy for the Borough and will give expression to the vision and priorities in “The Future Generation A Strategy for Sustainable Communities in West Cumbria 2007-2027” (The Sustainable Community Strategy for Copeland and Allerdale Boroughs). It will also assist delivery of Copeland’s Regeneration Delivery Plan, Housing Strategy and the spatial land use elements of the Energy Coast Masterplan together with the land use priorities in the plans and strategies of other key partners within the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP).
- 14.2.2 The Core Strategy DPD will include a key diagram which will illustrate the broad spatial development strategy in diagrammatic form. The Core Strategy will contain a number of strategic site allocations – which will identify the sites to deliver core strategy policies which have a specific locational dimension. In particular, these sites will help to deliver the regeneration priorities for Copeland. The Core Strategy will be supported by a number of Supplementary Planning Documents, which will provide more detail to explain the Core Strategy policies. For example, the Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside SPD will support the town centre regeneration policies and provide further detail on the implementation of strategic site allocations in Whitehaven.
- 14.2.3 All other DPDs and SPDs will have to be in conformity with the policies set out in the Core Strategy DPD.
- 14.2.4 Each of the topic and area profile sections of this scoping report are likely to be relevant as these policies cover the full range of issues to be addressed at the strategic level.

14.3 Site Allocations DPD

- 14.3.1 The Site Allocations DPD will set out policies and proposals which allocate sites for development or earmark areas of land for protection and/or enhancement. For example, this will include sites designated for nature or heritage conservation purposes, as well as sites designated for retail use, employment land or housing. Specific land allocations and designations will be shown on a Proposals Map.
- 14.3.2 Each of the topic sections and the area profiles of this scoping report are likely to be relevant as these policies cover the full range of issues to be addressed, as far as they relate to specific sites. In particular however, the chapters on heritage and landscape, community health and equality, leisure and education, local economy and employment, including tourism and climatic factors and flooding chapters will be relevant.

14.4 Development Management Policies DPD

- 14.4.1 This DPD will contain a number of policies to control the development and use of land, and will set out the design standards and criteria against which planning applications will be considered.
- 14.4.2 Each of the topic sections of this scoping report are likely to be relevant as these policies cover the full range of issues to be addressed, at the detailed level, in relation to specific development proposals. The area profiles may also raise some issues that will need to be addressed in this DPD.

14.5 Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbour SPD

- 14.5.1 This SPD will address redevelopment opportunities for a number of priority regeneration sites in Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside. The guidance will provide detailed development briefs for these sites as well as setting out design and conservation guidance for these sites and for the Whitehaven Town Centre Outstanding Conservation Area. It will support policies in the Core Strategy DPD and the Site Allocations DPD.
- 14.5.2 The area profile for Whitehaven identifies a number of suitability issues such as a high percentage of vacant retail properties, which will provide important scoping material in the development of this SPD.

14.6 S106 Contributions Strategy SPD

- 14.6.1 This SPD will set out the Council's approach and strategy for the use of Section 106 agreements in negotiating major planning applications. Changes to the Planning Regulations mean that Sustainability Appraisal is no longer required for SPDs, and

therefore the Council may take the decision in the future not to appraise this SPD, as s106 contributions are essentially a mechanism for addressing sustainability impacts, rather than policies which have implications in themselves for sustainability.

15 The Assessment Framework

15.1 Introduction

15.2 The SA Framework

- 15.2.1 The sustainability framework set out in this scoping report has originated from the analysis of baseline data, the context review and the generation of sustainability issues in this report. SA is fundamentally 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.
- 15.2.2 Table 15.1 shows the proposed sustainability objectives for Copeland Borough Council's LDF.
- 15.2.3 The SA Objectives also take account of the Sustainability Framework developed for the Sustainability Appraisal of the North West Regional Spatial Strategy.

15.3 The SA Framework

- 15.3.1 Table 5.1 also shows the sub-objectives that should be used to further guide the assessment of a plans performance against the SA objectives. Again, these sub-objectives have been developed using the information gathered from the analysis of baseline data, the context review and the generation of sustainability issues in this report. It should be noted that these sub-objectives should be used in the assessment when and where considered necessary. This is in order to ensure that the assessment is relevant, accessible and concise.

Table 15.1: The SA Framework

SA Objective (high level objective)	Locally Distinctive Sub Criteria	Relevant Indicators of note
1. To conserve and enhance biodiversity in Copeland	<p>To ensure that new development does not impact upon the condition of sites of biodiversity interest including SSSI and other local and national designations.</p> <p>To protect Natura 2000 sites from the adverse effects of human activity, pollution and coastal erosion.</p> <p>To 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"> ▪ No. of developments including landscaping schemes to benefit biodiversity ▪ Change in habitats and species rated priority in the BAP ▪ No. of developments including schemes to protect and/or enhance existing biodiversity ▪ Loss of designated habitat
2. To protect and enhance places, 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 Lake District National Park.</p> <p>Ensure that all new development meets high standards in terms of quality of design, safety, security and accessibility and relates well to existing development and the public realm.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of planning permissions refused on the basis of design ▪ % of new development meeting BREEM standards (standards to be confirmed) ▪ No. 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 impact on landscape character/designation ▪ Development within area of landscape designation ▪ Number of Tree Preservation Orders made (TPOs) ▪ Loss of TPOs ▪ Number of S106 enhancements resulting from planning applications ▪ Number of Listed Building enforcement actions
3. To maintain and enhance the water quality of Copeland's inland and coastal water and coasts and to sustainably manage	Promote sustainable design and construction measures that reduce water consumption and result in decreased run-off of polluted water (including during construction phase).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of main river water quality classified as good or fair (chemical & biological under the general quality assessment) ▪ Daily Domestic Water Use (per capita consumption)

SA Objective (high level objective)	Locally Distinctive Sub Criteria	Relevant Indicators of note
water resources.	Encourage the allocation and location of new development where water abstraction can occur sustainably.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of applications including Sustainable Drainage Systems ▪ Number of beaches with a blue flag status
	Ensure efficient use and management of water resources throughout the Borough.	
4. To promote adaptation to climate change	Promote new development that minimises the emission of greenhouse gases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of renewable energy in new development ▪ % of development meeting Code For Sustainable Homes standards ▪ Number of planning applications including on-site renewables
	Seek to provide a built environment and green infrastructure network that will minimise the impacts on humans and the environment, associated with climate change.	
5. To reduce flood risk in Copeland from surface water, rivers, estuaries and sea level change.	Ensure new development incorporates SuDs.	<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
	Avoid development in locations at risk from flooding and mitigate any residual flood risk through appropriate measures including through design.	
6. Increase energy efficiency in the built environment, and promote the use of energy from renewable sources	Promote high sustainable design and construction standards for housing and non-housing development, in order to ensure that Copeland meets the Government target of all new residential development being zero carbon by 2016.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Energy efficiency – the average SAP rating of social housing(1 – highly inefficient, 100 – highly efficient) ▪ Provision of renewable energy in new development
	Clear guidelines and support for the use of renewable energy sources in new and existing developments.	
7. To protect and improve land quality in Copeland	To protect and enhance soil quality in Copeland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of development on greenfield sites ▪ (Ha) Contaminated land reclaimed as a) Open Space/Natural Green Space b) Development ▪ % of contaminated land reclaimed in total ▪ % new development on brownfield sites
	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.).	

SA Objective (high level objective)	Locally Distinctive Sub Criteria	Relevant Indicators of note
	Ensure new development will not result in contamination of land and promote the remediation of existing contaminated sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of development on protected open space
8. To improve air quality in Copeland	<p>Seek to reduce the volume of CO2 emissions attributable to the transport sector.</p> <p>Reduce the number of journeys made by private 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 KSC & LSC ▪ CO2 emissions ▪ NO2 emissions ▪ Respiratory related health issues
9. 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> <p>Ensure the safe disposal and storage of radioactive waste in the Borough.</p> <p>Support the adaptive re-use of buildings where appropriate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Volume of Household waste collected per person per year (kg per head) ▪ No. of new developments incorporating recycling facilities (indicator under development) ▪ % Household waste collected which is recycled/composted ▪ No. of derelict properties
10. To improve access to services and facilities in Copeland	<p>Provide improved physical access to services and facilities on foot, cycle and by public transport particularly in rural and deprived areas.</p> <p>Secure economic inclusion in the most deprived wards in the Borough.</p> <p>Ensure that issues of both rural and urban deprivation are considered in development proposals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of rural households within set distances (either 4km or 2km) of key services ▪ % of development located in KSC and LSC ▪ Number of households with in 30 minutes of key service centres by public transport ▪ Number of planning applications refused on access grounds

SA Objective (high level objective)	Locally Distinctive Sub Criteria	Relevant Indicators of note
	Support the adaptive re-use of buildings where appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The % of the population within 20 minutes travel time of different sports facility types Number of households (or proportion of population) with access to Broadband (indicator under development)
11. To improve physical and mental health and well-being of people and reduce health inequalities in Copeland.	Maintain accessible healthcare facilities throughout Copeland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doctor/Patient ratio Length of cycleways created/maintained (km) % Adults taking part in sport Number of developments with restriction of opening hours/ noise reduction measures No. Visits to leisure centres Design Out Crime layouts included in applications % Households with 1 or more person with a limiting long term illness Childhood obesity figures
	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.	
12. To improve education, skills and qualifications in the Borough	Improve linkages between higher education providers and local employers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of pupils in schools maintained by the local authority achieving five or more GCSE's at grades A* - C or equivalent % of the population whose highest qualification is a first degree (or equivalent) % of the population with no or low qualifications Levels of NVQ attainment
	Encourage educational and training opportunities for all sectors of the population, particularly amongst deprived communities.	
13. To support a strong, diverse, vibrant and sustainable local economy to foster balanced economic growth	Retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of Land Supply Available for Employment Use Classes B1, B2 & B8 of the Town & Country Planning Use (Classes Order 1987) Gross floor space retail/leisure Gross floor space completed B1, B2, B8 Amount of employment land Use Classes B1, B2 & B8 Town & Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987) hectares lost to
	Promote major employment to Key and Local Service Centres that provide access to 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.	

SA Objective (high level objective)	Locally Distinctive Sub Criteria	Relevant Indicators of note
	<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>	<p>residential development per financial year (12 months ending 31st March)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic Activity rate % (male and female) based on working age population 16 to 59/64yrs, expressed as a % of all working age people ▪ ONS Annual Population Survey ▪ Proximity of jobs from residences ▪ % Change in No. of VAT Registered Businesses ▪ Unemployment rate % (male and female) ▪ GVA £ per capita
<p>14. Support the sustainable development of the sustainable leisure and tourism industry</p>	<p>Improve the quality of supporting infrastructure for tourism in the Borough, such as accommodation and 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/average spend per visitor ▪ Additional expenditure in the Borough as a result of the tourism industry (indicator under development)
<p>15. To improve access to a range of good quality housing that meets the needs of the Copeland community</p>	<p>Ensure that all new development meets the lifetime homes standards, in order to meet the needs of an ageing population in the Borough.</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 meet the needs of their communities.</p> <p>Provide decent, good quality and affordable housing for all, including intermediate and key worker housing in line with RSS housing targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of households rated unfit ▪ No. unfit dwellings demolished ▪ Number of affordable homes completed (both by registered social land lords and through planning obligations) ▪ No. 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 the Lifetime Homes Standard

SA Objective (high level objective)	Locally Distinctive Sub Criteria	Relevant Indicators of note
<p>16. To maintain, enhance and develop a diversity of retail services in the Borough.</p>	<p>Protect the shopping and community services function of Key and Local Service Centres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retail Hierarchy and ranking ▪ No. of vacant properties ▪ New business start up / closure rate ▪ No. of new business support initiatives (e.g. events) ▪ No. of street scene improvement schemes
	<p>Reduce the number of vacant retail properties in Whitehaven and the other smaller service centres in the Borough.</p>	
	<p>Improve the quality of the public realm in order to improve the attractiveness of the service centres to new investment.</p>	
<p>17.To enhance and develop sustainable transport networks in Copeland</p>	<p>Improve the provision and quality of bus and rail services in Copeland, particularly in rural areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Methods of travel to work ▪ Vehicle Ownership ▪ Distance travelled to work ▪ No. of road accidents ▪ % of development located in KSC and LSC ▪ Number of households with in 30 minutes of key service centres by public transport ▪ Length of cycleways created/maintained (km)
	<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>	

16 The Next Steps

16.1 Introduction

16.1.1 This Scoping Report is a working draft that documents the findings from Stage A of the process set out in the Guidance. The report has been subject to consultation in line with the procedures set out in Chapter 1. Following on from the consultation process the content of this document has been updated and amended in light of the responses received.

16.1.2 This section of the report sets out the stages of Sustainability Appraisal that are subsequently required.

16.2 The Next Stages

16.2.1 Stage B of the SA process, as set out in the Guidance, is described as ‘developing and refining options and assessing effects’. The stages are defined as:

- Testing the plan objectives against the SA Framework;
- Developing the plan options;
- Predicting the effects of the plan;
- Evaluating the effects of the plan;
- Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects; and
- Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the plan.

16.2.2 As described in PPS12⁷⁰ the SA should inform the evaluation of the alternatives developed for the plan in question and should provide a means to convey that the plan is the most appropriate given reasonable alternatives.

16.2.3 The assessment will be undertaken on the basis of professional judgement and consultation and will be informed by the evidence included in this document.

16.2.4 The results of the appraisal will be documented within an SA Report (Stage C of the Guidance) and Consulted upon. The SA Report should accompany the submission document and will require amendment as the plan options are refined and altered through the examination and adoption process (Stage D). The final tasks (Stage E) will be to prepare the sustainability statement as part of adoption statement for the plan

⁷⁰ Communities and Local Government (2008) Planning Policy Statement 12: creating strong safe and prosperous communities through Local Spatial Planning London:TSO

which will include final proposed for monitoring of the plan via the Annual Monitoring Report.

16.3 Outline Methodology of the Assessment

16.3.1 As part of the assessment the SA must consider a number of impact dimensions. The reports will document how the following have been considered:

- Probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects
- Cumulative nature of the effects
- Trans-boundary nature of the effects
- Risks to human health or the environment
- Magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)
- Value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to: special natural characteristics or cultural heritage; exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; intensive land-use; or effects on areas having a recognised national, Community or international protection status

16.4 Outputs

16.4.1 The Council will be seeking the views of stakeholders and the public on the emerging LDDs and accompanying SA Reports in line with statutory consultation requirements and the Council's Statement of Community Involvement.

1 Appendix 1 – Context Review

A large number of plans, strategies and programmes and various other documents could potentially inform the review. In order to ensure that the review is relevant to this Scoping Report, specific attention has been paid to 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.

Topic: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna		Level: International			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance	1971	UNESCO	Provides for the protection of waterfowl habitat.	<p>The relevant objectives of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 are:</p> <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. 	http://www.ramsar.org/index_key_docs.htm
Water Framework	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.	<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <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 	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/waterframework/index_en.html

				depending on the aquatic ecosystems; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	http://www.branchproject.org/available/reports/publications/
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. 	http://www.cbd.int/default.shtml
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.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation/habitats_directive/index_en.htm
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.	http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31979L0409:EN:NOT
Topic: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Level: National				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
The Wildlife & Countryside Act	1981	UK Government	Principal instrument for the protection of Sites of Special	Species listed in Schedule 5 of the Act are protected from disturbance, injury, intentional	http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3614

			Scientific Interest and endangered wildlife within the UK.	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	The objectives of the Action Plan include: <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. There are a large number of targets set out for habitats and species in the Action Plan.	http://www.ukbap.org.uk/
Biodiversity Strategy for England	2002	DEFRA	Ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all the main sectors of economic activity, public and private	A relevant target from the Strategy is to preserve biological diversity by: <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. 	http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/index.htm
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	2005	DCLG	States the importance of biodiversity conservation and enhancement to the promotion of sustainable development. Avoid, mitigate and compensate for harm to biodiversity and incorporate ways to restore and enhance it.	The PPS sets out the Government's objectives as set out in Working with the Grain of Nature: a biodiversity strategy for England. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote sustainable development; To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology; To contribute to an urban renaissance; and To contribute to rural renewal. 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/historicenvironment/pps9/
PPG 2 Green	1995 (updated	DoE and	Green Belts can contribute to	Relevant objectives include:	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningan

Belts	2001)	ODPM	sustainable development objectives. Maintains the presumption against inappropriate development within Green Belts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open and protect countryside, agricultural and forestry land; To secure nature conservation interests. 	dbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicyguidancegreenbelts/
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks	2008	DCLG	Sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework.	No specific targets or objectives set.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834
PPG20 Coastal Planning	1992	DoE	This PPG covers the character of the coast, designated areas, heritage coasts and the international dimension.	<p>Development Plans should include policies on protected coasts, recreation, tourism, coastal development and coastal defences.</p> <p>The key issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of the natural environment; Development that requires a coastal location; Developed coast and despoiled coasts. 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance13
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>	www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2000/20000037.htm

Topic: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Level: Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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; 	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/site/?page_id=235

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>	
The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021	2008	4NW	<p>The RSS provides a regional framework for development and investment up to 2021, and is part of the statutory development plan for the North West region.</p> <p>The RSS provides the policy framework for the preparation of Local Development Frameworks.</p>	<p>The RSS is committed to protecting and enhancing the Region's environmental assets.</p> <p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify, protect, maintain and enhance natural features that contribute to the character of landscapes and places within the North West; Plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should secure a 'step-change' increase in the region's biodiversity resources by contributing to the delivery of national, regional and local biodiversity objectives and targets for maintaining extent, achieving condition, restoring and expanding habitats and species populations; Local authorities should develop functional ecological frameworks that will address habitat fragmentation and species isolation, identifying and targeting opportunities for habitat expansion and re-connection; Plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should aim to deliver wider spatial outcomes that incorporate environmental and socio-economic benefits by: conserving and managing existing green infrastructure; creating new green infrastructure; enhancing its functionality, quality, connectivity and accessibility. 	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/environment/?page_id=457
Lake district Economic Futures, Policy Statement	2004	NWRA	Aims to achieve a sustainable balance between economic prosperity, social well-being, tourism and the countryside.	<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> <p>No specific targets set.</p>	http://www.nwda.co.uk/publications/infrastructure/lake-district-economic-futures2.aspx
North West	2008	Natural	Natural England, carried out a	The new targets focus on 4 key areas for each	http://www.biodiversitynw.org.uk/page.asp

Regional Habitat Targets		England, on behalf of the North West Biodiversity Forum	revision of the NW region habitat targets first published in 2002.	<p>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>	?id=79
North West Regional Geodiversity Action Plan	Anticipated late 2009/ early 2010	-	In preparation	-	-
Topic: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Level: Sub Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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. 	http://www.cumbriastrategicpartnership.org.uk/
Cumbria	2001	Cumbria	The Action Plan has 39	Key objectives include:	http://www.wildlifeincumbria.org.uk/cbap/g

Biodiversity Action Plan		Biodiversity Partnership	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.	<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. 	eneric_biodiversity.asp
Cumbria Landscape Strategy	1998	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.	http://www.cumbriacc.gov.uk/planning-environment/countryside/countryside-landscape/land/LS.asp
Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base Report	2008	Cumbria Biological Data Network	<p>The report provides the evidence base for considering impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>The evidence base constitutes the minimum information that should be taken into account in; the development of Local</p>	No specific targets or objectives set.	http://www.lakelandwildlife.co.uk/biodiversity/i/index.html

			Development Framework policies, site allocations and area action plans.		
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.	http://www.lakelandwildlife.co.uk/biodiversity/index.html
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. 	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/sustainability/sustainabilityapp/default.asp
The Lake District National Park Landscape Character Assessment and Guidelines	Anticipated late 2008 / early 2009	Lake District National Park Authority	In preparation	-	-
Cumbria Economic Plan	2007	Cumbria Vision	Vision for the Cumbrian economy.	Relevant objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the ongoing maintenance of water quality and biodiversity; Ensure sustainable management of the environment. 	http://www.cumbriavision.co.uk/template.asp?l1=800
Topic: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Level: Local				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016	2 nd Version 2005	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable. Will be superseded by the emerging LDF.	Key objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance Biodiversity; Protect and enhance landscapes and townscapes; Encourage sustainable economic growth and development. 	http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/Copeland-Local-Plan-2001-2016.htm
West Cumbria Community Strategy	2007	West Cumbria Strategic Partnership	Ensure sustainable development, with good quality housing, transport which meets local needs and safe and quality living environments, where the local environment and biodiversity is protected.	A key objective is to ensure that distinctive local landscapes and biodiversity are conserved and enhanced.	http://217.36.75.140/westcumbrialive/main.asp?page=86

Topic: Land Resources		Level: International			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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>	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/soil/three_en.htm
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. 	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/strategy.htm
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	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/waterframework/index_en.html
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.	<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of life-cycle thinking into waste policy; ▪ Development of common reference standards for recycling. 	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/strategy.htm
Topic: Land Resources		Level: National			

Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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.	<p>The main objectives include:</p> <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>	http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Publications/archive_2001/his_force_future.htm
First Soil Action Plan for England 2004-2006	2004	DEFRA	52 actions to ensure better soil protection and management.	<p>The main objectives are to ensure:</p> <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>	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/land/soil/sap/index.htm
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.	<p>The directive also establishes guidelines and targets for the quantity of biodegradable waste being sent to landfill which are legally binding.</p> <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 	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/SI/si2002/20021559.htm

				<p>biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 2010 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 50%; ▪ 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>	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/index.htm
Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals	2006	DCLG	Seeks to ensure that the need by society and the economy for minerals is managed in an integrated way against its impact on the environment and communities.	<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure, so far as practicable, the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction; ▪ To conserve mineral resources through appropriate domestic provision and timing of supply; ▪ To safeguard mineral resources as far as possible; ▪ To prevent or minimise production of mineral waste; 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/mineralspolicystatement5

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To secure working practices which prevent or reduce as far as possible, impacts on the environment and human health arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals; and ▪ To protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and nature conservation importance from minerals development, other than in the exceptional circumstances; ▪ To secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy within the limits set by the environment, assessed through sustainability appraisal, without irreversible damage. 	
PPS1 : Delivering Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	Sets out how planning should contribute to sustainable patterns of urban and rural development.	<p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open and protect countryside, agricultural and forestry land; ▪ To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; ▪ To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and urban land. 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
PPG2: Green belts	1995, amended 2001	DoE and ODPM	Green Belts can contribute to sustainable development objectives. Maintains the presumption against inappropriate development within Green Belts. Once defined, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances.	<p>The relevant objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve damaged and derelict land around towns; ▪ Retain land in agricultural forestry and related uses. 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
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; 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks	2008	DCLG	Sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework.	No specific targets or objectives set.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834
PPG15: Planning and the Historical Environment	1994	ODPM	Protect and enhance historic buildings, areas and landscapes, and their settings	<p>Key objectives include the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise the need for economic growth with the need to protect and enhance historic buildings, conservation areas and other elements of the historic environment; For local authorities to maintain and strengthen their commitment to stewardship of the historic environment, and to reflect it in their policies and their allocation of resources. 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144040
PPG16: Archaeology and Planning	1990	DoE	Archaeology is an irreplaceable resource and the presumption should be that important remains will be preserved in situ. Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process.	<p>To promote positive planning and management to bring about sensible solutions to the treatment of sites with archaeological remains and reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation.</p> <p>No clear targets were identified.</p>	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144056
Topic: Land Resources	Level: Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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, 	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/site/?page_id=235

				<p>and recovery rates;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect places and buildings of archaeological, cultural and historic value. 	
Regional Waste Strategy for the North West	2004	NWRA	<p>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 ongoing further reduction in growth to 1% before 2010 and 0% before 2014 across region.</p>	<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 and recovery. 	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/?page_id=129
The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021	2008	4NW	<p>The RSS provides a regional framework for development and investment up to 2021, and is part of the statutory development plan for the North West region. The RSS provides the policy framework for the preparation of Local Development Frameworks.</p>	<p>Relevant objectives and targets related to land resources include:</p> <p>Plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment supporting conservation-led regeneration in areas rich in historic interest, and in particular exploiting the regeneration potential of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maritime heritage of the North West coast including docks and waterspaces, and coastal resorts and piers; The traditional architecture of rural villages and market towns of Cumbria The historic Cities of Carlisle, Chester and Lancaster; and the Lake District Cultural Landscape. <p>Plans and strategies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include criteria-based policies to indicate the circumstances under which extraction might or might not be permitted; Include opportunities for the transportation of minerals by pipeline, rail or water, including the maintenance of existing wharves and railhead facilities, the provision of new ones, and of facilities for on-shore processing and distribution of hydrocarbons; Safeguard mineral resources from other forms of development and, where appropriate, 	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/environment/?page_id=457

				<p>reserve highest quality minerals for applications that require such grades.</p> <p>Plans and strategies should seek to achieve the following regional waste targets, and to exceed them where practicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Growth in municipal waste to be reduced to zero by 2014; ▪ 40% of household waste to be reused, recycled or composted by 2010; 45% by 2015; and 55% by 2020; ▪ Value to be recovered from 53% of municipal solid waste by 2010 (including recycling/composting); and 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020; ▪ Zero future growth in commercial and industrial wastes; ▪ Recycle 35% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020; ▪ Value to be recovered from at least 70% of commercial and industrial wastes by 2020 (including recycling/composting). 	
Topic: Land Resources	Level: Sub Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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: 	http://www.cumbriastrategicpartnership.org.uk/

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/sustainability/sustainabilityapp/default.asp
Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 'Saved' Policies	2000	Cumbria County Council	The plan outlined a wide range of targets dealing with a vast number of waste and minerals issues.	<p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To work to achieve a balance in the use of natural resources that is consistent with sustainable development; To seek to conserve the countryside and wherever possible prevent further destruction of the natural environment; To seek to minimise and mitigate water, land and air pollution; To promote safe, economical and sustainable methods of recycling materials and disposing of waste. 	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/planning/policy/minerals_waste/mwdf/mwdevframe.asp
Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework	Core Strategy anticipated June 2009	Cumbria County Council	The County Council is preparing its Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) which will set out policies and proposals for minerals and waste management developments over the period to 2020.	<p>The Submission Draft Core Strategy (March 2008) 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>	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/planning/policy/minerals_waste/mwdf/mwdevframe.asp
Cumbria Economic Plan	2007	Cumbria Vision	Vision for the Cumbrian economy.	A key objective is to ensure that the efficiency of waste management is maximized within the County.	http://www.cumbriavision.co.uk/template.asp?l1=800

Topic: Land Resources	Level: Local				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016	2 nd Version 2005	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable. Will be superseded by the emerging LDF.	<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage sustainable economic growth and development; ▪ Protect and enhance features of historical and archaeological importance; ▪ Reuse existing buildings and previously developed land before greenfield sites; ▪ Protect and improve ground, surface and marine water quality; ▪ Promote recycling, waste minimisation and renewable energy. 	http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/Copeland-Local-Plan-2001-2016.htm
West Cumbria Community Strategy	2007	West Cumbria Strategic Partnership	Ensure sustainable development, with good quality housing, transport which meets local needs and safe and quality living environments, where the local environment and biodiversity is protected.	No relevant or clear objectives or targets established.	http://217.36.75.140/westcumbrialive/main.asp?page=86

Topic: Water Quality and Resources	Level: International				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance	1971	UNESCO	Provides for the protection of waterfowl habitat.	<p>The relevant objectives of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 are:</p> <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 	http://www.ramsar.org/index_key_docs.htm

				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.	<p>The key relevant objectives are:</p> <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). 	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/waterframework/index_en.html
Topic: Water Quality and Resources	Level: National				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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.	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2003/20030037.htm
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"> ▪ Improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports; ▪ Continued high levels of drinking water quality from taps. 	www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/strategy/pdf/future-water.pdf

PPS1 : Delivering Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	Sets out how planning should contribute to sustainable patterns of urban and rural development.	A key objective is the prudent use of resources in the pursuit of sustainable development.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	2004	ODPM	The precautionary principle should be invoked with regard the harmful effects of pollution.	Water quality is outlined as a key indicator for the SA process.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
Topic: Water Quality and Resources	Level: Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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.	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/site/?page_id=235
The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021	2008	4NW	The RSS provides a regional framework for development and investment up to 2021, and is part of the statutory development plan for the North West region. The RSS provides the policy framework for the preparation of Local Development Frameworks.	The RSS is committed to protecting and enhancing the Region's environmental assets. A key objective is to promote, protect and enhance environmental quality including coastal and inland waters.	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/environment/?page_id=457
Topic: Water Quality and Resources	Level: Sub Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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.	http://www.cumbriastrategicpartnership.org.uk
Sustainability Appraisal	2006	Cumbria Biological	The document is used as the basis for testing plans and	A relevant objective is the enhancement of water quality and water resources.	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/sustainability/sustainabilityap

Framework for Cumbria		Data Network	policies that require SA.		p/default.asp
Topic: Water Quality and Resources	Level: Local				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016	2 nd Version 2005	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable. Will be superseded by the emerging LDF.	A relevant objective is the enhancement, protection and improvement of ground, surface and marine water quality.	http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/Copeland-Local-Plan-2001-2016.htm
West Cumbria Community Strategy	2007	West Cumbria Strategic Partnership	Ensure sustainable development, with good quality housing, transport which meets local needs and safe and quality living environments, where the local environment and biodiversity is protected.	No relevant or clear objectives or targets established.	http://217.36.75.140/westcumbrialive/main.asp?page=86

Topic: Air Quality	Level: International				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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. 	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=31996L0062&model=guicheett

Topic: Air Quality	Level: National				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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.	Sets standards (binding limit values) and assessment criteria for air quality as required by the EU Air Quality Directive and Daughter Directives. Limits Values have been set for nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂), sulphur dioxide (SO ₂), particulate matter (expressed as PM ₁₀), 1,3 butadiene, benzene, carbon monoxide (CO), and lead. In addition aspirational Target Values have been set for ozone (O ₃), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd) and nickel (Ni).	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/uksi_20070064_en_1
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 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 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.	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/regulations.htm
PPS1 : Delivering Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	Sets out how planning should contribute to sustainable patterns of urban and rural development.	The Statement indicated that Development Plan polices should take should take account of environmental issues such as air quality and pollution.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks	2008	DCLG	Sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents	No specific targets or objectives set.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834

			which will comprise the local development framework.		
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	2004	ODPM	The precautionary principle should be invoked with regard the harmful effects of pollution.	This Statement advises that any consideration of the quality of air and leading to impacts on health is capable of being a material planning consideration, in so far as it arises or may arise from or may affect any land use.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
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.	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/publications/airqual-climatechange/
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. 	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/
Topic: Air Quality	Level: Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
Action for Sustainability – Regional Sustainable Development Framework	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.	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/site/?page_id=235

The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021	2008	4NW	The RSS provides a regional framework for development and investment up to 2021, and is part of the statutory development plan for the North West region. The RSS provides the policy framework for the preparation of Local Development Frameworks.	The protection of air quality is a key environmental objective of the Plan.	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/environment/?page_id=457
Topic: Air Quality	Level: Sub Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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.	http://www.cumbriastrategicpartnership.org.uk/
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.	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/sustainability/sustainabilityap/default.asp
Topic: Air Quality	Level: Local				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016	2 nd Version 2005	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable. Will be superseded by the emerging LDF.	A relevant objective is to ensure that air quality is not adversely affected by development.	http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/Copeland-Local-Plan-2001-2016.htm
West Cumbria Community Strategy	2007	West Cumbria Strategic Partnership	Ensure sustainable development, with good quality housing, transport which meets local needs and safe and quality living environments, where the local environment	The protection of air quality is a key sustainability objective of the Strategy.	http://217.36.75.140/westcumbrialive/main.asp?page=86

			and biodiversity is protected.		
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Topic: Climatic Factors and Flooding	Level: International				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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. 	http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php
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. 	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk/index.htm
Topic: Climatic Factors and Flooding	Level: National				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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 in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the 	No specific targets or objectives set.	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080021_en_1

			<p>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. 	http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/whitepaper/page39534.html
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 	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/legislation/

				<p>reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, 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. 	www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/strategy/pdf/future-water.pdf
Making Space for Water	2005	DEFRA	Advocates a holistic approach to flooding, addressing all types of flooding together.	No specific objectives or targets.	http://www.defra.gov.uk/enviro/fcd/policy/strategy.htm
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.	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/index.htm
PPS1 : Delivering Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	Sets out how planning should contribute to sustainable patterns of urban and rural development.	A key principle is for local planning authorities should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential, promote the development of renewable energy resources, and take climate change impacts into account in the location and design of development.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
Planning and Climate Change: Supplement to PPS1	2006	DCLG	Local authorities consider climate change as part of the identification of land for development as when making decisions on energy supply.	<p>All planning authorities should prepare and deliver spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make a full contribution to delivering the 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/archived/publications/planningandbuilding/consultation/planningpolicy

				<p>Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions; ▪ secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; ▪ sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; ▪ reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change. 	
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks	2008	DCLG	Sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework.	No specific targets or objectives set.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	2004	ODPM	The precautionary principle should be invoked with regard the harmful effects of pollution.	No relevant targets or objectives.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk	2006	DCLG	Direct development away from areas at highest risk from flooding.	<p>Local planning authorities should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas; ▪ Framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change; ▪ Only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding; 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144040

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management e.g. conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences; ▪ Reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS); ▪ Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding e.g. surface water management plans; making the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and SUDS; re-creating functional floodplain; and setting back defences. 	
UK Renewable Energy Strategy Consultation	2008	BERR	This consultation seeks views on how to drive up the use of renewable energy in the UK, as part of the overall strategy for tackling climate change, and to meet our share of the EU target to source 20% of the EU's energy from renewable sources by 2020. Responses to this consultation will help shape the UK Renewable Energy Strategy, which will be published in spring 2009, once the UK's share of the target has been agreed.	<p>The government have proposed the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional financial incentives for electricity – extending and raising the level of the RO for large scale electricity and using either feed in tariffs or enhanced RO for microgeneration; ▪ New financial incentives for heat – to encourage rapid growth in relatively low cost renewable energy technologies in homes and industry; ▪ The contribution from the transport sector, including the contribution from biofuels given sustainability concerns and the role of electric cars; ▪ Removing grid barriers to renewables – new incentives for National Grid to build grid infrastructure and reforming access arrangements; ▪ Reducing planning consent barriers – providing strong guidance an training to local decision makers through a National Policy Statement, creating an expert body to advise planners and setting regional renewable targets that shape local economic strategies; ▪ Using more energy from waste – discouraging biomass from being landfilled that can be used to generate energy and encouraging the use of food waste to generate energy; ▪ Stimulating innovation and the supply chain – 	http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/sources/renewables/strategy/page43356.html

				by setting a clear, long-term framework and considering how efforts to meet the 2020 target will impact on incentives to develop emerging renewable technologies.	
Topic: Climatic Factors and Flooding	Level: Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021	2008	4NW	The RSS provides a regional framework for development and investment up to 2021, and is part of the statutory development plan for the North West region. The RSS provides the policy framework for the preparation of Local Development Frameworks.	<p>The RSS is committed to mitigating the impacts of climate change. It seeks to promote a more integrated approach to delivering a better environment through land and water management, including better relationship of new development to water resources, flood risk and adaptation to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>There are eight principles which underpin the RSS one of which is “to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change.”</p> <p>The RSS indicates that Local Plans should make provision for mitigation of and adaptation to natural coastal change and the predicted effects of climate change over the medium to long-term (100 years) and minimise the need to consume finite natural resources.</p>	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/environment/?page_id=457
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.	www.nwrpb.org.uk/downloads/documents/imported/701057707633.pdf -
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 	www.nwrpb.org.uk/downloads/documents/aug_06/nwra_1156410934_North_West_Sustainable_Energy_.pdf

				<p>2050;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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>	http://www.climatechangenorthwest.co.uk/climate-change-action-plan.html
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>	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/site/?page_id=235
Topic: Climatic Factors and Flooding	Level: Sub Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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.	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/sustainability/sustainabilityapp/default.asp
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.	Climate change is an issue the Strategy seeks to address. The Strategy sets out a sequential approach to flood risk and development. No specific targets set.	http://www.cumbriastrategicpartnership.org.uk/
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 of objectives indicated.	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/planning/policy/spd.asp
Topic: Climatic Factors and Flooding	Level: Local				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016	2 nd Version 2005	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable. Will be superseded by the emerging LDF.	The Local Plan suggests a sequential approach to the use of land should be taken and sets out polices which state: Development will not be permitted where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. there is an unacceptable risk of flooding, or; 2. the development would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere, or; 3. the development would cause interference with or loss of access to a watercourse. 	http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/Copeland-Local-Plan-2001-2016.htm
West Cumbria Community Strategy	2007	West Cumbria Strategic Partnership	Ensure sustainable development, with good quality housing, transport which meets local needs and safe and quality living environments, where the local environment and biodiversity is protected.	Mitigating and adopting to Climate change is recognised as a key challenge to West Cumbria. No specific targets set.	http://217.36.75.140/westcumbrialive/main.asp?page=86

Level 1 SFRA	2007	Copeland Borough Council	This document pulls together all the known information on flooding problems throughout the Borough and considers the implications and issues for new development.	<p>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.</p> <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>	http://www.copeland.gov.uk/ms/www/local-plan/flood-assessment.htm
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.	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33616.aspx
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>	http://www.westlakesrenaissance.co.uk/WESTCUMBRIA%20PROJECTS/wc_britain_senergycoast.html
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>	- unavailable online

Topic: Heritage Landscape	Level: International				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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.	http://www.coe.int/t/e/cultural_cooperation/environment/landscape/presentation/9_text/02_Convention_EN.asp#TopOfPage
The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance	1971	UNESCO	Provides for the protection of waterfowl habitat.	<p>The relevant objectives of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 are:</p> <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. 	http://www.ramsar.org/index_key_docs.htm
Malta Convention of Archaeological Heritage	1992	Council of Europe	Development required not to destroy anything of archaeological value.	No relevant objectives or targets.	http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/
Granada Convention on Architectural Heritage	1985	Council of Europe	Working towards common policy for the protection and enhancement of architectural heritage.	No relevant objectives or targets.	http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/
Topic: Heritage Landscape	Level: National				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link

Rural White Paper	2000	DEFRA	Deals with the importance of understanding, evaluating and protecting countryside character and diversity.	No relevant objectives or targets.	http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/ruralwp/whitepaper/default.htm
Rural Strategy	2004	DEFRA	Outlines a new government approach to rural planning.	The Strategy identifies three key priorities for rural policy: <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. 	http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/strategy/default.htm
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.	The proposals in the document are based on three core objectives: <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>	http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/consultations/1156.aspx
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future	2001		The full potential of the historic environment should be realised and it should be accessible to all.	Sets out how the historic environment holds the key to: an inspiring education resource; more attractive towns and cities; a prosperous and sustainable countryside; World class tourist attractions; and new jobs.	http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Publications/archive_2001/his_force_future.htm
PPS1 : Delivering Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	Sets out how planning should contribute to sustainable patterns of urban and rural development.	A key principle is for local planning authorities to ensure that development plans provide for the protection of landscape and heritage assets.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
PPG 2 Green Belts	1995 (updated 2001)	DoE and ODPM	Green Belts can contribute to sustainable development objectives. Maintains the	Relevant objectives include: <p>To prevent urban sprawl by keeping land</p>	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicygyu

			presumption against inappropriate development within Green Belts.	permanently open and protect countryside, agricultural and forestry land. To secure nature conservation interests.	idance/planningpolicyguidancegreenbelts/
PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	2004	ODPM	Sets out the Government's planning policies for rural areas.	PPS7 sets out four objectives for rural areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas; To promote more sustainable patterns of development; Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential; To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors. 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks	2008	DCLG	Sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework.	No specific targets or objectives set.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834
PPG15: Planning and the Historical Environment	1994	ODPM	Protect and enhance historic buildings, areas and landscapes, and their settings.	PPG15 does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that 'the protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields will need to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control'.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
Topic: Heritage Landscape	Level: Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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.	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/server/show/nav.10739
The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial	2008	4NW	The RSS provides a regional framework for development and investment up to 2021, and is	The RSS is committed to protecting and enhancing the region's environmental assets. The RSS states that plans, strategies, proposals and schemes	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/environment/?page_id=457

Strategy to 2021			part of the statutory development plan for the North West region. The RSS provides the policy framework for the preparation of Local Development Frameworks.	should deliver an integrated approach to conserving and enhancing the landscape, natural environment, historic environment and woodlands of the region. No relevant targets.	
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"> 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. 	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/site/?page_id=235
Topic: Heritage Landscape	Level: Sub Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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 policy developments.	No relevant targets or objectives.	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/server/show/nav.10739
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. 	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/sustainability/sustainabilityapp/default.asp
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.”	http://www.cumbriastrategicpartnership.org.uk/

				No specific targets set.	
Cumbria Landscape Strategy	1997	Cumbria County Council	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The key objective is to ensure the continued protection of Cumbria's diverse and distinctive landscape.</p> <p>No specific targets set.</p>	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/countryside/countryside-landscape/land/LS.asp
Cumbria Landscape Character Assessment and Guidance	Anticipated in 2009	Cumbria County Council	Cumbria County Council is currently developing Landscape Character Strategic Guidance	-	-
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. 	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/council-democracy/councillors-democracy-elections/strategies/cultural.asp
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. 	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/ruralactionzone/
Topic: Heritage Landscape	Level: Local				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link

West Cumbria Community Strategy	2007	West Cumbria Strategic Partnership	Ensure sustainable development, with good quality housing, transport which meets local needs and safe and quality living environments, where the local environment and biodiversity is protected.	Relevant objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all the buildings and building groups which contribute to the distinctive heritage of West Cumbria are preserved and enhanced. Protection and enhancement of landscape. 	http://217.36.75.140/westcumbrialive/main.asp?page=86
Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016	2 nd Version 2005	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable. Will be superseded by the emerging LDF.	An aim of the local plan is to protect and enhance landscapes, habitats and the built and natural environments.	http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/Copeland-Local-Plan-2001-2016.htm
Pow Beck Valley Development Brief SPD	2008	Copeland Borough Council	The purpose of this document is to assist the regeneration of the Pow Beck Valley in Whitehaven.	The SPD seeks to bring together all the previous background work which has been undertaken in this area; and to inform developers and other interested parties of the constraints and opportunities presented by the Pow Beck Valley area, and indicate the type of development expected by the Council. No specific targets set.	http://www.copeland.gov.uk/ms/www/local-plan/pow-beck-valley-development.htm
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,

Level: International

Leisure and Education					
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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.	<p>The strategy sets objectives and actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010. The priorities are:</p> <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. 	http://ec.europa.eu/sustainable/sds2006/index_en.htm
European Health Strategy 'Together for Health: A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013'	2007	European Commission	The Strategy aims to provide, for the first time, an overarching strategic framework spanning core issues in health as well as health in all policies and global health issues.	<p>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 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>	http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_overview/strategy/health_strategy_en.htm
Topic: Community Health and Equality, Leisure and Education	Level: National				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link

PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	Sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.	Sets out guiding principles of the Planning system, which includes community involvement.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
Draft PPS: Planning and Climate Change, Supplement to PPS1	2006	DCLG	Local authorities consider climate change as part of the identification of land for development as when making decisions on energy supply.	Sets out how planning should minimise impacts on climate change through increased resource and energy efficiency, sustainable transportation and maximises resilience to the effects of climate change. This document is currently in draft form. Key objective is trying to ensure all new house building moves towards the highest level of sustainability. No specific targets set.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
PPS3: Housing	2006	ODPM	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3) underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and goal to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford in a community where they want to live.	Seeks to improve the affordability and supply of housing through a more responsive approach to land supply at local level. 60% new housing should be built on previously developed land by 2008. Emphasises the role of Strategic Housing Market Assessments and makes provision for housing over a 15-year period. It requires that local councils plan to meet the requirements for housing opportunity, choice and mix and seek to create mixed communities provide sufficient housing land in sustainable locations make more efficient use of land promote good design.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
PPG 2 Green Belts	1995 (updated 2001)	DoE and ODPM	Green Belts can contribute to sustainable development objectives. Maintains the presumption against inappropriate development within Green Belts.	Relevant objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open and protect countryside, agricultural and forestry land; To secure nature conservation interests. 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicyguidancegreenbelts/
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks	2008	DCLG	Sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework.	No specific targets or objectives set.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834

PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	2002	ODPM	Open space, sport and recreation are fundamental to people's quality of life. Planning needs to provide open space and leisure and recreation facilities.	Does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
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.	http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/53E/94/pbr06_3rd_sector_428.pdf
The Housing Act	2004	ODPM		Contains wide-ranging measures of reform that will help to protect the most vulnerable in society while creating a fairer housing market for all those who own, rent or let residential property. It will also strengthen the Government's drive to meet its 2010 decent homes target. No specific targets set.	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2004/20040034.htm
Choosing Health: Making Healthy Choices Easier, White Paper	2005	Department of Health	Choosing health sets out how the Government will work to provide more of the opportunities, support and information people want to enable them to choose health.	Sets out the key principles for supporting the public to make healthier and more informed choices in regards to their health. No specific targets set.	http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidanceArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4094550&chk=aN5Cor
Our Health, Our Care, Our Say White Paper	2006	Department of Health	Aims to achieve better access to general practice, community health and social care.	No specific targets set.	http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/PublicationsandStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4127453
Tackling Health Inequalities: A Programme for Action	2003	Department of Health	The Programme emphasises the need to improve health and the factors that contribute to health faster in disadvantaged areas than elsewhere.	Lays the foundation for meeting the government's targets to reduce the health gap on infant mortality and life expectancy by 2010.	http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/HealthInequalities/ProgramForAction/ProgramForActionGeneralArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4072948&chk=%2B0wc2o
Sustainable Communities Plan	2003	ODPM	Key aims include reducing housing shortage, improving liveability and using land more effectively.	Relevant aims are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that all tenants have a decent home by 2010; ▪ To improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation; ▪ To ensure all tenants, social and private, get 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163452

				<p>an excellent service from their landlord;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride; ▪ Low demand and abandonment – bring back life to those cities where there is low demand for housing, and where homes have been abandoned. <p>No specific targets set.</p>	
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.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1122898
Homes for All	2005	ODPM	New jobs and infrastructure will be an important component of housing growth in the UK.	No specific targets set.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1122851
Sustainable Communities: Settled Homes; Changing Lives	2005	ODPM	Aim is to halve the number of households living in insecure temporary accommodation between 2005-2010.	No relevant targets or objectives.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1149785
Promoting Effective Citizenship and Community Empowerment. A Guide for Local Authorities on enhancing capacity for public participation	2006	ODPM	Seeks to enhance the capacity of citizens to participate more effectively in local decision-making.	No relevant targets or objectives.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163365%20
14-19 Education and Skills White Paper	2005	DFES	Sets out proposals, which build on the strengths of the existing education system, designed to ensure that every young person masters functional English and maths before they leave education.	No relevant targets or objectives	http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/14-19educationandskills/

Five Year Strategy for Children and Learners	2004	DFES	Promotes better coordination of childcare and education to support children throughout their early lives. Intent to increase freedom and independence to Secondary Schools in addition to greater flexibility in the curriculum.	No relevant targets or objectives	http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/5yearsstrategy/
The Government White Paper: Higher Standards, Better Schools For All	2005	DFES	Proposes designing education around the needs of the individual.	No relevant targets or objectives	http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/schoolswhitepaper/
A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal	2001		Within 10 to 20 years no one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live.	No relevant targets or objectives	http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=85
The Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: The Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance	2000	DETR	Aspects include redeveloping brownfield land, better maintenance of streets and buildings and good quality services.	The central purpose of the paper is to arrest urban decline and it starts with recognition of a holistic approach to policy which recognises the need to link together a range of initiatives on housing, planning, education, transport and law and order issues. No specific targets set.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127167
Green Paper 'Quality and Choice: A Decent Home for All'	2000	ODPM	In the Green Paper the Government sets a common definition of decent home.	States that as a minimum all council homes will have to meet the Decent Homes Standards by 2010. A 'decent home' comprises of four key components: 1. Fitness for Habitation 2. Disrepair 3. Modern Facilities 4. Reasonable Degree of Thermal Comfort	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1152136
Green Paper "Homes for the Future: More Affordable and More	2007	ODPM	Housing Green Paper seeks views on the Government's proposals to increase the supply of housing, to provide well designed and greener homes	The Paper addresses a number of key issues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recycling homes and land; ▪ Infrastructure; 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/homesforfuture

Sustainable”			that are supported by infrastructure and to provide more affordable homes to buy or rent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Well designed homes and places; ▪ Greener homes. <p>The Paper sets out a number of targets for affordable homes and social housing delivery such as 70,000 affordable homes a year to be provided by 2010-11.</p>	
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.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163380
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 	http://dwp.gov.uk/docs/ageingstrategy.pdf
‘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 	http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/SiteCollectionDocuments/AuditCommissionReports/NationalStudies/DontStopMeNow17July08REP.pdf
Health in Cumbria	2009	NHS Cumbria	An annual report prepared on the health of people living in Cumbria	No objectives set	http://www.cumbria.nhs.uk/health%20report.pdf
Topic: Community Health and Equality, Leisure and	Level: Regional				

Education					
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021	2008	4NW	<p>The RSS provides a regional framework for development and investment up to 2021, and is part of the statutory development plan for the North West region.</p> <p>The RSS provides the policy framework for the preparation of Local Development Frameworks.</p>	<p>The promotion of sustainable communities is an underlying spatial principle of the Plan. The RSS states that plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should ensure that there is provision for all members of the community for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The full spectrum of education, training and skills provision, ranging from childcare and pre-school facilities, through schools, to further and higher education and to continuing education facilities and work-related training; ▪ Health facilities ranging from hospitals down to locally based community health facilities; and ▪ Sport, recreation and cultural facilities. <p>The Borough is allocated a target of 4,140 dwellings between 2003- 2021.</p> <p>There are a number of relevant objectives and policies within the RSS which are beyond the scope of this review.</p>	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/environment/?page_id=457
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"> ▪ 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. 	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/site/?page_id=235
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	<p>Key objectives:</p> <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; 	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/housing/?page_id=140

			quality housing in successful, secure and sustainable communities.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting the needs of communities and providing support for those who need it. 	
Regional Housing Strategy 2008	Anticipated 2009	NWRHB	-	-	-
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>	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/?page_id=23
Investment for health: A Plan for the North West of England	2003	NWDA	<p>The strategy as a whole is underpinned by four key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the primacy of prevention, on the basis that interventions which prevent the causes, and reduce the consequences of health inequalities, will have the greatest long term impact; ensuring that mainstream services are responsive to the needs of disadvantaged populations; using targeted interventions to test innovative approaches, or to tackle specific problems and to reach particular priority groups; and using mainstream planning, performance management, and monitoring of services to support local and national action. 	Objective is “to achieve significant reductions in health inequalities between groups and areas in the North West, within a framework of sustainable development which supports economic, social, and environmental regeneration”.	http://www.nwda.co.uk/publications/people-and-jobs/investment-for-health---a-plan.aspx
The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004-	2004	Sport England/ NWDA	To increase participation in sport and physical activity and to widen access and reduce inequality in participation	<p>Key objectives and targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation; Widening access (by demographics) especially to the countryside; 	www.sportengland.org/nwp_full_report.pdf

2008			amongst priority groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	
North West Equality and Diversity Strategy 2006-09	2006	NWRA	Maps good practice on equality and diversity across the region.	<p>Key objectives for 2006-9 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Participation for All; Reducing Hate Crime and Violence; Promoting Diversity as a regional Asset. 	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/documents/?page_id=4&category_id=69
Topic: Community Health and Equality, Leisure and Education	Level: Sub Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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 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. 	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/sustainability/sustainabilityapp/default.asp
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"> A flourishing, and diverse economy; Access to a range of good quality housing that 	http://www.cumbriastrategicpartnership.org.uk/

				<p>meets the needs of the community including those taking up employment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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>	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/news/2008/april/14_04_2008-082920.asp
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.	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/spatialplanning/cumbriasubregionalhousingstrategy/csrhs.asp
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. 	http://www.cumbriavision.co.uk/template.asp?11=800

Topic: Community Health and Equality, Leisure and Education	Level: Local				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
West Cumbria Community Strategy	2007	West Cumbria Strategic Partnership	Ensure sustainable development, with good quality housing, transport which meets local needs and safe and quality living environments, where the local environment and biodiversity is protected.	Part of the vision for the Strategy is to “be home to a strong and healthy community which offers all of its people a good quality of life and enables them to play a full part in their community.”	http://217.36.75.140/westcumbrialive/main.asp?page=86
Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016	2 nd Version 2005	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable. Will be superseded by the emerging LDF.	<p>An aim of the local plan is to secure a stable and balanced population whilst improving public health, safety and quality of life.</p> <p>Key objectives of the Local Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stabilise and maintain population levels within communities in the plan area; ▪ Ensure that local facilities and services are available to everyone; ▪ Ensure that housing needs of the community are met locally and that decent, good quality affordable homes are available to all; ▪ Increase community participation in decisions regarding the future of development in the planning area. 	http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/Copeland-Local-Plan-2001-2016.htm
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. 	http://www.copeland.gov.uk/main.asp?page=4902

Topic: Local Economy and Employment including Tourism		Level: International			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
No relevant documents					
Topic: Local Economy and Employment including Tourism		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms	1992	DoE	Stresses the need to integrate environmental and economic objectives.	<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure sufficient land is available which is capable of industrial or commercial development & that it is well served by infrastructure – ensure a variety of sites are available to meet differing needs; ▪ Encourage development in locations that minimise the length & number of trips & that can be served by more energy efficient modes of travel; ▪ Discourage development likely to lead to increased congestion; ▪ Optimise use of potential sites and existing premises in inner cities & other urban areas, taking into account accessibility by public transport. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Levels of unemployment; ▪ Increases in GDP; ▪ Changes in number of jobs and levels of commuting; ▪ Amount of vacant / available; 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1152136

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Floorspace. 	
Consultation Paper on new Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development	2007	DCLG	The draft PPS on Planning for Sustainable Economic Development sets out how planning bodies should, in the wider context of delivering sustainable development, positively plan for sustainable economic growth and respond to the challenges of the global economy, in their plan policies and planning decisions.	<p>In seeking to achieve positive planning for economic development, the Government's objectives are stated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A good range of sites identified for economic and mixed use development; ▪ A good supply of land and buildings which offer a range of opportunities for creating new jobs in large and small businesses as well as start-up firms and which are responsive to changing needs and demands; ▪ High quality development and inclusive design for all forms of economic development; ▪ Avoiding adverse effects on the environment, but where these are unavoidable, providing mitigations; ▪ Shaping travel demand by promoting sustainable travel choices wherever possible. 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/consultationeconomicdevelopment
PPS6: Planning for Town Centres	2005	ODPM	Key objective for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability.	<p>The objectives for town centres, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location of major generators of travel in existing centres, where access by a choice of means of transport not just the car is easy and convenient; ▪ Enable town, district and local centres to meet the needs of residents of their area; ▪ Safeguard and strengthen existing centres in both urban and rural areas which offer a range of everyday community, shopping and employment opportunities; ▪ Maintain and improve choice for people to walk, cycle or catch public transport; ▪ Ensure an appropriate supply of attractive, convenient and safe parking for shopping and leisure trips. 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1152136

PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	2004	ODPM	Promotes support of a wide range of economic activity in rural areas.	<p>Key relevant objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas; ▪ To promote more sustainable patterns of development; ▪ Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential; ▪ To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors. 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127167
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks	2008	DCLG	Sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework.	No specific targets or objectives set.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834
The Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: The Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance	2000	DETR	Aspects include redeveloping brownfield land, better maintenance of streets and buildings and good quality services.	<p>The central purpose of the paper is to arrest urban decline and it starts with recognition of a holistic approach to policy ("joined up thinking") which recognises the need to link together a range of initiatives on housing, planning, education, transport and law and order issues.</p> <p>No specific targets set.</p>	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127167
Topic: Local Economy and Employment including Tourism	Level: Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021	2008	4NW	<p>The RSS provides a regional framework for development and investment up to 2021, and is part of the statutory development plan for the North West region.</p> <p>The RSS provides the policy framework for the preparation of Local Development Frameworks.</p>	<p>The promotion of sustainable economic development is an underlying spatial principle of the Plan. The RSS contains a number of planning policies relevant to Copeland, including policies RDF1-3 and W1-7.</p> <p>The RSS also contains an overall spatial policy for Cumbria (CNL1), a spatial policy for the Lake District (CNL3) and a policy outlining sub-area development priorities for Cumbria (CNL2).</p>	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/environment/?page_id=457

				<p>A key objective of Policy CNL2 relevant to Copeland is to:</p> <p>“enhancing the Regeneration Priority Area of West Cumbria, particularly through developing the roles of the existing centres of Whitehaven, Workington, and also in Cleator Moor... Efforts should be made to exploit the potential offered by a local workforce with expertise in the field of nuclear research, development and decommissioning; and the presence of the National Nuclear Laboratory. “</p>	
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"> ▪ Capitalise on scientific innovation; ▪ Link needs and opportunities; ▪ Develop a productive and competitive economy. 	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/site/?page_id=235
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.	<p>Three strategic aims:</p> <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; ▪ Improved products and higher quality experiences for all of the visitors to the region. 	http://www.nwda.co.uk/publications/quality-of-life/the-strategy-for-tourism-in.aspx
Regional Economic Strategy	2006	NWDA	The Regional Economic Strategy makes a strong and clear commitment to the concept of sustainable development.	<p>Key objectives relevant to Copeland include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and implement an integrated economic plan for West Cumbria, including support for nuclear decommissioning activity; ▪ Diversify the economic base and support sectors with growth potential in the rural economy; ▪ Deliver plans that support sustainable growth within the adjacent National Park. 	http://www.nwda.co.uk/publications/strategy/regional-economic-strategy-200.aspx
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 	http://www.nwda.co.uk/publications/infrastructure/lake-district-economic-futures2.aspx

				<p>understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To foster the economic and social well-being of local communities. 	
Topic: Local Economy and Employment including Tourism	Level: Sub-regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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. 	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/sustainability/sustainabilityapp/default.asp
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.	http://www.cumbriastrategicpartnership.org.uk/
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. 	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/council-democracy/councillors-democracy-elections/strategies/cultural.asp
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. 	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/ruralactionzone/
Cumbria Economic Plan	2007	Cumbria Vision	Vision for the Cumbrian economy.	<p>The strategy focuses on three clear areas of priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business, Enterprise and Employment; Education and Skills; Infrastructure. 	http://www.cumbriavision.co.uk/template.asp?l1=800

				<p>The Plan seeks to encourage business development in the following key growth sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nuclear, Energy and Environmental Technologies; ▪ Specialist Manufacturing; ▪ Food and Drink; ▪ Digital, Cultural and Creative Industries; ▪ Tourism; ▪ Outdoor sport, Education and Recreation. <p>The Plan sets out a number of relevant strategic objectives in relation to the local economy and employment, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significantly reduce the number of Cumbrian residents that are not in work and are claiming benefits; ▪ Tackling under-employment in rural areas; ▪ Reduce the reliance on large numbers of jobs in a narrow range of sectors; ▪ Ensuring that all sectors of the workforce can realise their full potential, by providing a clear path of opportunity, from unemployment through to higher-paid jobs. 	
Topic: Local Economy and Employment including Tourism		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
West Cumbria Community Strategy	2007	West Cumbria Strategic Partnership	Ensure sustainable development, with good quality housing, transport which meets local needs and safe and quality living environments, where the local environment and biodiversity is protected.	<p>Part of the vision of the Strategy is for West Cumbria is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be globally recognised as a leading nuclear, energy, environment and related technology business cluster, building on its nuclear assets and its technology and research strengths; ▪ Be a strong, diversified and well-connected 	http://217.36.75.140/westcumbrialive/main.asp?page=86

				economy, with a growing, highly-skilled population with high employment.	
Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016	2 nd Version 2005	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable. Will be superseded by the emerging LDF.	<p>An aim of the local plan is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and facilitate economic regeneration to achieve stable, diverse and self sustaining employment. <p>Key objectives of the local include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage diversification of urban and rural economies; Improve opportunities and access to jobs; Promote leisure and tourism and increase visitor numbers; Encourage sustainable economic growth and development. 	http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/Copeland-Local-Plan-2001-2016.htm
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>	http://www.westlakesrenaissance.co.uk/WESTCUMBRIA%20PROJECTS/wc_britain_senergycoast.html

Topic: Transport		Level: International			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
European transport policy	2001	European Union	Aims to strike a balance between economic development	No specific targets	http://ec.europa.eu/transport/white_paper/index_en.htm

for 2010 : time to decide			and the quality and safety demands made by society in order to develop a modern, sustainable transport system for 2010.		
Topic: Transport	Level: National				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
Local Transport Act	2008	UK Government	Makes further provision in relation to local transport authorities, the provision and regulation of road transport services and the subsidising of passenger transport services.	No specific targets	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080026_en_1
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks	2008	DCLG	Sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework.	No specific targets or objectives set.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834
PPG13: Transport	2001	ODPM	The objectives of PPG13 are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level.	Aims to promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling and to reduce the need to travel, especially by car.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1152136
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. 	http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/document/s/divisionhomepage/031259.hcsp
The Future of Rail White Paper	2004	Department for Transport	Sets out a blueprint for a new streamlined structure for Britain's Railway. The proposals will provide a single point of	No relevant objectives or targets set.	http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/strategy/whitepapers/rail/thefutureofrailwhitepapercm6233

			accountability for the network's performance, allow closer working between track and train and provide for greater devolved decision making.		
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.	http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file31647.pdf
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	http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/cycling/ncs/nationalcyclingstrategy
Topic: Transport	Level: Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
Transport in the North West - Connecting people and places. North West Regional Transport Strategy The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021	2008	4NW	The RSS provides a regional framework for development and investment up to 2021, and is part of the statutory development plan for the North West region. The RSS provides the policy framework for the preparation of Local Development Frameworks.	The RTS supports the vision and objectives of the RSS by concentrating on the development of better transport links within the region, and between the North West and other parts of the UK, Ireland, mainland Europe and beyond. It aims to do this by significantly improving the quality and provision of public transport and by promoting a more structured approach to managing and selectively improving the region's highway network. The key objectives of the policy are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain existing transport infrastructure; ▪ Improve journey time reliability, tackle congestion and overcrowding in the region's main transport corridors; ▪ Secure a shift towards the use of more sustainable modes of transport; ▪ Secure safe and efficient access between residential areas and key destinations 	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/environment/?page_id=457

				<p>including schools, employment, shops and other services;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve surface access and interchange arrangements at the international, national and regional gateways; ▪ Reduce the adverse impacts of transport, in terms of safety hazards, climate change, environmental degradation, residential amenity and social exclusion; ▪ Integrate the management and planning of transport systems. <p>The RSS contains an overall spatial policy for Cumbria (CNL1) which aims to improve Cumbria's internal and external transport links.</p>	
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.	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/site/?page_id=235
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.	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/environment/?page_id=484
Topic: Transport	Level: Sub Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
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.	<p>Key objectives are:</p> <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. 	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/roads-transport/public-transport-road-safety/transport/transportplan/default.asp

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. 	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/sustainability/sustainabilityapp/default.asp
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.	http://www.cumbriastrategicpartnership.org.uk/
Topic: Transport	Level: Local				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
West Cumbria Community Strategy	2007	West Cumbria Strategic Partnership	Ensure sustainable development, with good quality housing, transport which meets local needs and safe and quality living environments, where the local environment and biodiversity is protected.	The delivery of improved transport infrastructure is a key aim of the Strategy.	http://217.36.75.140/westcumbrialive/main.asp?page=86
Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016	2 nd Version 2005	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable. Will be superseded by the emerging LDF.	An aim of the local plan is to reduce the number of journeys made by private car.	http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/Copeland-Local-Plan-2001-2016.htm

Topic: Housing	Level: International				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link

No relevant documents found					
Topic: Housing		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks	2008	DCLG	Sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework.	No specific targets or objectives set.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	Sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.	Sets out guiding principles of the Planning system, which includes community involvement.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
Draft PPS: Planning and Climate Change, Supplement to PPS1	2006	DCLG	Local authorities consider climate change as part of the identification of land for development as when making decisions on energy supply.	Sets out how planning should minimise impacts on climate change through increased resource and energy efficiency, sustainable transportation and maximises resilience to the effects of climate change. This document is currently in draft form. Key objective is trying to ensure all new house building moves towards the highest level of sustainability. No specific targets set.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802
PPS3: Housing	2006	ODPM	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3) underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and goal to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford in a community where they want to live.	Seeks to improve the affordability and supply of housing through a more responsive approach to land supply at local level. 60% new housing should be built on previously developed land by 2008. Emphasises the role of Strategic Housing Market Assessments and makes provision for housing over a 15-year period. It requires that local councils plan to meet the requirements for housing opportunity, choice and mix and seek to create mixed communities provide sufficient housing land in sustainable locations make more efficient use of land promote good	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143802

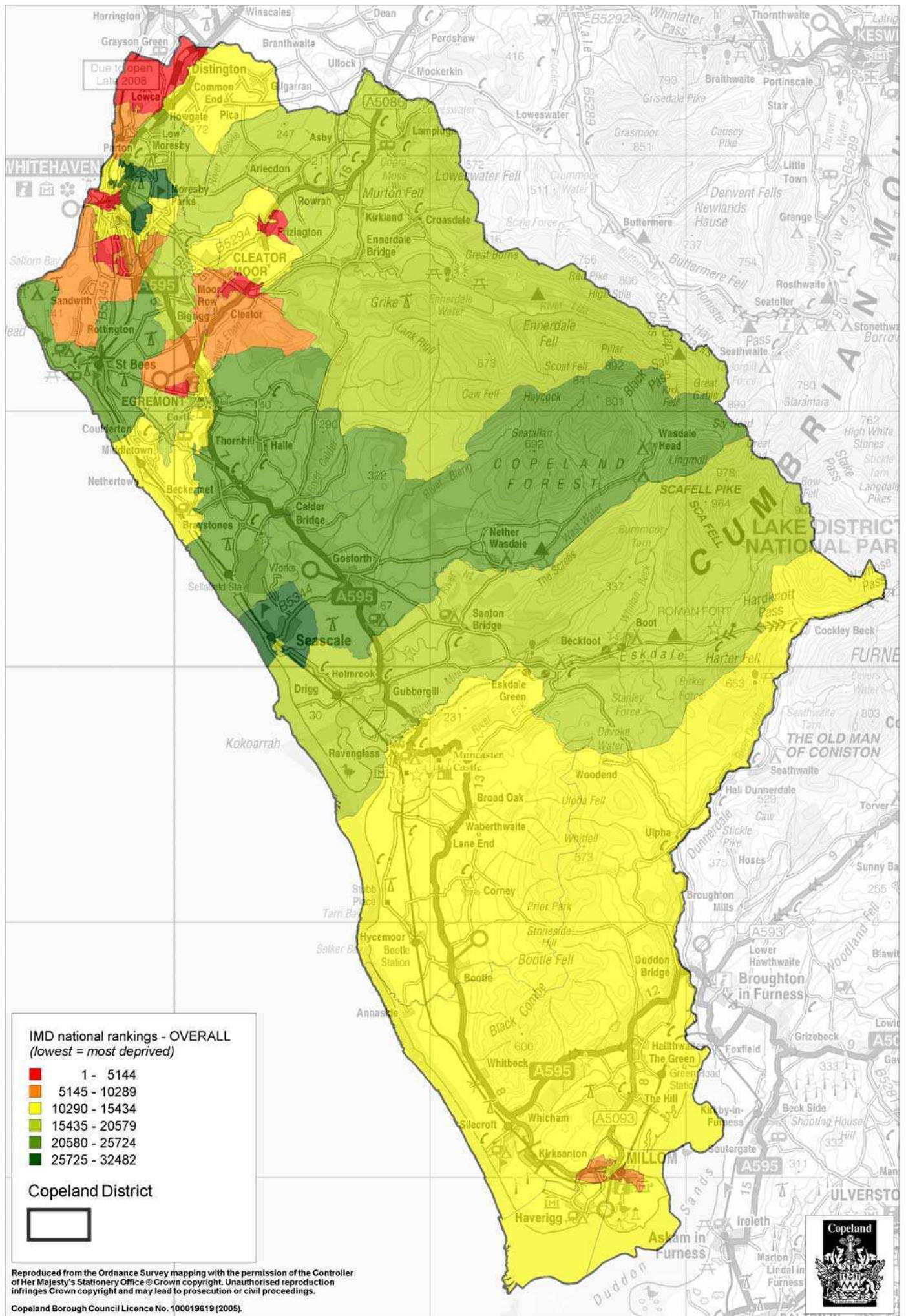
				design.	
The Housing Act	2004	ODPM		Contains wide-ranging measures of reform that will help to protect the most vulnerable in society while creating a fairer housing market for all those who own, rent or let residential property. It will also strengthen the Government's drive to meet its 2010 decent homes target. No specific targets set.	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2004/20040034.htm
Green Paper 'Quality and Choice: A Decent Home for All'	2000	ODPM	In the Green Paper the Government sets a common definition of decent home.	States that as a minimum all council homes will have to meet the Decent Homes Standards by 2010. A 'decent home' comprises of four key components: 1. Fitness for Habitation 2. Disrepair 3. Modern Facilities 4. Reasonable Degree of Thermal Comfort	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1152136
Green Paper "Homes for the Future: More Affordable and More Sustainable"	2007	ODPM	Housing Green Paper seeks views on the Government's proposals to increase the supply of housing, to provide well designed and greener homes that are supported by infrastructure and to provide more affordable homes to buy or rent.	The Paper addresses a number of key issues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Recycling homes and land;▪ Infrastructure;▪ Well designed homes and places;▪ Greener homes. The Paper sets out a number of targets for affordable homes and social housing delivery such as 70,000 affordable homes a year to be provided by 2010-11.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publication/s/housing/homesforfuture
Topic: Housing	Level: Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link
The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021	2008	4NW	The RSS provides a regional framework for development and investment up to 2021, and is part of the statutory development plan for the North	The promotion of sustainable communities is an underlying spatial principle of the Plan. The Borough is allocated a target of 4,140 dwellings between 2003- 2021.	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/environment/?page_id=457

			West region. The RSS provides the policy framework for the preparation of Local Development Frameworks.	There are a number of relevant objectives and policies within the RSS which are beyond the scope of this review.	
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. 	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/site/?page_id=235
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. 	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/housing/?page_id=140
Regional Housing Strategy 2008	Anticipated 2009	NWRHB	-	-	-
Release of Housing & Economic Growth in the North West study	2008	NWRHB	Explores the relationship between housing and economic growth in the North West.	The review concludes that: <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>	http://www.nwrpb.org.uk/?page_id=23
Topic: Housing	Level: Sub Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link

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. 	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/sustainability/sustainabilityapp/default.asp
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>	http://www.cumbriastrategicpartnership.org.uk/
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>	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/news/2008/april/14_04_2008-082920.asp
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.	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/spatialplanning/cumbriasubregionalhousingstrategy/csrhs.asp
Topic: Housing	Level: Local				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and targets	Web link

West Cumbria Community Strategy	2007	West Cumbria Strategic Partnership	Ensure sustainable development, with good quality housing, transport which meets local needs and safe and quality living environments, where the local environment and biodiversity is protected.	Part of the vision for the Strategy is to “be home to a strong and healthy community which offers all of its people a good quality of life and enables them to play a full part in their community.”	http://217.36.75.140/westcumbrialive/main.asp?page=86
Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016	2 nd Version 2005	Copeland Borough Council	Outlines planning policy for the Borough, whilst also aiming to keep new development sustainable. Will be superseded by the emerging LDF.	An aim of the local plan is to secure a stable and balanced population whilst improving quality of life. Key objectives of the Local Plan include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that housing needs of the community are met locally and that decent, good quality affordable homes are available to all; ▪ Increase community participation in decisions regarding the future of development in the planning area. 	http://www.copelandbc.gov.uk/ms/www/Local-Plan/Copeland-Local-Plan-2001-2016.htm
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.	The strategy provides a delivery plan to tackle homelessness. Objectives of the delivery plan include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preventing Homelessness; ▪ Improve Performance monitoring; ▪ Increase access to housing; ▪ Tackle the wider causes of homelessness. 	http://www.copeland.gov.uk/main.asp?page=4902
West Cumbria SHLAA	Anticipated 2009	Copeland Borough Council & Allerdale Borough Council	An assessment of development capacity for housing will feed into the DPDs.	-	-

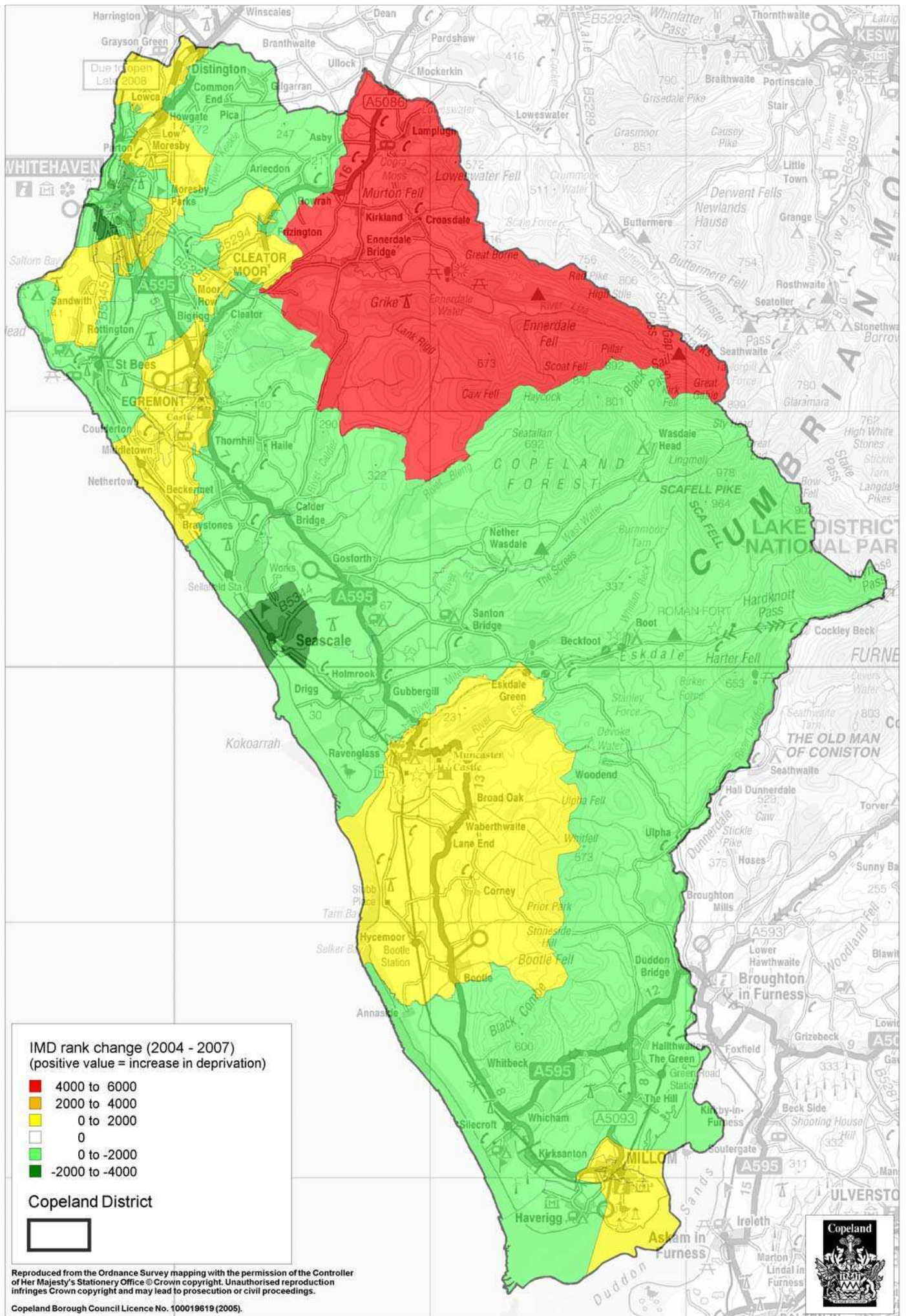
Appendix 2 – Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 Mapping



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IMD rank change (2004 - 2007)
 (positive value = increase in deprivation)

- 4000 to 6000
- 2000 to 4000
- 0 to 2000
- 0
- 0 to -2000
- 2000 to -4000

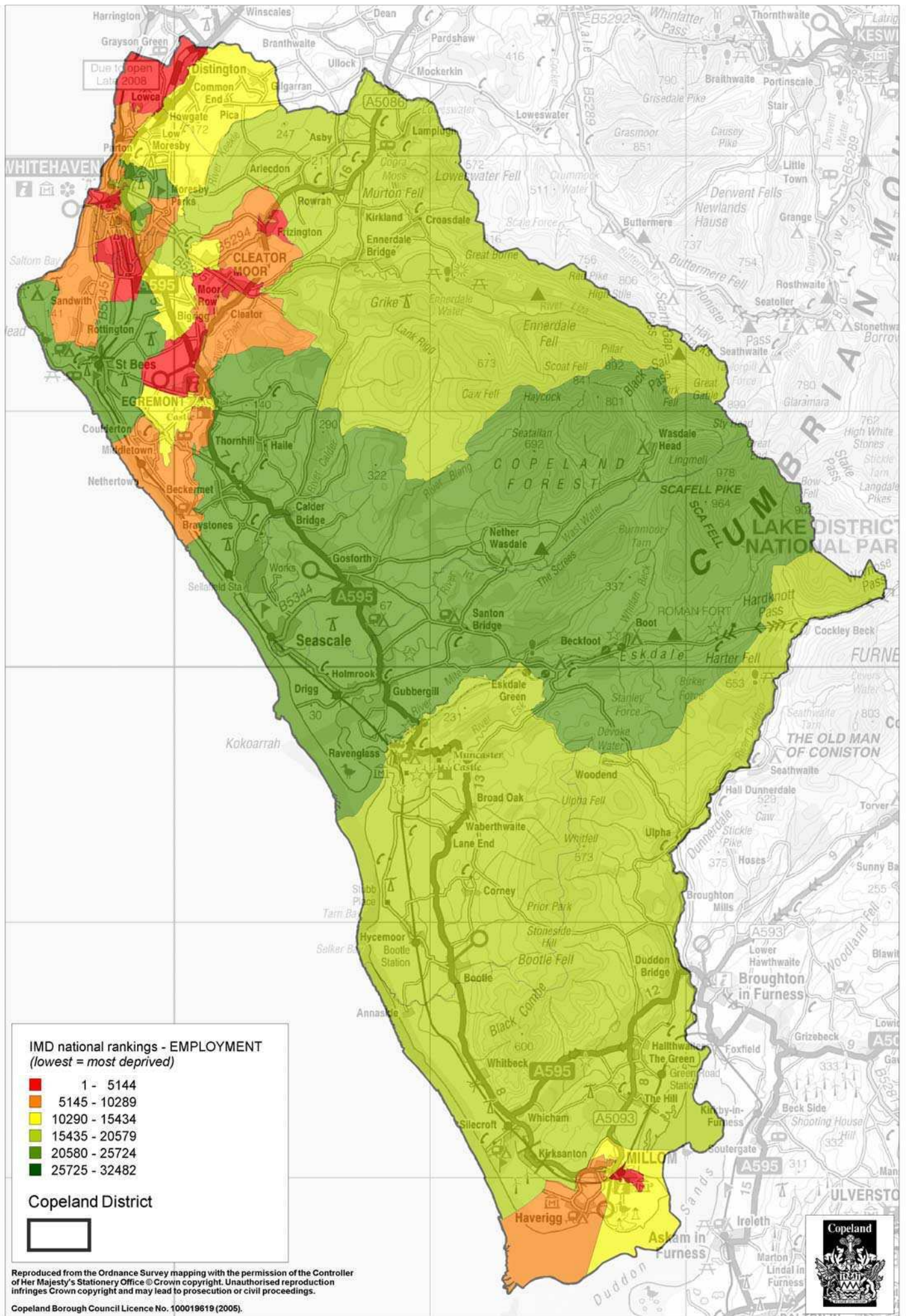
Copeland District



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IMD national rankings - EMPLOYMENT
(lowest = most deprived)

- 1 - 5144
- 5145 - 10289
- 10290 - 15434
- 15435 - 20579
- 20580 - 25724
- 25725 - 32482

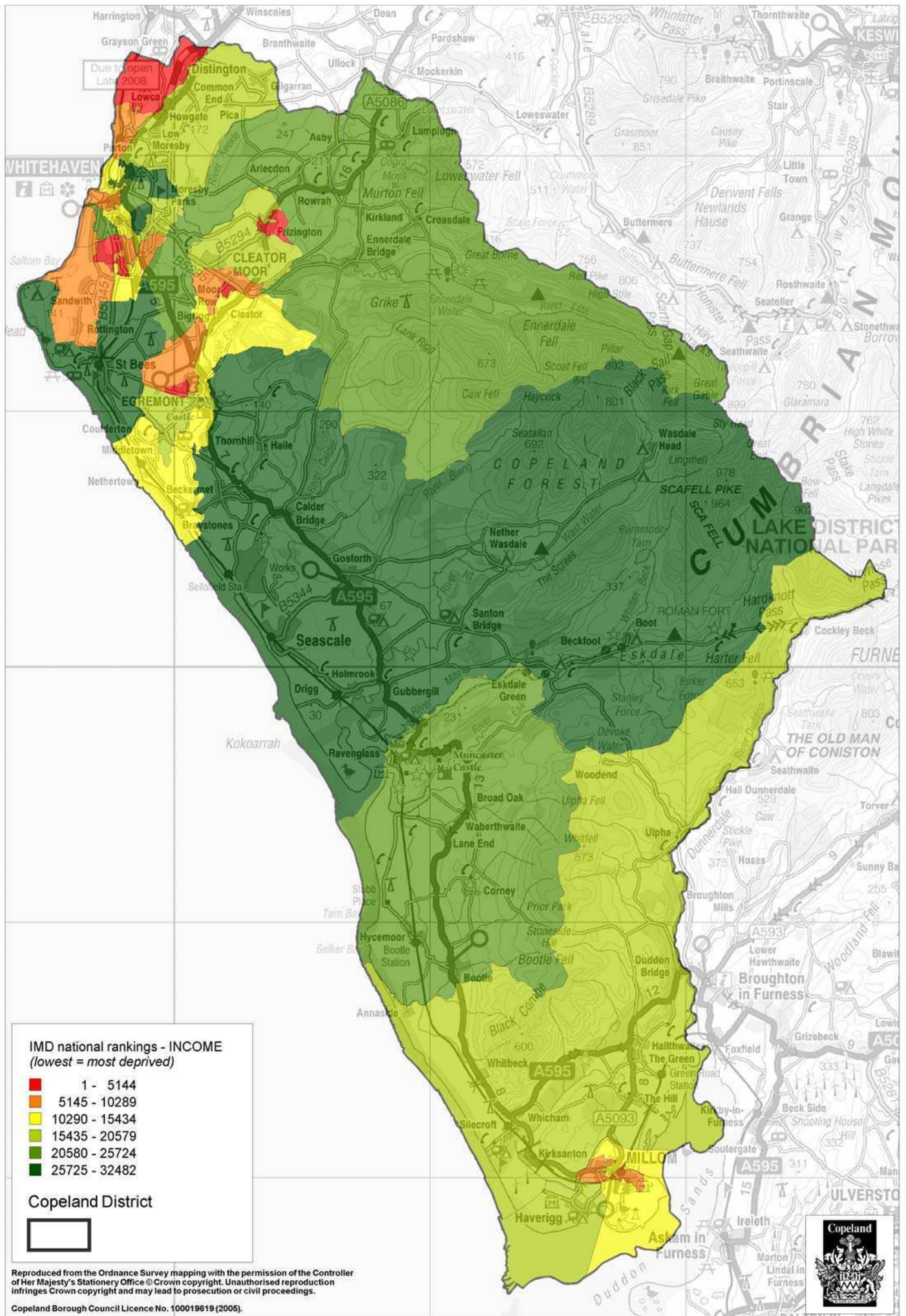
Copeland District



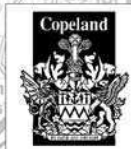
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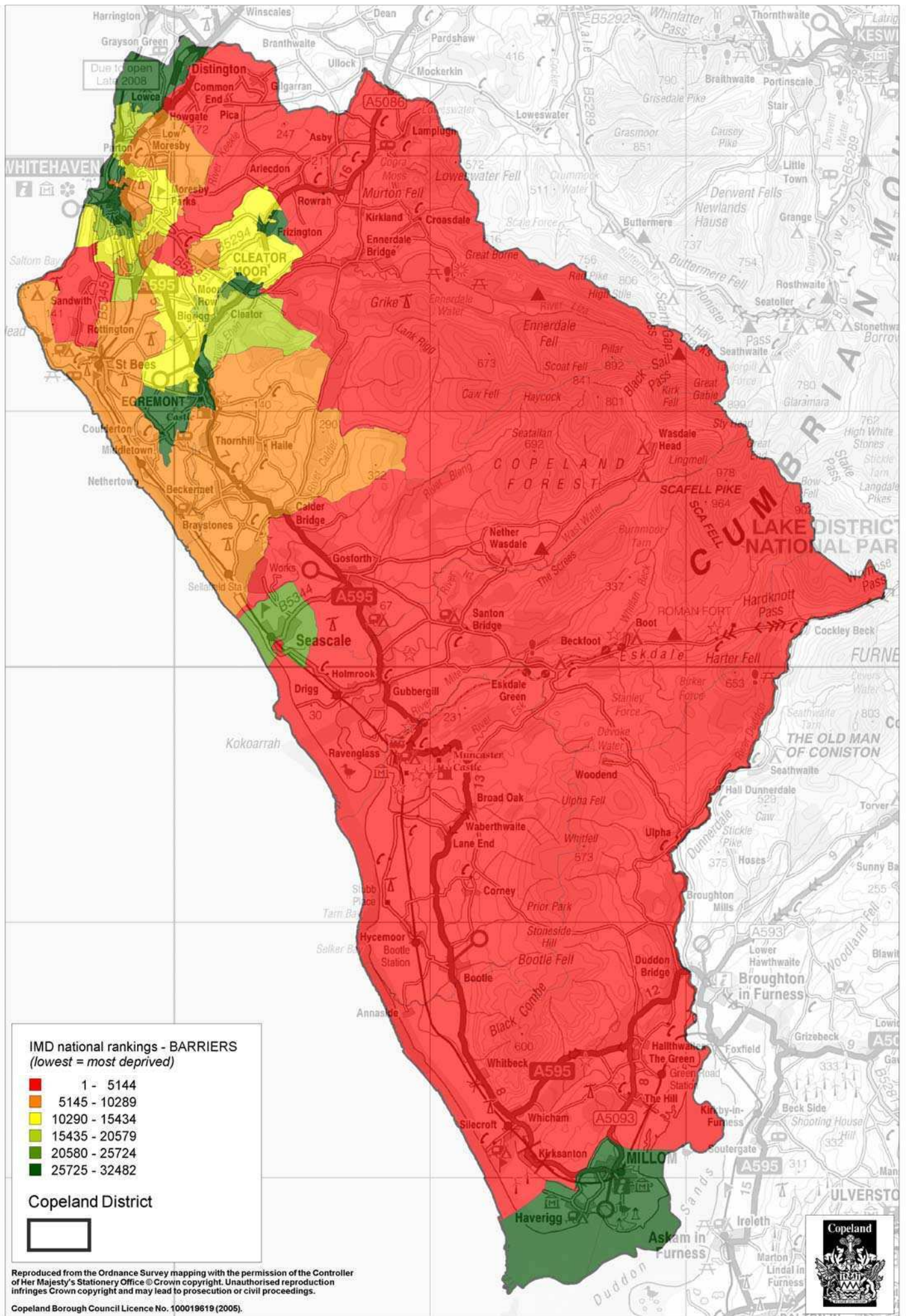
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Due to open
Late 2008





IMD national rankings - BARRIERS
(lowest = most deprived)

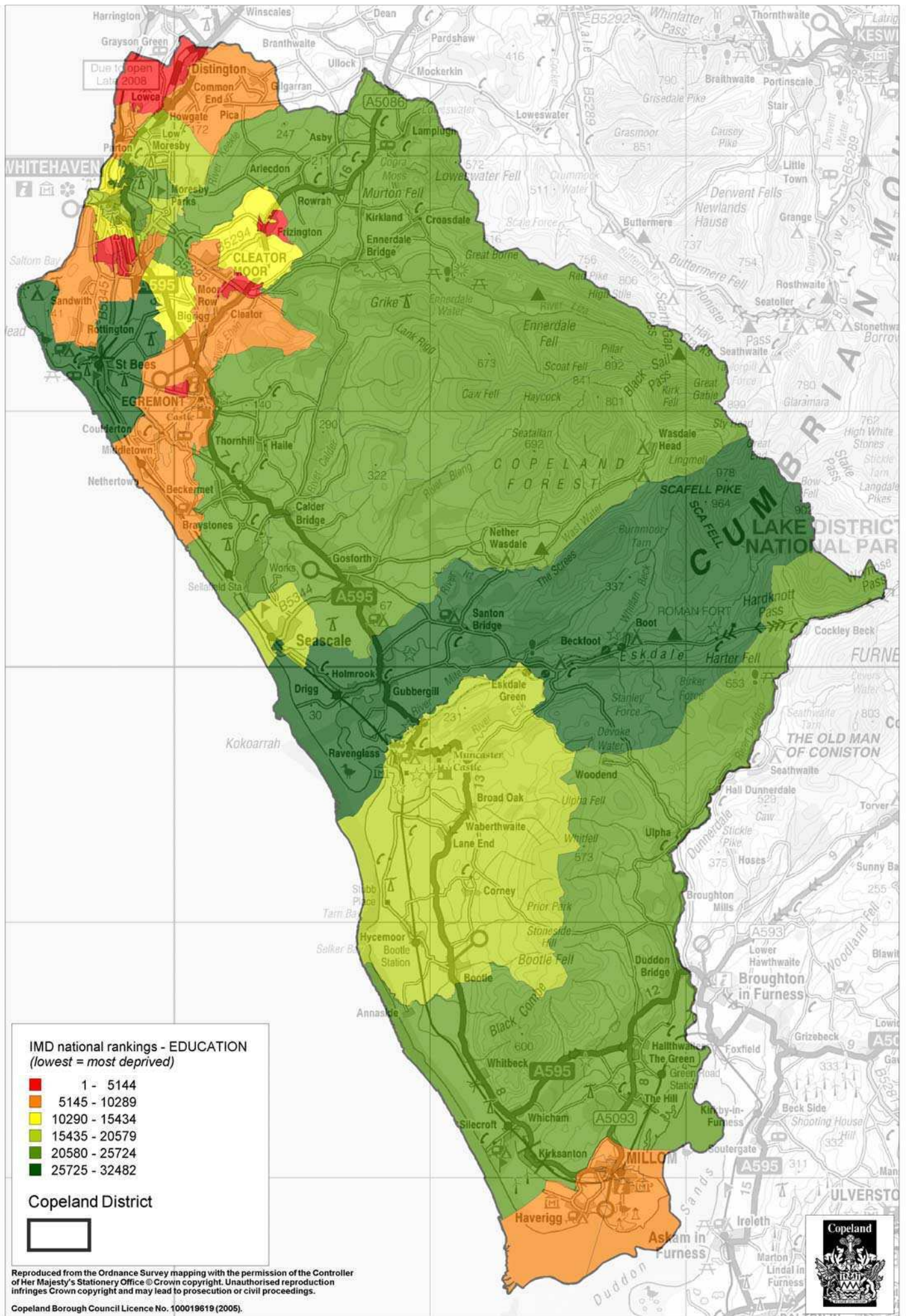
- 1 - 5144
- 5145 - 10289
- 10290 - 15434
- 15435 - 20579
- 20580 - 25724
- 25725 - 32482

Copeland District



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IMD national rankings - EDUCATION
(lowest = most deprived)

- 1 - 5144
- 5145 - 10289
- 10290 - 15434
- 15435 - 20579
- 20580 - 32482

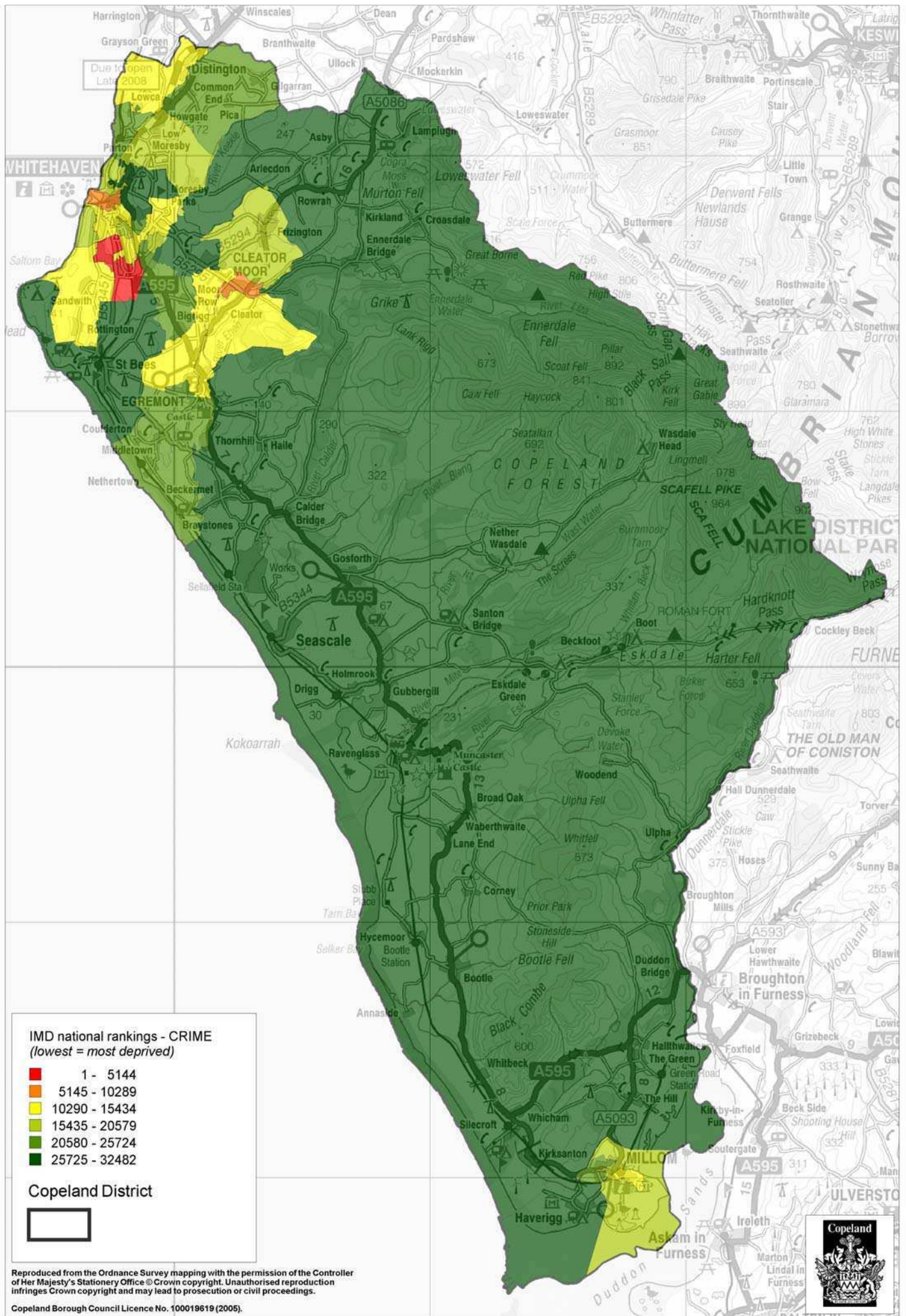
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IMD national rankings - CRIME
(lowest = most deprived)

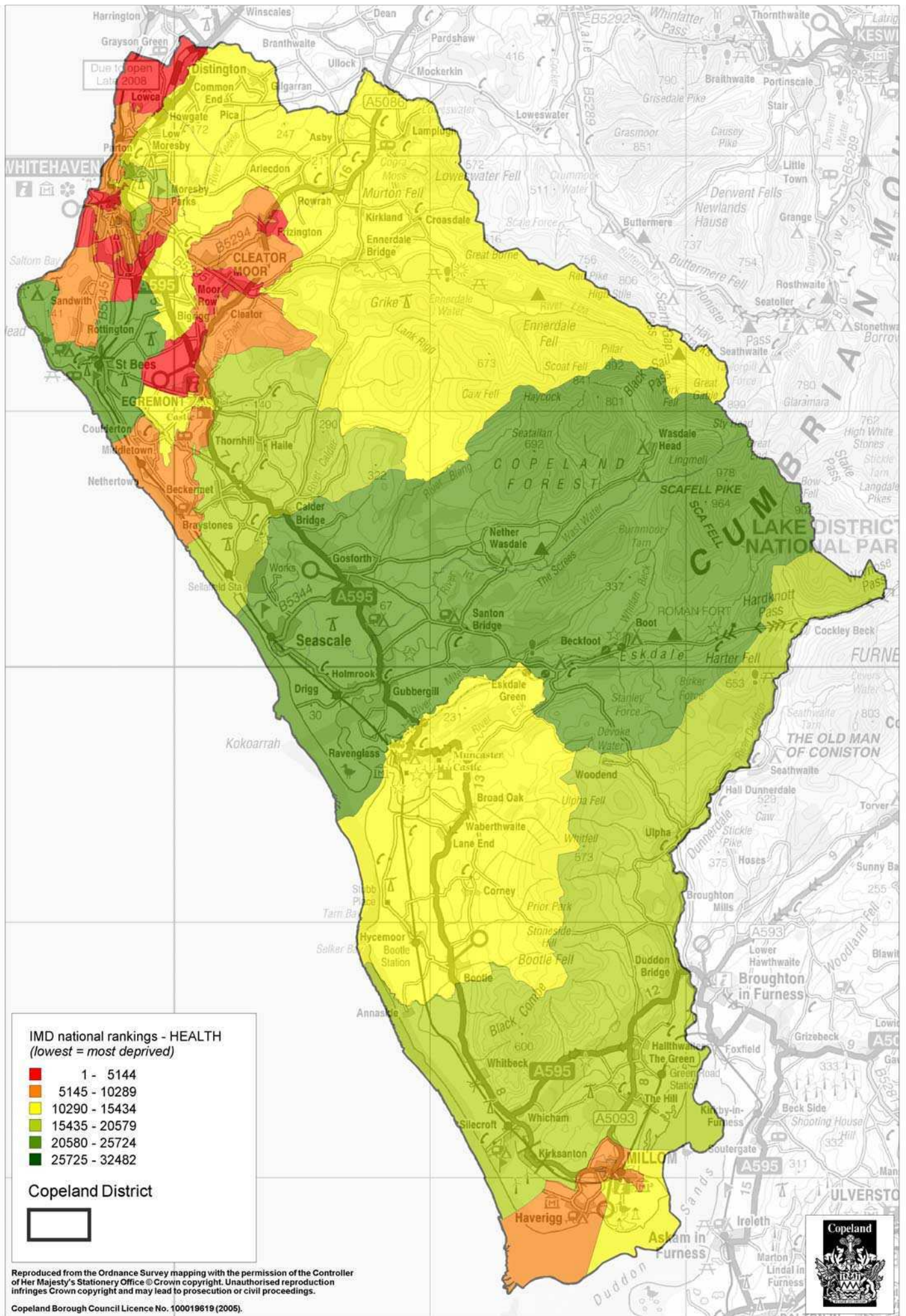
- 1 - 5144
- 5145 - 10289
- 10290 - 15434
- 15435 - 20579
- 20580 - 25724
- 25725 - 32482

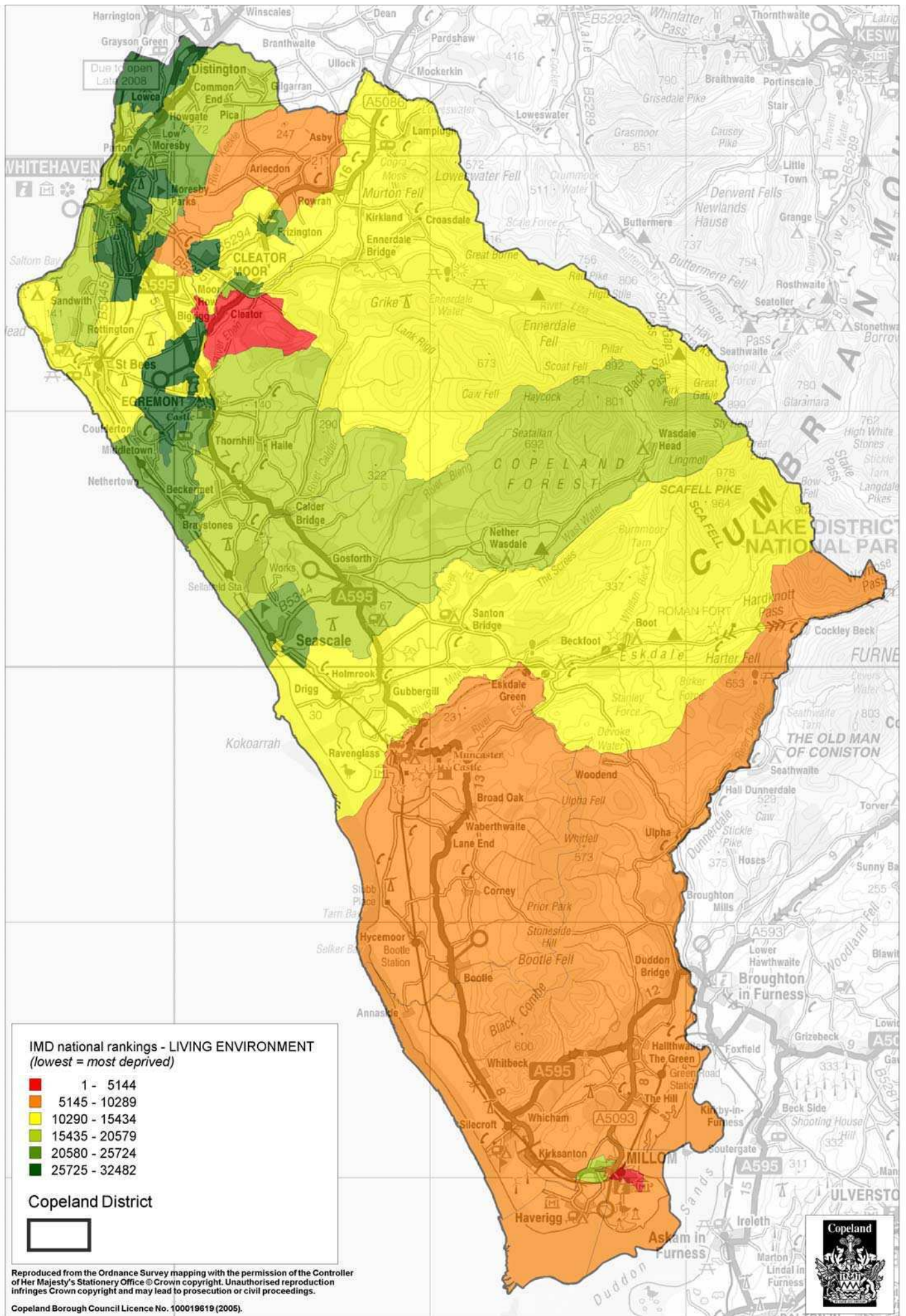
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IMD national rankings - LIVING ENVIRONMENT
(lowest = most deprived)

- 1 - 5144
- 5145 - 10289
- 10290 - 15434
- 15435 - 20579
- 20580 - 25724
- 25725 - 32482

Copeland District



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Appendix 3 – Consultation Responses

Two tables are included here. The first relates to comments received from the statutory SA/SEA consultees. The second relates to comments received during the public consultation on the Draft SA/SEA Scoping Report.

Consultation Authority	Type of Comment	Comments	Response/Action - Agree/Disagree
Environment Agency	Observation	<p>National</p> <p>There should be a clear sustainable development context. If growth is to be sustainable, the impacts on critical environmental factors such as water supply, waste water treatment systems, waste disposal facilities, green house gas emissions, biodiversity and flood risk must be identified and addressed. Planning Authorities should build on Planning Policy Statement 1 (Planning and Sustainable Development), Planning Policy Statement 12 (Local Development Frameworks) and Planning Policy Statement 25 (Development and Flood Risk) to establish policies for :</p> <p>ensuring provision for adequate environmental infrastructure; offsetting demand management or prevention measures such as SUDS or flood storage.</p> <p>By highlighting potential constraints to growth at an early stage of planning, a Water Cycle Study (WCS) can help inform decisions regarding the scale and timing of required infrastructure, and provide a mechanism for determining the location and phasing of development. It will also assist the Local Planning Authority with the implementation of PPS 25, PPS 23 and PPS 1 Supplement 'Climate Change'. An added advantage is that by proposing a strategic and tactical environmental solution towards the necessary infrastructure provision, a WCS can help to reduce disturbance to existing communities (e.g., by avoiding</p>	Noted

		<p>repeated ad-hoc extensions to infrastructure).</p> <p>A strategic and co-ordinated approach to water management (including water supply, waste water, drainage, flood risk and river water quality) has the advantage of ensuring that flood risk is not increased and environmental standards are not compromised as a result of the cumulative impacts of development in growth areas. The formulation of an integrated WCS should identify a strategy for the required infrastructure and the appropriate timescales.</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Whilst the production of a WCS may be viewed as the ideal it may be considered essential to update Copeland Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in order to account for recent alterations in the flood risk constraints and, additionally, to supplement this with a Surface Water Management Plan.</p>	
	Suggested amendment	Table 3.2.1 The wording relating to the 'European' Water Framework Directive (2000) should read 'protection and improvement of'.	Change made
	Suggested amendment	Page 22 The reference to 'Plans and Strategies' should also include as an evidence source the Environment Permitting (England and Wales) (amendment) Regulations 2009. This is due to come into force on the 1 st October 2009 and is likely to affect the number of waste activities that are exempt and will require more activities to obtain a permit.	Change made
	Suggested amendment	3.3.13 This should include a reference to impacts on 'Controlled Waters' i.e. ground and surface waters.	Change made

	Suggested amendment	4.2.1 The reference to water conservation in the first box of the table would be more relevant against the evidence source – Water Act (2003)	Both boxes have been amalgamated
	Suggested amendment	4.3.7 This sentence should read 'The WFD classification in the Borough is well above the Regional average and National average'.	Change made
	Suggested amendment	Table 14.1 The source given for the European Water Framework Directive could also include reference to the North West River Basin Management Plan (NWRBMP). The document is presently in consultation draft form and is due for publication in December 2009. The 'Quantified Data' will be updated in the final plan.	Change made
	Suggested amendment	4.4.3 The NWRBMP will outline actions to improve and prevent deterioration in ecological and chemical status in the future. The final sentence of this paragraph suggests that the European Water Framework Directive will be contravened.	Change made
	Suggested amendment	Page 47. We would suggest that the third paragraph in the top box of the table commences with – By application of the sequential test --- only permitting--	Change made
	Suggested amendment	Page 131 Third paragraph under Water Quality and Resources should read 'There is also a need to achieve good ecological status in the Borough'.	Change made
	Suggested amendment	Appendix 1 Page 2 The reference to the 'Birds Directive' is duplicated.	The duplicated line has been deleted
	Suggested amendment	Appendix 1 Page 9 The Sustainability Objective and target for the European Water Framework Directive should read "The key relevant objective is to establish a framework for the protection and improvement" delete – which increases the protection of soil etc.	Change made

Natural England	Support	We are pleased that the chapter, in the context review, recognises the importance of biodiversity, and draws upon both national, regional and sub-regional planning guidance, including the Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan.	
	Suggested amendment	In the table of key sustainability objectives and messages, and the evidence source, page 11, the evidence source should also include the Birds Directive as well as the Habitats Directive.	Change made
	Suggested amendment	The table should also mention the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC Act) 2006. Section 40 of the Act states that: "Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity".	Change made within the second box of the evidence source
	Suggested amendment	Page 15: The Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) is referenced here. The ESA was an administrative boundary which defined an area where farmers could apply for a specific fund. However, it does not afford protection and the scheme is now closed to new applicants (2005).	Change made in paragraph 2.3.3
	Suggested amendment	Table 2.1, pages 13 and 14 should also include Morecambe Bay SAC.	Change made
	Suggested amendment	Table 2.2, page 16, has at present insufficient information in the 'Habitats' column. We consider, for example, that the table should give a more comprehensive summary of interest features.	Disagree. In the context of an SA Scoping Report the information on habitats is more than sufficient and is complimentary to the HRA Evidence Gathering Report.
	Suggested amendment	In paragraph 2.3.5, which refers to Nature Reserves, reference should also be made to Millom Iron Works Local Nature Reserve, which is part of the Duddon Estuary SSSI.	Change made

	Suggested amendment	Reference should also be made to protected species, in particular natterjack toads.	Change made
	Suggested amendment	Page 24 shows Florence Mine SSSI as in 100% favourable condition; however, this SSSI is now classified as 'destroyed' as it is now inaccessible due to flooding.	Change made – target achieved changed from green to red
	Suggested amendment	The table on key objectives and messages should reflect that the RSS promotes a landscape character approach in policy EM1.	Change made in box five of the table
	Suggested amendment	While there is useful information on landscape character within this chapter, it should be noted that village greens and commons, to which reference is made in the chapter, are not a landscape designation – i.e. they are not designated on the basis of their landscape character nor are they protected for this reason.	Change made in paragraph 7.3.7
	Suggested amendment	The table of Key Sustainability Objectives and Messages, and Evidence Sources, should refer to Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGST) and the North West Green Infrastructure Guide.	References added to table – documents are currently under review
	Observation	In relation to sustainability issues for this section at page 99, the Habitats Regulations Assessment Evidence Gathering document refers to potential issues from increases in visitor numbers leading to impacts on Natura 2000 sites. We wonder whether this should be identified as a sustainability issue, in that 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.	Change made

Consultee and date of response	Type of Comment	Comments	Response/Action - Agree/Disagree
Age Concern (comments received 9 th July 2009)	Suggested amendment	Age concern suggested that a series of PPPSIs could be added to the context review. These included: Opportunity Age – preparing for our ageing society 'Don't Stop Me Now' – Preparing for an ageing population Health in Cumbria	Change made to appendix 1 (page 44).
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) (comments received 9 th July 2009)	Suggested amendment	The RSPB suggested that further information in relation to St Bees Head SSSI be included in the Biodiversity chapter.	Change made to chapter 2 (paragraphs 2.3.6, 2.3.7 and 2.4.4 and figure 2.3).
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (9 th July 2009)	Suggested amendment	The RSPB suggested that further information in relation to Hen Harriers be included in the Biodiversity chapter.	Change made to chapter 2 (paragraph 2.3.10 and 2.3.11 and figure 2.6).
Cumbria Wildlife Trust (comments received 9 th July 2009)	Suggested amendment	The Wildlife Trust suggested that further information in relation to wildlife sites in Copeland should be added to the Biodiversity Chapter	Changes made to chapter 2 (paragraph 2.3.12).
Cumbria Wildlife Trust (9 th July 2009)	Suggested amendment	Suggested that the context review (Appendix 1) be changed to better reflect the aims of the Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base.	Change made to appendix 1 (page 7).