

Planning Carlisle's Future

Draft Carlisle District Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal

Scoping Report

March 2012 Update



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AfS	Action for Sustainability
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BERR	Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicators
BVPT	Best Value Passenger Transport
CA	Countryside Agency
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies
CCAP	Centre for Clean Air Policy
CCC	Cumbria County Council
CFMP's	Catchment Flood Management Plan's
CNDR	Carlisle Northern Development Route
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
CS	Core Strategy
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCMS	Department for Culture Media and Sport
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DETR	Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions
DfT	Department for Transport
DPD	Development Plan Document
DTI	Department for Trade and Industry
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
ELC	Environmental Law Centre
EU	European Union
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GP	General Practitioner
GVA	Gross Value Added
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
JSP	Joint Structure Plan
Kg	Kilogram
KWh	kilowatt-hour
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme

LGAP	Local Geodiversity Action Plan
LTP	Local Transport Plan
NE	Natural England
NEET	Not in Employment Education or Training
NERC	Natural Environment Research Council
NHS	National Health Service
NI	National Indicator
NO2	Nitrogen dioxide
NOMIS	Official Labour Market Statistics
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NVQ	National Vocational Qualifications
NWRA	North West Regional Assembly
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PAS	Planning Advisory Service
POPGROUP	Population Projections
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PPPs	Plans, policies and programmes
RBMP's	River Basin Management Plans
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites
RSBP	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SHMA	Strategic Housing Market Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SRES	Sub-Regional Employment Sites
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TCP Use Class Order	Town and Country Planning Use Class Order
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
WFD	Water Framework Directive
4NW	4 North West

Please note this update is a reflection of the planning situation at the time, prior to the publication of the NPPF. This update therefore reflects comments received during the Issues and Options Consultation September-October 2011, updated early March 2012.

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

Carlisle City Council is currently preparing a Draft Local Development Framework (LDF) for the District, which will replace the existing Local Plan that was adopted in 2008.

The Local Development Framework (LDF) is used to describe a portfolio of planning documents that each planning authority is required to produce under the new planning system, introduced through the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*. The LDF therefore comprises a folder of documents, known as Local Development Documents (LDDs), which contain policies and proposals to guide future development. The main document within the LDF is the Core Strategy DPD. The original Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report accompanied the Issues and Options consultation of the Core Strategy. This is in line with Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 which seeks to ensure that new plans and strategies contribute towards sustainable development. This updated version takes into account all the comments received during the consultation period (September – October 2011).

Under the provisions of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004*, there is a statutory requirement for Local Authorities to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the SEA Directive). The objective of the SEA Directive is *'to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans....with a view to promoting sustainable development'*. According to the Government's guidance, SA includes a wider range of considerations, extending to social and economic impacts of plans, whereas SEA is more focussed on environmental impacts. Throughout this report the term 'SA' refers to Sustainability Appraisal incorporating the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Consultation on the Scoping Report

The aim of the consultation on the Scoping Report is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other key stakeholders on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

- Ensure the SA is both comprehensive and robust enough to support the LDF during the later stages of full public consultation and examination;
- Seek advice on the appropriateness of the sustainability objectives;
- Seek advice on the appropriateness of the key sustainability issues; and
- Seek advice on the comprehensiveness of the baseline data and gain further information where appropriate.

Comments are invited on the content of this updated Scoping Report and the proposed issues, objectives and indicators to be assessed during the full Sustainability Appraisal.

The Scoping Report was subject to a five week consultation period, from 27th September to 31st October 2011. All comments have been taken into account within this update and will be incorporated into the final version of this Scoping Report.

Responses should be made in writing by letter or e-mail to:

Sustainability Appraisal Consultation

Planning Policy Section

Planning Services

Carlisle City Council

Civic Centre

Carlisle

Cumbria

CA3 8QG

or e-mail: adadmin@carlisle.gov.uk;

The three statutory environmental bodies to be consulted throughout the process are:

- The Environment Agency
- English Heritage
- Natural England

Next Steps

Incorporating any comments received on this updated Scoping Report, a full Sustainability Appraisal will accompany the Core Strategy Preferred Options consultation expected September 2012.

PART TWO: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Origins of Sustainable Development

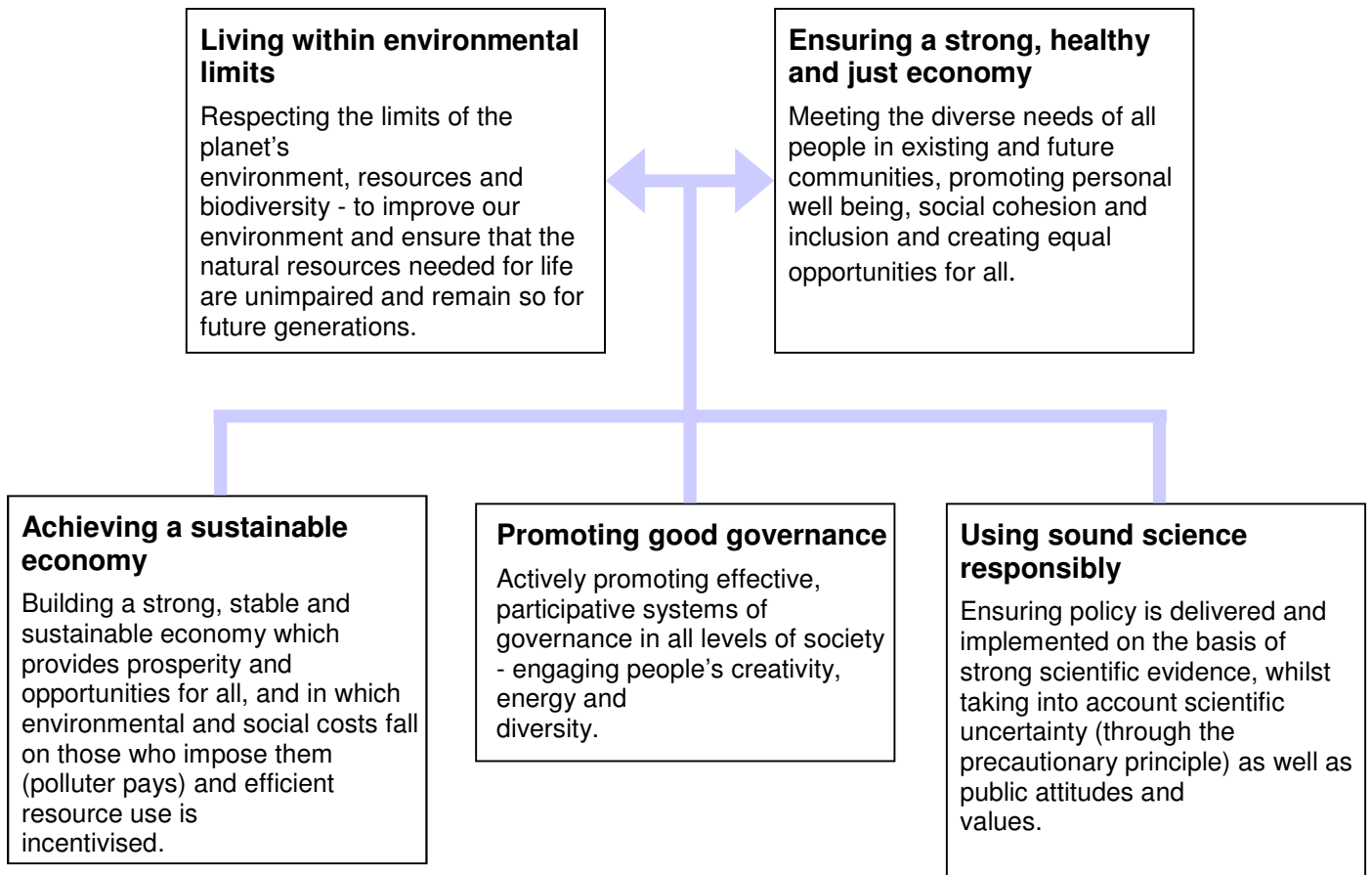
The concept of sustainable development originates from the 1987 Brundtland Report, which introduced the widely used definition of *“development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs ...”*. By the time of the 1992 ‘Earth Summit’ at Rio De Janeiro, which pronounced that *“... in order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it ...”*, sustainable development had become established as a mainstream concept on the national and global environmental agenda. Sustainable development strives to reach a balance between economic growth, and the protection of and the needs of the environment.

The UK Government set out its own interpretation of the concept of sustainable development within the strategy document *“A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK”*, published in 1999. This document was updated in 2005 with the publication of *‘Securing the Future – Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy’*. The strategy sets out five guiding principles that bring together and builds on the various previously existing UK principles, to set out an overarching approach. These principles are set out in a diagram overleaf. (This is the most up to date version).

The UK Strategy on sustainable development also outlines priorities for action within the UK, these includes Sustainable Consumption and Production; Sustainable Communities; Natural Resource Production and Environmental Enhancement; and Climate Change and Energy.

The Government is committed to ensuring that the Planning system supports long term, sustainable economic growth. Whilst the Localism Act does not define sustainable development, the Draft National Planning Policy Framework, published in July 2011, provides the following definition within the Ministerial Foreword – *“Sustainable means ensuring that better lives for ourselves don’t mean worse lives for future generations. Development means growth. We must accommodate the new ways by which we will earn our living in a competitive world. We must house a rising population, which is living longer and wants to make new choices. We must respond to the changes that new technologies offer us. Our lives, and the places in which we live them, can be better, but they will certainly be worse if things stagnate. So sustainable development is about positive growth – making economic, environmental and social progress for this and future generations.”*

A Diagram to show the main strands of Sustainable Development



Sustainability Appraisal

Sustainable development is the core principle underpinning the planning system. The concept is engrained within the Government's Planning Policy Statements, in particular Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1: 'Delivering Sustainable Development' (February 2005), and Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12): 'Local Spatial Planning'. Sustainability will therefore be at the heart of the Carlisle Core Strategy.

SA is a systematic process used to assess the extent to which an emerging plan or strategy will help to achieve relevant social, environmental and economic objectives. The SA performs a key role in providing a sound evidence base for the plan and demonstrating to decision makers, and the public, that its policies are the most appropriate given reasonable alternatives.

Guidance to assist planning authorities in completing the SA and SEA process has been published by the then Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), the DCLG and the Planning Advisory Service (PAS):

- Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development

Documents (ODPM, 2005)

- A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM, 2005)
- Sustainability Appraisal guidance (PAS, 2009)
- Sustainability Appraisal Advice Note (PAS, 2010)
- Towards a more efficient and effective use of Strategic Environment Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal in spatial planning (DCLG, 2010)

The approach adopted by Carlisle City Council to SA is based upon the process set out in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) Guidance Paper “Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents”. This advocates a five-stage process, as set out in Table 1 below:

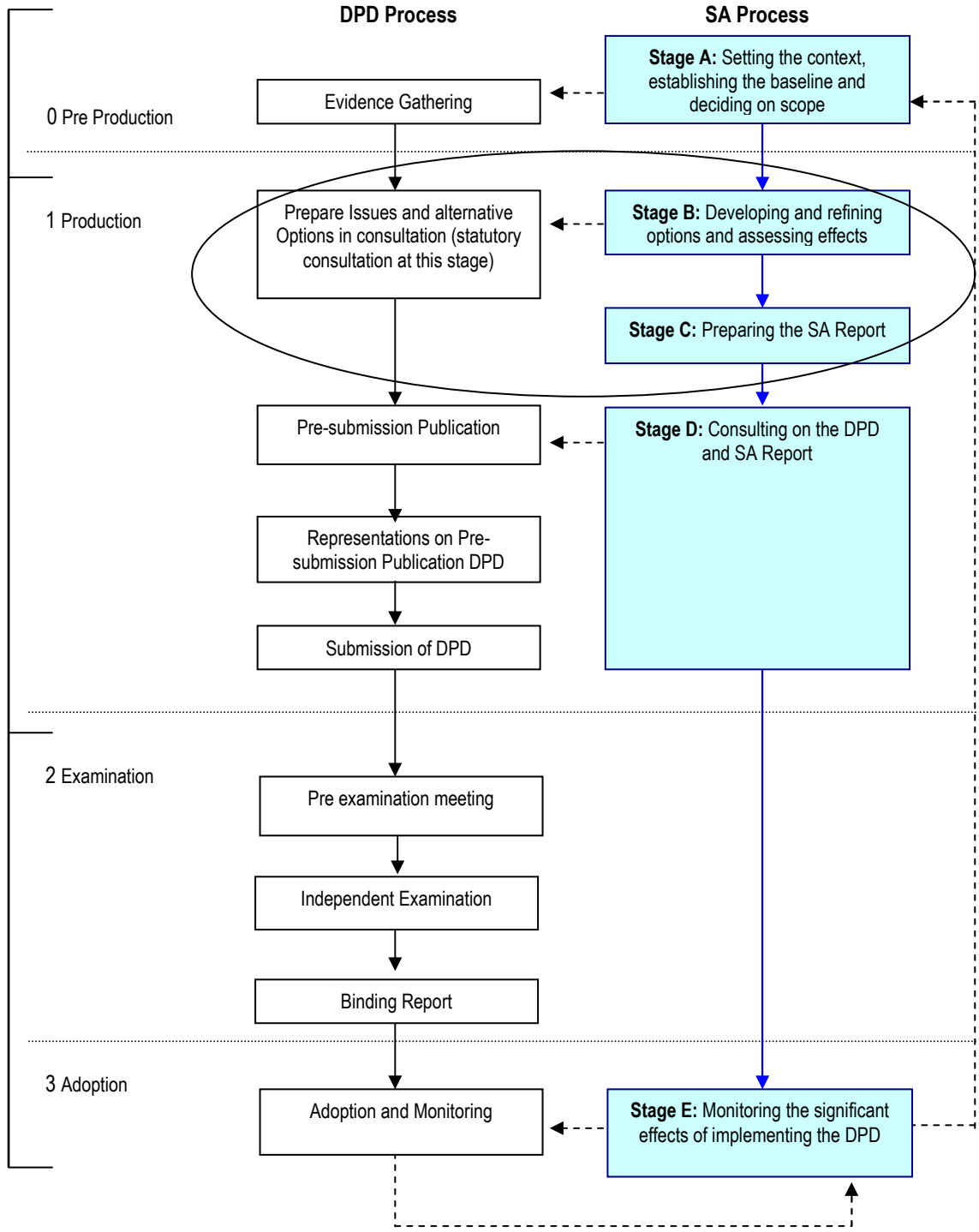
Table 1 – Stages incorporating SA within the Core Strategy process

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
A1: Identifying other relevant plans, programmes, and sustainability objectives
A2: Collecting baseline information
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems
A4: Developing the SA Framework
A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA
Stage B: Developing and refining options
B1: Testing the DPD objectives against the SA Framework
B2: Developing the DPD options
B3: Predicting the effects of the DPD
B4: Evaluating the effects of the DPD
B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects of the DPD
B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
C1: Preparing the SA Report
Stage D: Consulting on the chosen options of the DPDs and SA Report
D1: Public participation on the selected options of the DPD and the SA Report
D2(i): Appraising significant changes
D2(ii): Appraising significant changes resulting from representation
D3: Making decisions and providing information
Stage E: Monitoring significant effects of implementing the DPD
E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
E2: Responding to adverse effects

The output of the SA process is a **Sustainability Appraisal Report**. This will incorporate and subsume the Environmental Report that is required under the SEA Directive. It will therefore include the necessary baseline information, prediction of the significant effects of the implementation of the plan on the environment and the identification and assessment of options and alternatives. In addition to this, the Sustainability Appraisal Report will address social and economic effects.

Figure 1: The DPD and SA Process

The relationship between the production of a DPD and the SA process is shown below:



Current Stage: ○

SA Scoping Report

The overarching purpose of the Scoping Report is to create the general framework for the assessment of the Carlisle Local Development Framework and its constituent documents. This Scoping Report sets out the findings of the first stage of the process, Stage A. The other stages, B to E, will be carried out during later stages of the plan making process.

Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal process consists of five main tasks which are labelled as Tasks A1 to A5. These are:

- **Task A1: Identifying other relevant plans, policies and programmes** – To document how the plan is affected by outside factors and suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed.
- **Task A2: Collecting baseline information** – To provide an evidence base for sustainability issues, effects, prediction and monitoring.
- **Task A3: Identifying environmental and sustainability issues, problems and opportunities** – To help focus the SA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis, setting of SA Framework, prediction of effects and monitoring.
- **Task A4: Developing sustainability appraisal objectives** – To provide a means by which the sustainability of the plan can be appraised.
- **Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the sustainability appraisal** – To consult with statutory bodies with social, environmental or economic responsibilities to ensure the appraisal covers the key sustainability issues.

This Scoping Report incorporates the requirements of stages A1-A5 set out above.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

In parallel with the requirement to undertake a SA of the Core Strategy, the European Directive 2001/42/EC “on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment” (the Strategic Environmental Assessment or ‘SEA Directive’), which is transposed into United Kingdom law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the ‘SEA Regulations’), introduced a statutory obligation to conduct an environmental assessment of certain plans. The Regulations apply to a range of UK plans and programmes prepared by public bodies, including the Core Strategy, which meets the relevant criteria in that:

- It is “prepared by an authority for adoption, through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government, and is required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions” (Article 2(b)); and
- It concerns “town and country planning or land use... which sets the framework for future development consent of projects” (Article 5.2(a)).

SEA is a systematic process for undertaking an environmental assessment of proposed policies, plans or programmes to ensure environmental issues are fully integrated and addressed at the earliest appropriate stage of decision making. The Directive defines ‘*environmental assessment*’ as a procedure comprising:

- Preparing an environmental report on the likely significant effects of the draft *Plan*;
- Carrying out consultation on the draft Plan and the accompanying Environmental Report;
- Taking into account the Environmental Report and the results of consultation in decision-making; and
- Providing information when the Plan is adopted and showing how the results of the SEA have been taken into account.

While SA and SEA are distinct processes, many of their requirements overlap. As a consequence, Government guidance advises that an integrated approach to SA and SEA should be pursued, so that the SA process also meets the requirements of the SEA Directive and Regulations. This involves extending the breadth of (predominantly environmental) issues required to be considered under SEA to cover the full range of aspects (including social and economic) for sustainability. It is however specified that the SA Report must clearly show that the SEA Directive’s requirements have been met through sign-posting the places in the SA

report where the information required by the Directive is provided. Table 2 below sets out how the SEA requirements have been met in this Scoping Report.

Table 2 – Environmental Report Requirements

SEA Directive requirement		Where in the Core Strategy and SA documentation this can be found.
The plan's objectives and the content of the plan	"an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes" (a)	Stage A1; Appendix 1; Core Strategy Issues and Options Paper para. 1.4;
The SA methodology including in relation to consultation	"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" (h)	This will be covered in the Sustainability Appraisal Report which will be out to consultation alongside the Preferred Options stage of the Core Strategy, approx summer 2012.
The policy context in which the plan is being prepared	"an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and the relationship with other relevant plans and programmes" (a)	Stage A1; Appendix 1.
The sustainability objectives relevant to the plan	"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" (e)	Appendix 1.
The current baseline situation	"the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme" (b)	Core Strategy Issues and Options Paper Spatial Portrait pages 9/13; Appendix 2; Stage A2 Baseline Information.
	"the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected" (c)	Stages A2 & A3.
The likely situation without the plan (the 'business-as-usual' scenario)	"The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without the implementation of the plan or programme" (b)	Core Strategy Issues and Options Paper Spatial Portrait pages 9/13; Appendix 2; Stage A2 Baseline Information. Options put forward in the "Issues & Options" consultation explored the 'business as usual' scenario.
Key issues for the plan	"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 [Special Protection Areas under the Birds Directive] and 92/43/EEC [Special Areas of Conservation under the Habitats Directive]"	Stages A2 & A3.
Key issues relating to European sites	"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 [Special Protection Areas under the Birds Directive]"	Stages A2 & A3.

	and 92/43/EEC [Special Areas of Conservation under the Habitats Directive]”.	
The alternatives considered and the rationale behind them	<p>“Where an environmental assessment is required... an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated” (1)</p> <p>“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” (h)</p>	This will be covered in the Sustainability Appraisal Report which will be out to consultation alongside the Preferred Options stage of the Core Strategy, approx summer 2012.
The likely significant effects of the plan including the alternatives considered	<p>“the likely significant effect 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” (f)</p> <p>These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.</p>	This will be covered in the Sustainability Appraisal Report which will be out to consultation alongside the Preferred Options stage of the Core Strategy, approx summer 2012.
Mitigation and enhancement measures	“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” (g)	This will be covered in the Sustainability Appraisal Report which will be out to consultation alongside the Preferred Options stage of the Core Strategy, approx summer 2012.
Monitoring arrangements	“a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring...” (i)	This will be covered in the Sustainability Appraisal Report which will be out to consultation alongside the Preferred Options stage of the Core Strategy, approx summer 2012.
How the SA findings were taken into account	“The environmental report... [and] the opinions expressed [through the consultation] shall be taken into account during the preparation of the plan or programme and before its adoption or submission to the legislative procedure”	Core Strategy Preferred Options Document (consultation approx summer 2012)
Non-technical summary	“a non-technical summary of the information provided...” (j)	This will be covered in the Sustainability Appraisal Report which will be out to consultation alongside the Preferred Options stage of the Core Strategy, approx summer 2012.

PART THREE: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

STAGE A1: Identifying Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

The first stage in the SA process is the identification of other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. The preparation of LDDs may be influenced in many ways by other plans and programmes and by external sustainability objectives, such as those laid down in Government through policies and legislation. This task is carried out in response to the requirements of the SEA Directive which specifically states that the Environmental Report should provide information on:

“The plan’s relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” and “the environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan... and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Annex 1 (a), (e))

Methodology

Both the Local Development Framework and the SA Scoping Report are set in the context of national, regional and local objectives along with strategic planning, transport, social, economic and environmental policies. This being the case a comprehensive review of relevant plans, policies and programmes was carried out as part of the SA scoping process. For the purposes of comprehensiveness the higher tier plans, policies and programmes were included in the list to show the hierarchy and relationships between the various plans, policies and programmes. The plans, policies and programmes reviewed are outlined below in Table 3.

Table 3 – Relevant Plans and Documents

KEY DOCUMENTS RELEVANT TO THE LDF AND SA
INTERNATIONAL
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002
Kyoto Agreement on Climate Change 1997
The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)
UN Convention on Biological Diversity 1992
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979) amended 1985, 1988
Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (Directive 2008/50/EC)
European Landscape Convention (EC 2004)
European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC

EU Ambient Air Quality and Management Directive 1996/62/EC and daughter Directives 1 st – 1999/30/EC, 2 nd – 2000/69/EC, 3 rd – 2002/3/EC, 4 th – 2004/107/EC. Directive 2008/50/EC: a new directive merging most of existing legislation into a single directive (except the 4 th daughter directive).
EU Bathing Water Directive 76/160/EC (will be replaced by Directive 2006/7/EC with effect from 31 December 2014).
EU Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) (1985)
EU Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valetta Convention) (1992)
EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)
EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
EU Nitrate Directive 91/676/EEC
EU Sixth Environment Action Plan (Environment 2010: Our Future Our Choice) (expires mid 2012 so in progress of creating the 7 th EAP).
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (June 2006)
EU Transport White Paper ('Time to decide') (2001)
EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
EU Noise Directive 2000/14/EC (European Commission, 2000)
European Directive 2001/91/EC Energy Performance of Buildings
EU Directive on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration (2006/118/EC)
NATIONAL
PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development
Planning and Climate Change Supplement to PPS1
PPS 3 Housing
PPS 4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth
PPS 5 Planning for the Historic Environment
PPS 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
PPS 12 Local Spatial Planning
PPG 13 Transport
PPG 14 Development on Unstable Land
PPG 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation
PPG 20 Coastal Planning
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (2006)
PPS22: Renewable Energy
PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control
PPG 24 Planning and Noise
PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature 2011
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. (2007)
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland – Volume 2
Biodiversity Strategy for England (Oct 2002)
Climate Change Act 2008
Climate Change: The UK Programme (Defra, 2006)
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2009
Countryside and Rights of Way Act, DEFRA 2000
Energy White Paper – Meeting the Challenge (DTI, 2007)
Future Water: The Government's water strategy for England, February 2008
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
Heritage Protection for the 21st Century, (March 2007)
Circular 6/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation- statutory Obligations and their impact within the Planning System.

Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future – A carbon reduction strategy for transport (2009)
Natural England Landscape Policy (2009)
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006
Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty, Defra 2008.
Circular 01/06 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites (Circular 04/2007:Planning for travelling show people will be replaced by a new combined document ‘Planning for traveller sites’ (2011) which is currently out to consultation).
Protecting our Water, Soil and Air - A Code of Good Agricultural Practice for farmers, growers and land managers (DEFRA in association with the Environment Agency)
Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England. DETR (2000)
Review of Rural White Paper our countryside: the future (2004).
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Sept 2009)
Securing the Future-The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005
Geological Conservation Review, held by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners. Countryside Council for Wales, English Nature, Environment Agency, RSPB (June 2004)
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Climate Change: Guidance for Practitioners. Countryside Council for Wales, English Nature, Environment Agency (Revised June 2009)
Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance. DETR (2000)
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)
Biodiversity Indicators in your Pocket (DEFRA 2011)
UK Climate Change Programme (2006)
The Future of Transport: A network for 2030. White Paper. Department for Transport (2004)
The Rural Strategy 2004. DEFRA
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan – National strategy for climate and energy (amended 2009)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, ‘as amended’
Working With the Grain of Nature - A Biodiversity Strategy for England 2002
By all reasonable means: Inclusive access to the outdoors for disabled people. (CA 215 - Countryside Agency)
The Government’s Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)
The Historic Environment: A force for our future DCMS (2001)
Strategy for Sustainable Construction. BERR (2008)
Localism Act (2011) and National Planning Policy Framework (Draft) 2011
Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice – Part 4 Legislation and Policies (Environment Agency, 2008)
Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land (Natural England Technical Information Note TIN049, January 2009)
Sustainable Communities Plan; building the future (2003)
Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach (DEFRA 2007)
Waste Strategy (DEFRA 2007)
Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan (DEFRA 2011)
‘Water for Life and Livelihoods’, EA 2009
REGIONAL
Regional Sustainable Development Framework ‘Action for Sustainability’ (AfS)
North West Regional Economic Strategy March 2006
Regional Housing Strategy 2005. North West Regional Housing Board
NW Biodiversity Forum; NW Region BAP Species Targets
The Strategy for Tourism in England’s North West (June 2003)
Investment for Health - Action Plan for the North West. North West Regional Development Agency
The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity, 2004-2008. Sport England in the North West

The Green Infrastructure Guide for the North West, The North West Green Infrastructure Think Tank
North West Landscape Character Framework Project (2009 onwards)
Countryside Character Volume 2: North West (CCP 536) 1998
Streets for All – A Regional English Heritage guide to the management of streets and public open spaces
Rising to the Challenge – A Climate Change Action Plan for England’s North West (2010-2012)
Moving Forward – the Northern Way (Growth Strategy, September 2004)
Action for Sustainability: A programme for integrating sustainable development across the north west (2005).
Action for Equality: North West Equality and Diversity Strategy & Implementation Plan (2006-08)
Investment for Health: A plan for North West England (2003)
North West Best Practice Design Guide (4NW, 2007)
North West Sustainable Energy Strategy (2006)
Sustainable Communities in the North West
Low Carbon Housing and Fuel Poverty Action Plan 2007-2009
Rural Services Network: Sustaining Rural Communities. A Call For Action, March 2008
The North West Regional Rural Delivery Framework, 2006
NW England & N Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2
The North West Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)
Future for the North West (formerly Regional Strategy): Our Shared Priorities 2010
SUB REGIONAL
Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016
Cumbria Sub Regional Spatial Strategy 2008-2028
Sustainable Cumbria 2004 to 2024
Cumbria Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2028
Cumbria Local Transport Plan (LTP 3 2011-2026)
Cumbria Sub Regional Housing Strategy (2006 -2011)
Cumbria Wind Energy SPD 2007
Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit 2011
Cumbria Climate Change Action Plan 2009-2014
Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan 2001
Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base (June 2008)
Cumbria Sub-Regional Employment Sites (SRES) Study 2008
Cumbria Historic Landscape Character Assessment 2009
Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework 2009-2012 under preparation
Cumbria Economic Strategy, Cumbria Vision 2009-2019
Cumbria Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2009)
Cumbria Climate Change Strategy and Action Plans
Local Investment Plan for Cumbria 2010
Cumbria Sub Regional Action Plan 2009 – 2012
Making the Dream a Reality – The Tourism Strategy for Cumbria 2008 – 2018
Cumbria Local Area Agreement 2008-2011
Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership – Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2008 - 2020
Cumbria Renewable Energy Capacity and Deployment Study 2011
Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs) (Natural England, North West Region)
Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMs) (Natural England, North West Region)
River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) (Natural England, North West Region)
Cumbria Gypsy and Traveller Accomodation Needs Assessment 2008
LOCAL
Carlisle District Local Plan 2001-2016
Carlisle Open Space, Sports and Recreation facilities Audit 2005

Carlisle Asset Management Plan 2009-2014
Carlisle Renaissance Development Framework and Movement Strategy – Baseline Report and Final Document 2007
Growing Carlisle – An Economic Strategy for the Carlisle City Region 2008
Carlisle Employment Sites Study: Implications for M6 Corridor 2010
Carlisle Retail Capacity Forecasts Update: Carlisle Retail Study Update (2006, Donaldsons).& 2009, DTZ)
Carlisle Partnership Community Plan 2011-2016 – ‘A Community Plan for Carlisle & District)
Statement of Community Involvement 2010
Designing Out Crime SPD 2009
Garlands Hospital SPD 2010
Trees and Development SPD 2009
Denton Holme and Longsowerby SPD 2007
Achieving Well Designed Housing SPD 2011
Urban Design Guide & Public Realm Framework Supplementary Planning Document 2008/9
Energy Efficiency Supplementary Planning Document 2011
North Pennines AONB Management Plan 2009-2014
North Pennines AONB SPDs: Planning Policy and Building Design
North Pennines AONB Geodiversity Action Plan
Solway Coast AONB Management Plan 2010
Carlisle Climate Change Strategy 2008-2012
Housing Strategy Action Plan for Carlisle 2010 – 2014
Carlisle Growth Point Programme of Development 2008
Draft Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
Carlisle City Council Annual Monitoring Report (December 2011)
Carlisle Sector Review (2007)
Carlisle Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Nov 2011
Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009
Housing Needs and Demand Study Nov 2011
Air Quality Report for Carlisle City Council 2011
The Big Green city – The Green Infrastructure Strategy for Carlisle City and District 2011

The full list of relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives is shown in Appendix 1: 'Relationship with other Plans, Policies and Programmes'. For each plan, policy and programme the following is identified: -

- Objectives and key targets relevant to LDF and SA
- Targets and implications for Core Strategy
- Implications for SA

STAGE A2: Baseline Information

The preparation of a baseline profile for the District is a key step in the scoping process for a SA. The aim is to provide an evidence base for identifying sustainability issues and objectives for the District, which will feed into the development of the SA Framework.

The SEA Directive says that the Environmental Report should provide information on:

“relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan” and the “environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex I (b) (c)) and

“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 (Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive)” (Annex I (c))

The aim of the data collation exercise is to ensure that sufficient information about the current and likely future state of the study area is collected to allow effects in the study area to be adequately predicted. Not only does this provide a yardstick against which to measure the impact of the LDF, but it also helps to draw out the main issues that are currently facing Carlisle. The baseline data collation typically should focus on characteristics that will be directly affected by the DPDs.

Methodology

Information describing the baseline provides the basis for the prediction and monitoring of the effects of the implementation of the LDF and its constituent documents. It can be used as a way of identifying problems as they occur so that relevant policy changes can be made to address such matters.

Due to the fact that SA is an iterative process, subsequent stages in its preparation and assessment might identify other issues and priorities that require data collection and monitoring. This makes the SA process flexible, adaptable and responsive to changes in the baseline conditions and enables trends to be analysed over time.

The most efficient way to collect relevant baseline data is through the use of indicators. This ensures that the data collection carried out is both focused and effective. Sustainability

indicators have been selected for their ability to provide objective data that will, over time, offer an insight into general trends taking place.

Summary of Baseline Data

A synopsis of baseline information and data is presented in this section. A lengthier spatial portrait is contained in the Core Strategy DPD draft Issues and Options Paper. (September 2011).

The baseline information covers the 12 SEA 'topic areas' of biodiversity, human health, population, landscape, cultural heritage, water, air, climatic factors, soil, fauna, flora, and material assets, in addition to a number of socio economic topics. The purpose of this process is to provide an overview of the economic, social and environmental characteristics of the plan area and ascertain: -

- What the current situation is like in the District;
- The nature of any particular problems or sensitivities;
- Whether the situation is improving or deteriorating;
- How the situation performs when compared to established targets or thresholds

Spatial Portrait

A synopsis of baseline information and data is presented in this section. The baseline information covers the 12 SEA 'topic areas' of biodiversity, human health, population, landscape, cultural heritage, water, air, climatic factors, soil, fauna, flora, and material assets, in addition to a number of socioeconomic topics. The purpose of this process is to provide an overview of the economic, social and environmental characteristics of the plan area and ascertain: -

- What the current situation is like in the District;
- The nature of any particular problems or sensitivities;
- Whether the situation is improving or deteriorating; and
- How the situation performs when compared to established targets or thresholds

Social:

Population

The population in Carlisle District has grown by 3,700 from 100,800 in 2001 to 104,500 in 2010 which equates to 3.7%. However the population numbers have declined over the last few years and decreased by a further 200 between 2009 and 2010.

However changes in the population are not evenly spread across the age groups and there are some significant changes that are worth noting.

Over the ten year period 2001 to 2010 there has been an increase of 13% in the over 60 age group. In the working age groups of 20 to 64 there has been an increase of over 5% overall, but in the age bracket 30 to 44 there has been a decrease of nearly 12%. In the ages 0 to 19 there has also been a decrease of nearly 4%, but the most marked decrease has been in the 5 to 14 age bracket where the reduction has been over 15%. However the under 1 age group has experienced an overall increase of 30% with a third of this occurring in the year 2009 – 2010.

Forecasting undertaken by Cumbria County Council (POPGROUP) could see the population growing to 114,470 if future migration trends reflect those over the last 10 years, however if they follow the last 5 it will fall to 101,569.

Approximately 68% of the population live within the urban area of the City of Carlisle with 32% living in the rural area which includes the Key Service Centres of Brampton and Longtown. The density of persons per sq kilometre for the district is 101 which is higher than the Cumbrian figure of 73 but significantly lower than the North West regional figure of 492 and 401 for England.

Ethnic minorities within the District account for 5.6% of the population which is more than double the 2001 percentage of 2.2%. In the same time period the figures for Cumbria have also increased from 2% to 4.9%.

Human Health

Carlisle District is ranked 122nd most deprived area out of 354 nationally with 4 of the urban wards featuring in the 25% most deprived nationally, indicating great disparity across the District.

Life expectancy is marginally higher at 77.3 years for men and 81.6 years for women in Carlisle District than the North West but slightly lower than national figures. However again there is great disparity with men in the least deprived areas living seven years longer than those in the most deprived areas.

Mortality rates per 100,000 persons at 616.4 is higher the national figure of 567.1 and early death rates from cancer remain above the England average.

Carlisle has Healthy City status, meaning that it is conscious of health and is striving to improve it. Whilst the health of people in Carlisle is varied, access to health facilities such as a GP or

Hospital as defined by percentage of completed new housing being within 30 minutes travel time by public transport, is good at 97% for GPs and 85% for a hospital.

Community Safety

The Crime rates per 1000 of population have seen a steady decline over the last few years and are lower than both the North West and National figures; however they are significantly higher than those for Cumbria.

A key issue highlighted in the “Designing Out Crime” SPD (2009) was anti-social behaviour including vandalism, damage to property and graffiti on buildings and street furniture. Also fly-tipping and the prevalence of litter and waste contribute to creating a poor environment and leading to low morale. Carlisle has the highest number of recorded anti-social behaviour offences in Cumbria with Castle ward (which includes the City Centre) being the worst. Other wards recording high levels of crime are: Currock, Botcherby, Upperby, Denton Holme and St Aidans (all within the urban district).

Leisure

There are a number of leisure opportunities within the District, including Council leisure facilities at the Sands Centre, the Pools, Stoneyholme Golf Course, Bitts Park Tennis and Recreation Area and the Sheepmount Athletics stadium.

However, the range of leisure facilities within the District is limited and disjointed, with leisure centre facilities such as The Sands Centre and The Pools being on two separate sites. It is recognised that there can be benefits in providing an improved facility on a single site such as a large leisure complex which would improve facilities for Carlisle’s residents and provide an added all weather tourist attraction which would be more suited to Carlisle’s regional capital status.

Facilities within the City have been upgraded in recent years, with the Sheepmount Athletics Stadium being redeveloped in 2006 after a £3.6 million project, funded by Sport England and the Football Foundation. It now has an 8 lane track, adult, junior and mini grass football pitches and an Astro pitch. In 2007 4 new tennis courts were constructed at Bitts Park replacing the flood damaged grass courts and investment in an air dome enables 2 of the courts to be covered from September to April each year to allow for all year use.

The Sands Centre currently acts as a multifunctional space however it is acknowledged that there are limitations to the Centre’s role as a theatre space/concert hall alongside its function as

a sports centre. It has been recognised that a dedicated theatre and concert space would be desirable for the District.

Carlisle Youth Zone £5 million project at Richard Rose Central Academy opened in April 2011 to provide the young people of the city a centrally located place to meet.

There is approximately 455ha of green spaces including amenity open space, natural/semi natural green space, parks/gardens, allotments, play areas and outdoor sports facilities. Within the city 8 parks have been awarded Green Flag status.

Talkin Tarn Country Park has been awarded a national accreditation, making it one of only 40 official Country Parks in England. The necessary criteria needed to be successful included: accessibility; character; facilities; links to communities & neighbourhoods; management; activities and information & interpretation.

Education

Educational achievement at 15 years old in Carlisle is lower (60.9%) than the National (69.8%) and Regional (71%) averages. However in contrast Carlisle has a lower percentage of population with no qualifications than the North West and Nationally.

However there has been significant recent investment in Post 11 Education. The Richard Rose Academy (Central and Morton sites) have been established through an investment of some £30M. Trinity School has obtained Academy status and has again had significant investment to improve its facilities. In the rural area, Caldew School Dalston and William Howard School Brampton (since 2008 had to accommodate those pupils that attended Lochinvar School, Longtown due to its closure) have also had significant investment to improve facilities.

Carlisle College is the main provider of further education but also provides education opportunities for students aged over 14 and vocational and skills training for a growing number of young and mature students, helping to expand the skills base locally.

The University of Cumbria was established in August 2007 and after a period of uncertainty, have this year (2011) had the highest level of new students enrolling across the campuses. Proposals for the development of an administrative centre within the City of Carlisle have stalled because of the initial issues the University were experiencing but it is hoped that sometime in the future when the economic climate improves this will be progressed once more.

Housing

In general housing in Carlisle is generally more affordable in respect of house price/earning ratio at 4.7% than is the case nationally which is 6.3%. The Housing Market Assessment Variations highlights that average house prices vary across the District and identify parts of the rural area where average house prices are in excess of ten times the annual income, creating problems of housing need due to affordability. Also, owner occupation levels in Carlisle are lower than the regional and national average at 66.1% with a strong reliance on the social rented sector.

Affordable housing delivered through the planning system has improved significantly from being just over 3% in 06/07 to nearly 40% 10/11. Historically the delivery was primarily properties discounted in perpetuity. Now Registered Social Landlords are building in their own right and working with developers in providing mixed tenure developments which offer shared ownership, rented and discounted alongside open market dwellings.

The aging population also brings differing housing requirements which need to be met.

Over the last 10 years 72% of housing built within the District has been within the urban area and 28% in the rural area and has slowed over the last 5 years with the lowest increase being in 2009/10 at 233 net new dwelling, however this increased last year (2010/11).

Transport

Despite the rural nature of the District only 8.8% of the working population travel over 20km to work which is lower than the county wide figure of 12.8%. Despite nearly 55% of people travel less than 5km to their place of work, a private car is used by 54.3% of people working in the District. However, the % of population using public transport (9%) or walking/cycling (17.8%) is higher than the County levels of 5.9% and 17% respectively. The percentage of households not having a car or van is 27.7% which is lower than that in the North West where it is 30.2%.

The percentage of new dwellings completed that are within 30 minutes of a hospital, GP, Primary and Secondary School, retail centre and employment is above 90% in all categories.

The Carlisle Northern Development Route (CNDR) connecting the M6 motorway at Junction 44 to the A595 to the south west of the City opened February 2012. This will improve transport links between West Cumbria, Scotland and the North East by connecting the M6, A689, A69, A7 and A595 and will remove through traffic from the City of Carlisle. In turn it is expected to shorten journey times through the city, reduce congestion and therefore reduce CO₂ emissions. The pedestrian and cycle path that runs alongside the CNDR will also reduce cycling travel times and encourage people to use alternative modes of transport than private car.

Environmental:

Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora

The District is of international importance for its wintering waders and wildfowl, the River Eden is regarded as one of the most natural river systems in the country and the raised bogs within the District are among the most natural and least damaged in England. The value and quality of the District's wildlife and wild habitats is reflected in a high level of designations. Carlisle District has a range of sites of European nature conservation importance recognised by European Directives and the British Habitats Regulations. This includes 34 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), 7 Special Areas of Conservation, 2 Special Protection Areas, and 2 Ramsar sites, for example the River Eden and its tributaries are of international importance for their biodiversity, being designated as both a SSSI and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Carlisle has a range of other sites of European nature conservation importance including the Upper Solway Flats and Marshes Ramsar site and Special Protection Area (SPA), the Solway Firth (SAC), the Irthinghead Ramsar site and the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA). These form part of a network of internationally important wildlife sites within the European Union known as Natura 2000, and is the largest network of protected areas in the world. The full list of European nature conservation sites is as follows;

- Upper Solway Flats and Marshes RAMSAR
- Irthinghead Mires RAMSAR
- Bolton Fell Moss SAC
- Border Mires, Keilder-Butterburn SAC
- North Pennine Dales Meadow SAC
- North Pennine Moors SAC
- River Eden SAC
- Solway Firth SAC/SPA?
- Walton Moss SAC
- Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA
- North Pennine Moors SPA

There are also a number of other Regionally important geological and geomorphological sites in the Plan area (RIGS) as well as a large number of important nature conservation sites that have been designated as wildlife sites. These are examples of important habitats with uncommon species of plants and animals. As with SSSI's, the sites vary considerably in size and character from large woodlands, areas of wetland, moorland and heath and small areas of roadside

verge, e.g. within Carlisle such sites include Caldew Valley, Cummersdale Holmes and Kingmoor Nature Reserve.

The Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (updated 2009) addresses how national biodiversity targets will be met at a local level. It outlines those key species and habitats for the county, detailing how they should be protected, preserved and enhanced. Key species present within Carlisle include:

- Bats (all species)
- Red Squirrel
- Water Vole
- Barn Owl
- Song Thrush
- Great Crested Newt

The key habitats within the District which are important for protecting and enhancing biodiversity, beyond the key protected species listed above include:

- Mesotrophic Standing Waters (Talkin Tarn)
- Rivers and Streams (R. Eden, R.Caldew, etc)
- Cities, Towns and Villages
- Coastal Habitat (Upper Solway Firth)
- Ancient/Species Rich Hedgerows
- Calcareous Grassland (Pennines)
- Hay Meadows and Lowland Pastures
- Purple Moor-grass and Rush Pasture (Pennines)
- Blanket Bog (Pennines and Borders)
- Upland Heath (North Pennines)
- Basin Mire (Eden Valley)
- Lowland Raised Mire (Scaleby Moss, Black Snib)
- Reedbeds (sunbiggin Tarn)
- Upland Oak Woodland
- Upland Mixed Ashwood (North Pennines)
- Wet Woodland (Eden Valley)

Additionally the ecosystem services provided by the natural environment in the District are of enormous value, especially in relation to clean air, clean water, flood attenuation, food production and opportunities for recreation,

Soil and Land Resources

The average percentage of dwellings built on Brownfield Land is at 80% over the last 5 years which is in excess of the nationally set figure of 60%. However this in its self reduces the amount of such land available for future development and may lead to development of more Greenfield sites. The Council is currently undertaking a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment as part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy, 28 Brownfield sites have been identified and are considered to have potential for residential development.

In relation to recycling, Carlisle District has successfully reduced the amount of residual household waste by around 40% over 5 years which is higher than both the regional and National rates of 30% and 27%. Recycling over the last 5 years has increased in line with Regional levels at just under 50% but above the National which around 40%.

Character and Quality of Landscape

Carlisle District has an attractive and varied landscape which includes two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), (Solway Coast and the North Pennines) as well as four main rivers the Eden, Caldew, Petteril and Lyne, and many becks and burns. The North Pennines AONB is also a European geopark.

The two AONB's together with National Parks represent the County's finest landscapes. The natural beauty of these areas is not just based on the look of the landscape but on the landform, geology, plants and animals, landscape features and the rich history of human settlement over the centuries.

The Solway Coast AONB extends from Rockcliffe Marsh in the north to burgh Marsh in the south with the Solway Estuary dividing the two. The villages of Boustead Hill, Burgh by Sands, Dykesfield and Beaumont lie within the AONB and the western end of Hadrian's Wall Military Zone (a World Heritage site) passes along the southern boundary. The AONB supports a wide variety of bird life and is partly covered by the Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SSSI. This is also included in the list of Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention, and is designated under the terms of the European Community Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds as a Special Protection Area, under the European Habitats Directive as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

The North Pennines AONB is the largest in England. Within Carlisle District the AONB extends from Midgeholme in the north east to Cumrew in the south west, and is largely comprised of Geltsdale and Tindale Fells with a number of isolated villages skirting the northern and western boundary. The western escarpment of the Pennines forms a prominent landscape feature, visible from a wide area. The special landscape character of the AONB is derived from

extensive moorland areas dissected by wooded valleys. Along the River Gelt in particular are a number of designated ancient woodlands. However, it is the moorland which gives rise to the wilderness image of the area, being interspersed with disused mines and quarries. Scattered farmsteads occur along the northern and western edge of the AONB. On the lower ground, field boundaries generally consist of hedges with some fencing, which higher up give way to stone walls. The AONB is important for a range of bird life and is partly covered by the Geltsdale Fells SSSI. In addition it is also classified as a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the EC Birds Directive.

Water Quality and Resources

The water quality of the rivers in Carlisle District had improved from 2000 to 2005 but in 2005 it deteriorated. This may have been as a result of the floods in Carlisle early in the year, but there has not been any recent data to confirm this. In particular the River Eden had an upward trend in nitrate concentration and is at risk from pollution from diffuse source phosphates. Carlisle Planning Services has not permitted any development that has been objected to by the Environment Agency on Water Quality Grounds since monitoring began in 2004.

There are also problems relating to over abstraction from the Rivers Gelt and Irthing; no groundwater resource is available from Rivers Caldew/Roe and Gelt/Irthing.

Additionally Castle Carrock Reservoir is part of United Utilities Carlisle Water Resource Zone which impounds water from the River Gelt and serves residents within the City of Carlisle and surrounding villages.

Air Quality

CO₂ emissions per head have decreased between 2005 and 2008 at a much slower pace at 2.4% than regionally (5.6%) and nationally (5.4%). Six air quality management areas have been declared within the city and one on the outskirts to manage pollutant levels.

The 2011 Air Quality Progress Report for Carlisle City Council stated that it intended that monitoring will continue unchanged, at least until after the opening of the Carlisle Northern Development Route (CNDR) to enable “before and after” comparisons to be drawn at all monitoring locations. This new road provides a western by-pass for the City, thus reducing traffic flow through the city centre. Indications are that the opening of the CNDR will have a major impact on nitrogen dioxide levels along A7 and will have a significant positive impact on air quality along the A595.

Climatic Factors, Energy and Flooding

The position of Carlisle being at the meeting point of three rivers, Eden, Caldew and Petteril, makes it vulnerable to flooding. As a result of the 2005 floods, defences for the Caldew and Lower Eden Rivers have recently been completed. Work is still being undertaken in the rural area of Low Crosby on Eden. Additionally, in order to give flood protection to around 70 properties, a flood storage solution is nearing completion on Lochinvar Beck in Longtown.

The modelling undertaken as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Nov 2011) shows that the main urban areas at risk of flooding are: Denton Holme, Willow Holme, Carlisle City Centre, Etterby Terrace, Rickerby, Warwick Road and Harraby Green. In order to help ensure that new development will not have an adverse negative effect on flood risk, Carlisle Planning Services is often in consultation with the Environment Agency on various schemes and as such Carlisle City Council has not permitted any development that has been objected to by the Environment Agency.

Climate change is expected to have an influence on future flood risk. The expectations are that winter floods will happen more often and in the urban areas flooding from thunderstorms will be more regular and more severe. Climate change has an impact on the number of properties at risk within Carlisle and in particular on the depth of flooding.

In relation to energy, reductions in domestic electricity and gas have reduced between 2006 - 2008 by around 5 and 8% respectively which is the same regionally and nationally.

Over the last 12 months there has been a significant upturn in the number of planning applications being received for domestic stand alone renewable energy installations i.e. wind turbines and solar photovoltaic's.

Economic:

Local Economy and Employment, including Tourism

Unemployment in Carlisle is lower than the national and regional average, however salaries are lower than the regional average and significantly lower than the national average. This is probably due to the majority of employment being in lower paid non-service industries.

In 2008 there was a downturn in Business Registrations and increase in de-registrations resulting in a net loss of 3.5. This is in contrast to the position both regionally and nationally where Business Registrations outweighed de-registrations resulting in a net gain of 8.1 and 11 respectively.

GVA annual % change over the period 1995 to 2007 has been lower (3.8%) than both Cumbria (5.1%) and regionally (4.5%) indicating that the District's economy has not improved at the same pace as the County or Regionally.

The Carlisle employment Site Study highlighted that there was a surplus of employment land largely concentrated in the north of the City. However the majority of employment land is unsuited to modern needs in quality, type and location. There is a shortage of modern employment and office space particularly in the City Centre and edge of centre with access to the M6. There is also a lack of employment land in south Carlisle for the local workforce.

The Housing Needs and Demand Study highlighted that the changing demographic profile of Carlisle District in the future (the ageing population) may see a decline in the number of people living in the area who are of working age which will act as a barrier to long-term economic growth.

Large supermarket development has been concentrated along the M6 corridor resulting in a limited retail food offer in the west and south-west of the City thus encouraging cross city travel. Recent permissions for a 5,514 sqm supermarket in Caldewgate and a 5,574 sqm supermarket at Morton will help address this issue.

As a result of this and further smaller supermarket developments having taken place, the Retail Study of 2009 is now out of date, and an up-date is in the process of being commissioned.

Tourism is of major importance to Carlisle as a generator of economic prosperity and employment as it supports 4000 direct and 1000 indirect jobs in the district and that visitor figures in 2010 for Carlisle increased by 4% which is a significant increase when put into the context that figures for Cumbria reduced by 3%. The Cultural Heritage within the district is a major contributor to tourism.

Cultural Heritage

The District has a rich and diverse cultural heritage. There are Roman influences from AD72 with the erection of Hadrian's Wall which is now a World Heritage site and crosses the district from Gilsland in the East to Burgh by Sands in the West. Carlisle City has a 'Historic Core' which includes Carlisle Castle, Tullie House Museum, Carlisle Cathedral precinct, the City Walls, The Courts, the Market Cross, the Old Town Hall and the Guildhall (most are wholly and some partially Grade 1 Listed Buildings). In addition there are approximately another 1550 Listed Buildings plus 19 Conservation Areas including areas within the City, Brampton, Longtown and Dalston as well as some of the smaller villages.

The baseline data for Carlisle is shown in a table at **Appendix 2: 'Baseline and Indicators'**. This list is not exhaustive and will change as new information becomes available. The collection of baseline data will be refined as the LDF evolves to ensure that the baseline is relevant to each particular DPD.

STAGE A3: Identifying Sustainability Issues

The purpose of this section is to identify key sustainability issues for Carlisle, which will inform the development of policy objectives and options for individual DPDs. The analysis of sustainability issues influences the baseline and the SA Framework, in particular in identifying and selecting indicators and targets. This section describes the current situation and highlights the key issues faced within Carlisle. It does not attempt to cover all the issues but identifies those that are considered to be a priority in terms of the sustainability of the Council area.

The requirement to identify sustainability problems and issues arises from the SEA Directive, where the Environmental Report required under the 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(Birds) and 92/43/EEC(Habitats)”(Annex I (d))

Methodology

The key sustainability issues for Carlisle have been derived by analysing the baseline data and contextual information from other plans and assessing what the likely significant issues will be over the longer term i.e. –15 - 20 years. The key sustainability issues relevant to the LDF were identified in the following ways:

- Analysis of the objectives and issues highlighted in other plans and programmes that are relevant to Carlisle and its communities;
- Analysis of the baseline data and trends.

In addition to this, the consultation responses to this Scoping Report should provide further information relating to the identification of sustainability issues for the Council area. The analysis of sustainability issues has been iterative and is ongoing. As the SA develops with further stakeholder involvement the analysis of key issues is likely to evolve.

Table 4: Key Sustainability Issues - Results

Sustainability Issues - Economic	Evidence	Issues and Options Objective
<p>Surplus of employment land largely concentrated in the north of Carlisle City The majority of employment land is unsuited to modern needs: quality, type and location A shortage of modern employment space and office space particularly in the City Centre and edge of centre with access to M6 Lack of employment land in south Carlisle for the local workforce</p>	<p>Carlisle Employment Sites Study 2010</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Economy</p> <p>To create opportunities for economic growth by increasing the working age population, the skills available, the diversity of the economy and the physical infrastructure to deliver it.</p>
<p>As at 2011 – 11% of residents aged 16-64 have no educational qualifications which is higher than the national higher than the national figure of 10.4%.</p>	<p>-Nomis</p>	
<p>Salaries/weekly earnings are lower than the regional average and significantly lower than the national average;</p>	<p>Nomis</p>	
<p>Majority of employment is in lower paid non-service industries, such as agriculture; manufacturing and construction are all higher than the national average Between Jan 10 and March 12 there was a significantly larger reduction in the professional sector compared to regional and national figures</p>	<p>Nomis, Carlisle AMR 2012</p>	
<p>Business Registrations& Closures per 10,000 population in 2008 showed a net loss (-3.5). This is against a net gain both regionally and nationally (8.1 and 11 respectively).</p>	<p>ONS Local Profiles</p>	
<p>GVA annual % change over the period 1995 to 2007 has been lower (3.8%) than both Cumbria (5.1%) and regionally (4.5%) In 2008 GVA was negative across all comparators (Carlisle -3.4%; Cumbria -2.3%; North West -1.6%.</p>	<p>ONS Local Profiles</p>	
<p>An aging population may result in a decline in the number of people living in the area who are of working age which will act as a barrier to long-term economic growth.</p>	<p>Housing Needs and Demand Study 2011</p>	
<p>Limited retail food offer in the west and south-west of the City</p>	<p>Carlisle Retail Capacity Study 2012</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Retail</p> <p>To ensure that Carlisle fulfils its status as a centre for regional shopping providing a vibrant mix of retail opportunities to meet changing consumer demands</p>

<p>The Open Space Audit identified that the City has approximately 455ha of green spaces including amenity open space, natural/semi natural green space, parks/gardens, allotments, play areas and outdoor sports facilities. Within the city 8 parks have been awarded Green Flag status.</p>	<p>Carlisle AMR 2012</p>	<p>Tourism, Heritage ,Culture and Leisure</p> <p>To encourage and support tourism and cultural proposals for conserving, enhancing and promoting Carlisle’s heritage and opportunities provided by the natural landscape to generate maximum social and economic benefit whilst ensuring that proposals are sympathetic to the elements that make Carlisle and Cumbria special.</p>
<p>Any visitor and development pressure affecting sites of biodiversity value.</p>	<p>Carlisle’s Green Infrastructure Strategy: The Big Green City (2011)</p>	<p>Green infrastructure</p> <p>To retain, conserve, enhance and expand the green and blue infrastructure of the District for the benefits of Carlisle’s citizens and tourists whilst meeting the need for future development.</p>
<p>There are 1550 Listed Buildings and 19 Conservation Areas. The number of Listed Buildings which are at risk within the District has increased from 4 – 5 since 2009.</p>	<p>Carlisle AMR 2012</p>	<p>Tourism, Heritage ,Culture and Leisure</p> <p>To encourage and support tourism and cultural proposals for conserving, enhancing and promoting Carlisle’s heritage and opportunities provided by the natural landscape to generate maximum social and economic benefit whilst ensuring that proposals are sympathetic to the elements that make Carlisle and Cumbria special</p>

Sustainability Issues - Social	Evidence	Issues and Options Objective
Ageing population	ONS	<p>Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>To create a thriving, successful and healthy community for all.</p>
Out migration of young, economically active young people seeking higher education or employment as the greatest reductions in	Cumbria Observatory	

population between 2001 and 2011 has been in the 5 – 14 & 30 – 39 age groups.		
65% of Carlisle's wards are in the 50% most deprived nationally	ONS	
Census 2011 showed that the population had grown by 6.7% from the census in 2001 to 107,500. This was 3,000 more than the mid 2010 estimate of 104,500	Census 2011	
It is predicted that growth in Carlisle's population will slow over the next 19 years. If population growth follows the same trend as over the last five years we could see a fall in the District's population to 101,569, however if trends reflect the migration over the last 10 years the population could rise to 114,470.		
Carlisle has seen the greatest increase in population in the 30 to 64 (33.3%) age group	POPGROUP forecasting, Cumbria Intelligence Observatory.	
The forecast for the number of residents in the 65 years and above category is predicated to increase whilst there will be a decline in population in the under 65 years age group with the largest decrease being seen in the 19 years and below group.	Nomis	
Ethnic minorities now account for 5.6% of the population which is more than double the 2001 figure of 2.2%. In the same time in Cumbria the figure has increased from 2% to 4.9%.	POPGROUP forecasting, Cumbria Intelligence Observatory.	
Carlisle is ranked 109 th most deprived out of 326 nationally. Five of the District's Super Output Areas are in the worst 10% nationally.	Cumbria Observatory 2010	
Life expectancy is 77.3 years for men and 81.6 years for women (08/10), which is higher than the average for the North West of 77 years for men and 81.1 years for women, but lower than the national average of 78.6 and 81.6 respectively.		
There are large inequalities in the health of the population in Carlisle with men in the least deprived areas living seven years longer than those in the most deprived areas.		
There are large inequalities in the health of the population of Carlisle, with men in the least deprived areas living seven years longer than those in the most deprived areas.	ONS Local Profiles	

The rate of obese children at the age of 6 is higher at 20.3% than the Regional and English figures of 19.7% and 19% respectively.		
Sustainable transport, including travel by public transport, cycling and walking, amongst other aspects.	Cumbria County Council Accession Data	Health and Wellbeing To create a thriving, successful and healthy community for all. Green infrastructure
To retain, conserve, enhance and expand the green and blue infrastructure of the District for the benefits of Carlisle's citizens and tourists whilst meeting the need for future development.		
Providing, conserving and maintaining access to green and open spaces and rights of way,	Carlisle's Green Infrastructure Strategy: The Big Green City (2011) Planning Obligations Annual Report	
Net housing completions have not met annual target of 450 per annum for 7 years.	Carlisle AMR 2012	Housing aspirations To enable the development of a range of high quality, energy efficient housing, in a variety of locations, to meet the aspirations of the existing community and those wishing to move to the area, and which will help build communities and support economic growth.
New affordable housing, whilst increased, has not met demand identified in the Housing Needs and Demand Study.	Housing Needs and Demand Study Nov 2011	
Parts of the remote rural area do not have access to key services within 30 minutes on public transport		
The key service centre of Longtown is outside the 30 minute access time to a hospital and has no secondary school		
Housing in Carlisle is generally more affordable in respect of house price/earning ratio at 4.7% than is the case nationally which is 6.3%. However variations in average house prices across the District identify parts of the rural area where average house prices are in excess of ten times the annual income, creating problems of housing need due to affordability	SHMA	

Over the last 10 years 72% of housing built within the District has been within the urban area and 28% in the rural area.	SHMA, Census	
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Sustainability Issues - Environmental	Evidence	Issues and Options Objective
Diverging quality from the characteristic elements of landscape on the Solway Plain due to inappropriate management measures.	Countryside Quality Counts Assessments 1990-2003, NE Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base	Local Character To protect the quality of the District's landscape and townscape in terms of its distinctive local character, and to explore opportunities for enhancement.
Trees and woodland cover deteriorating on the Solway Plain due to lack of management.		
Nine SSSIs in the District (2011) are considered to be in unfavourable condition (either no change since the last survey or declining in value) : 347.43 ha. in total (This includes 17.5 ha. in the Solway Coast AONB in unfavourable condition due to overgrazing and water pollution (discharges))	NE	Health and Wellbeing To create a thriving, successful and healthy community for all. Green infrastructure To retain, conserve, enhance and expand the green and blue infrastructure of the District for the benefits of Carlisle's citizens and tourists whilst meeting the need for future development .
Providing, conserving, maintaining and enhancing green infrastructure for its wide ranging contribution to biodiversity, geodiversity, as a recreation resource for the benefit of health and wellbeing of residents, and as a means of mitigation against the effects of climate change.	Carlisle Green Infrastructure Strategy- 'The Big Green City' (2011).	
The water quality of the rivers in Carlisle District has not significantly improved from 2000 to 2005 but in neighbouring Districts the quality has.	Environment Agency	Climate Change and Flood Risk To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and avoid inappropriate development in areas at greatest risk of flooding whilst allowing essential safe development in flood risk areas without increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere; therefore ensuring Carlisle is more resilient and less vulnerable to the impacts arising from climate change.
River Eden has upward trend in nitrate concentration and is at risk from pollution from diffuse source phosphates.	'Water for Life and Livelihoods', EA 2009	
Problem of over abstraction from the Rivers Gelt and Irthing; no groundwater resource is available from Rivers Caldew/Roe and Gelt/Irthing	Environment Agency	
Six air quality management areas have been declared in the urban area. Air quality monitoring shows that the annual mean for nitrogen dioxide in the air remains above the objective level at one or more monitoring points in these areas.	2011 Air Quality Progress Report, Carlisle City Council	

Emissions levels in Carlisle District remain higher than the regional and national average but lower than Cumbrian average, the rate of reduction in emissions is also comparatively low.	NI 186	<p>Green infrastructure</p> <p>To retain, conserve, enhance and expand the green and blue infrastructure of the District for the benefits of Carlisle's citizens and tourists whilst meeting the need for future development</p>
High car use and dependency especially in the rural area	Census 2001	
The position of Carlisle at the meeting point of three rivers, the Eden, Caldew and Petteril makes it vulnerable to the risk of flooding.	Carlisle SFRA November 2011	
Inequalities of green infrastructure provision (particularly within the urban area).	GIS data as part of Carlisle's Green Infrastructure Strategy- 'The Big Green City' (2011).	
Potential loss of access to green spaces as a result of development on greenfield sites.	Carlisle Green Infrastructure Strategy- 'The Big Green City' (2011).	
High quality designated landscapes are often somewhat divorced by geography and the built environment from the city centre.	Carlisle Green Infrastructure Strategy- 'The Big Green City' (2011).	
Lack of traffic free north-south routes across the city.	Carlisle Green Infrastructure Strategy- 'The Big Green City' (2011).	

STAGE A4: Developing the SA Framework

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework for assessing the documents of the Carlisle Local Development Framework has been developed jointly with other planning authorities in the Cumbria sub region. In particular we have jointly developed and continue to work on:

- Common sustainability objectives and indicators
- Common sources of baseline information
- A co-ordinated approach to monitoring activity

This approach recognises that many sustainability issues are common to all authorities within Cumbria and that there is a need to share resources. The countywide approach benefits from the early, direct involvement of the statutory agencies – Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency.

Methodology

The process of identifying sustainability objectives began with a list of draft objectives prepared by Cumbria County Council's Sustainability Officer in consultation with the Cumbrian Local Planning Authorities and the statutory agencies. The 20 objectives are structured around the four national objectives for sustainable development (Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment; Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; Prudent use of natural resources; and, effective protection of the environment) and are based on objectives used to appraise the Cumbria Joint Structure Plan and Cumbria Sub Regional Guidance. The objectives were modified to take account of the subsequently published advice on sustainability appraisal issued by ODPM (Sept 2004) and the North West Regional Assembly (Action for Sustainability, 2003).

The joint working arrangement also helped to formulate the 'appraisal questions' and decision-making criteria for use in assessing proposals against objectives. Appendix 3 provides a comparison of the SEA Directive Topic Areas with Carlisle's Sustainability Objectives.

It would have been inappropriate to apply the Cumbria wide SA Framework to the appraisal of the Core Strategy DPD unchanged. It was therefore necessary to incorporate further elements into the framework; building on the key issues and problems identified in the baseline review and the context review sections. This has ensured that the specific sustainability issues that need to be addressed through the Core Strategy DPD are enshrined throughout the SA Framework.

The SA Framework of objectives, indicators and targets against which it is proposed to assess DPDs is set out in Appendix 2.

Stage A4

	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	APPRAISAL QUESTIONS	ADDITIONAL DECISION MAKING CRITERIA OR POTENTIAL INDICATORS
BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER			
1	Provide opportunities to strengthen and diversify the economy	<p>1a) Will it help create the right economic conditions and infrastructure provision to encourage private sector investment?</p> <p>1b) Will it stimulate the use of local companies, local products, services, heritage and culture and provide other forms of community benefit?</p> <p>1c) Will it encourage indigenous growth of local firms?</p> <p>1d) Will it encourage diversification, innovation and entrepreneurship, particularly in rural areas?</p> <p>1e) Will it help to facilitate the provision of financial assistance to local businesses?</p> <p>1f) Will it help improve the competitiveness and productivity of the local economy, increasing GVA?</p> <p>1g) Will it increase the environmental performance of local companies and their products/services?</p> <p>1h) Will it support research and development into environmental and other technologies, including opportunities to recycle and re-use waste?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type • GVA per Head • GVA Annual % Change • Business Registrations & Closures per 10,000 Resident Adult Population • % Small Businesses Showing Employment Growth • Vacant Units a % of Total Units on Sites identified in the Local Plan suitable for employment use.
2	Improve access to employment	<p>2a) Will it increase access for all to a range of jobs, through improved training, sustainable transport and communication links?</p> <p>2b) Will it lead to the location of new employment opportunities in areas of greatest need?</p> <p>2c) Will it help deliver education and training to help everyone develop the values, knowledge and skills to enable them to live, act and work in society?</p> <p>2d) Will it help the district residents adapt to economic change and obtain new skills and training where necessary?</p> <p>2e) Will it enable people to live sustainable lifestyles?</p> <p>2f) Will it reduce the need to travel by car and promote travelling by alternative means such as public transport, cycling or walking?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment Rates • % of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work • % of the resident population who travel to work by public transport or by Walking Cycling • % 15 year olds achieving 5+ GCSEs with Grade A* - C • % of resident population aged 16 – 64 with no Qualifications • % of resident population aged 16 – 64 with a NVQ Level 4 equivalent or above qualification • % of businesses reporting skills gaps

SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES			
3	Protect and improve the quality of water resources	<p>3a) Will it maintain, and where possible improve the quality and quantity of water resources?</p> <p>3b) Will it minimise the risk of water pollution from all sources?</p> <p>3c) Will it promote the wide use of sustainable drainage systems?</p> <p>3d) Will it promote measures to reduce demand for water?</p> <p>3e) Will it help reduce pressure on watercourses/water bodies from diffuse pollution such as agricultural waste, fertilizer and run-off from drains and concrete surfaces?</p> <p>3f) Will it encourage prudent water usage to reduce pressure on water resources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No of objections from the EA on Water Quality Grounds •% of river length assessed as good biological quality
4	Act to mitigate the causes and impacts of climate change including minimising flooding	<p>4a) Will it maintain, and where possible improve the quality and quantity of water resources?</p> <p>4b) Will it minimise the risk of water pollution from all sources?</p> <p>4c) Will it promote the wide use of sustainable drainage systems?</p> <p>4d) Will it promote measures to reduce demand for water?</p> <p>4e) Will it help reduce pressure on watercourses/water bodies from diffuse pollution such as agricultural waste, fertilizer and run-off from drains and concrete surfaces?</p> <p>4f) Will it encourage prudent water usage to reduce pressure on water resources?</p> <p>4g) Will it minimise the risk to people and property from flooding?</p> <p>4h) Will policies guide inappropriate development away from flood risk areas?</p> <p>4i) Do policies ensure that where development in flood risk areas is permitted, the risks to people and property are mitigated?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No of Planning Application granted against EA advice •NI 186: Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the Local Authority area
5	Encourage sustainable use of previously developed land	<p>5a) Will it encourage development on brownfield sites therefore minimizing the irreversible loss of undeveloped land</p> <p>5b) Will it facilitate or promote sustainable remediation technology to treat contaminated soils</p> <p>5c) Will it minimise the loss of greenfield sites, areas of open spaces and amenity, and productive land?</p> <p>5d) Will it prevent soil degradation, pollution of soil and use of peat?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •% of dwelling built on Brownfield Land •Use of Local Plan Land Affected by Contamination Policy LE29

6	Encourage urban regeneration	<p>6a) Will it encourage development on brownfield sites?</p> <p>6b) Will it facilitate or promote sustainable remediation technology to treat contaminated soils</p> <p>6c) Will it minimise the loss of greenfield sites, areas of open spaces and amenity, and productive land?</p> <p>6d) Will it prevent soil degradation, pollution of soil and use of peat?</p> <p>6e) Will it protect, conserve and enhance areas, buildings and features of historic, heritage or archaeological importance?</p> <p>6f) Will policies ensure that new development is of a high quality, sympathetic to the character of the built environment, strengthen local distinctiveness, enhance the public realm and help create a sense of place?</p> <p>6g) Will policies promote repair, maintenance and adaptive reuse of buildings, incorporating sustainable design, sustainable construction, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?</p> <p>6h) Will policies guide inappropriate development away from flood risk areas?</p> <p>6i) Do policies ensure that where development in flood risk areas is permitted, the risks to people and property are mitigated?</p> <p>6j) Will it reduce noise levels, light pollution, fly tipping, 'eyesores', and discourage graffiti and litter?</p> <p>6k) Will it improve people's satisfaction with their neighbourhoods as places to live?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of dwelling built on Brownfield Land • Proportion of developed land that is derelict
7	Improve the availability & use of sustainable transport mode	<p>7a) Will it help ensure those with disabilities have physical access to transport, facilities, buildings and public spaces?</p> <p>7b) Will it reduce the need to travel by car and promote travelling by alternative means such as public transport, cycling or walking?</p> <p>7c) Will it facilitate switching the transport of goods from road to rail or water?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work • % completed dwellings within 30 minutes travel time by public transport of key services
8	Promote the development & use of sustainable and renewable energy resources	<p>8a) Will it promote the recovery and use of energy from waste?</p> <p>8b) Will it minimise the amount of domestic, commercial and industrial waste generated?</p> <p>8c) Will it promote the recovery and use of energy from waste?</p> <p>8d) Will it limit or reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants?</p> <p>8e) Will it encourage the use of clean, low carbon energy efficient technologies?</p> <p>8f) Will it maximize the use of energy from renewable resources?</p> <p>8g) Will it introduce and encourage methods of adapting to and mitigating climatic impacts and changes?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Local Plan Policy CP 8 Renewable Energy

		8h) Will it encourage the use of clean, low carbon energy efficient technologies?	
9	Increase the use of sustainable design and construction techniques	<p>9a) Will it help meet local housing needs, by providing housing that is of appropriate quality and affordable?</p> <p>9b) Will it provide housing which is resource efficient, and has a reduced environmental impact?</p> <p>9c) Will policies promote repair, maintenance and adaptive reuse of buildings, incorporating sustainable design, sustainable construction, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?</p> <p>9d) Will policies promote repair, maintenance and adaptive reuse of buildings, incorporating sustainable design, sustainable construction, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Local Plan Policy CP 9 Development, Energy conservation & Efficiency
10	Minimise the production of waste & increase reuse and recycling rates, and/or composting	<p>10a) Will it minimise the amount of domestic, commercial and industrial waste generated?</p> <p>10b) Will it increase the re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?</p> <p>10c) Will it promote the recovery and use of energy from waste?</p> <p>10d) Will it minimise the extraction, transport and use of primary minerals and encourage the use of recycled material?</p> <p>10e) Will it support research and development into environmental and other technologies, including opportunities to recycle and re-use waste?</p> <p>10f) Will it prevent soil degradation, pollution of soil and use of peat?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residual household waste per household (kg) • Household Waste sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting (%)
SOCIAL PROGRESS WHICH RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE			
11	Encourage healthier lifestyles by promoting more sustainable means of transport including public transport, walking and cycling as well as providing access to green spaces.	<p>11a) Will it promote and facilitate access to, and opportunities to enjoy, the countryside, historic environment and green open space?</p> <p>11b) Will it contribute to reducing health inequalities associated with income, lifestyle and diet?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of the resident population who travel to work by public transport or by Walking Cycling • % completed dwellings within 30 minutes travel time by public transport of key services
12	Maintaining, creating, restoring and enhancing the quality of opportunities for public access to good quality rights of way, open space, countryside, coast and key	<p>12a) Will it improve the affordability of access for all to services, essential goods and facilities?</p> <p>12b) Will it help retain essential local facilities?</p> <p>12c) Will it help ensure those with disabilities have physical access to transport, facilities, buildings and public spaces?</p> <p>12d) Will it promote and facilitate access to, and opportunities to enjoy, the countryside, historic environment and green open space?</p> <p>12e) Will it promote recreational and cultural activity, embracing the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % completed dwellings within 30 minutes travel time by public transport of key services • No of Parks with Green Flag Status • % of residents who think that for their local area, over the past 3 years, that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed

		arts, heritage, the environment, dialect and sport?	the same.
13	Ensure opportunities for all for living in decent and affordable homes	<p>13a) Will it help meet local housing needs, by providing housing that is of appropriate quality and affordable?</p> <p>13b) Will it provide housing which is resource efficient, and has a reduced environmental impact?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of Affordable Homes built and as % of all completions • Net Additional Dwellings • Affordability of purchased homes Ratio • No. Housing Applications Granted which offers mixed tenure estates.
14	Improve people's sense of safety and well-being	<p>14a) Will it ensure all members of society have access to the health care they need?</p> <p>14b) Will it contribute to reducing health inequalities associated with income, lifestyle and diet?</p> <p>14c) Will it create a healthy and safe working and living environment with low rates of crime and disorder?</p> <p>14d) Will it help improve the quality of life for everyone in Carlisle?</p> <p>14e) Will it promote a sense of community identity, a sense of place and sense of local history?</p> <p>14f) Will it encourage social inclusiveness and cohesion, and help continue valued local traditions?</p> <p>14g) Will it promote recreational and cultural activity, embracing the arts, heritage, the environment, dialect and sport?</p> <p>14h) Will it promote multi-cultural understanding, respect for all and equality of opportunity?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Crimes per 1000 of population • % people receiving income based benefits living in homes with low energy efficiency ratings • Index of Multiple Deprivation • Life Expectancy at Birth • Mortality Rates (standard per 100,000 persons) • % of residents who think that for their local area, over the last 3 years, that race relations has got better or stayed the same • % of voting register turnout at national and local elections • % of responses by the community to LDF consultation process
EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT			
15	Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity; including conservation of the soil resource, as well as creating and restoring biodiversity where possible and enhancing internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites and priority habitats	<p>15a) Will it protect and conserve habitats, species, geological and geomorphological sites, especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?</p> <p>15b) Will it help ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?</p> <p>15c) Will it minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through new development and human activity?</p> <p>15d) Will it ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?</p> <p>15e) Will it sustain and extend tree cover, hedgerows, woodlands, and sustainable forestry?</p> <p>15f) Will it restore or create new habitats?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Local Plan Biodiversity Policy CP2 for refusal of applications • % SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition • % area of County Wildlife Sites / and Biodiversity Action Plan / NERC Act 2006 Section 46 Habitats which are damaged or lost to development • Area of habitat created through planning gain • Use of Biodiversity Action Plan targets and related indicators.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition of local geological / geodiversity sites and achievement of local Geodiversity Action Plan (LGAP) targets
16	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes and local distinctiveness; including historic landscape	<p>16a) Will it protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character from unsympathetic development and changes in land management?</p> <p>16b) Will it maintain the remoteness and tranquility of rural landscapes?</p> <p>16c) Will it protect the character and appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings?</p> <p>16d) Will it sensitively protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape?</p> <p>16e) Will it encourage low-input and organic farming, with environmental stewardship styles of land management?</p> <p>16f) Will it sustain and extend tree cover, hedgerows, woodlands, and sustainable forestry?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net change in No. of TPOs • Loss of hedgerow qualifying as "important" under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 • % dwelling built on Greenfield land • No. of Conservation Area Reviews • No of Grade I and II* Listed Buildings considered at Risk • No of Additional Listed Buildings • Use of Local Plan Archaeological Field Evaluation Policy LE10
17	Preserve, protect and enhance sites, features and areas of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage and their settings	<p>17a) Will it protect, conserve and enhance areas, buildings and features of historic, heritage or archaeological importance?</p> <p>17b) Will policies ensure that new development is of a high quality, sympathetic to the character of the built environment, strengthen local distinctiveness, enhance the public realm and help create a sense of place?</p> <p>17c) Will policies promote repair, maintenance and adaptive reuse of buildings, incorporating sustainable design, sustainable construction, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?</p> <p>17d) Will it reduce noise levels, light pollution, fly tipping, 'eyesores', and discourage graffiti and litter?</p> <p>17e) Will it improve people's satisfaction with their neighbourhoods as places to live?</p> <p>17f) Will it protect, conserve and enhance areas, buildings and features of historic, heritage or archaeological importance?</p> <p>17g) Will policies ensure that new development is of a high quality, sympathetic to the character of the built environment, strengthen local distinctiveness, enhance the public realm and help create a sense of place?</p> <p>17h) Will it protect the character and appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of Grade I and II* Listed Buildings considered at Risk • No. of Conservation Area Reviews • No of Additional Listed Buildings • Use of Local Plan Archaeological Field Evaluation Policy LE10

		<p>battlefields and their settings?</p> <p>17i) Will it sensitively protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape?</p> <p>17j) Will it protect the character and appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings?</p> <p>17k) Will it sensitively protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape?</p>	
18	Protect and improve local air quality	<p>18a) Will it ensure local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution and seek to improve it where possible?</p> <p>18b) Will it limit or reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants?</p> <p>18c) Will it encourage the use of clean, low carbon energy efficient technologies?</p> <p>18d) Will it reduce the need to travel by car and promote travelling by alternative means such as public transport, cycling or walking?</p> <p>18e) Will it facilitate switching the transport of goods from road to rail or water?</p> <p>18f) Will it maximize the use of energy from renewable resources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest level of NO2 recorded within Air Quality Management Areas
19	Reduce emissions of gases which contribute to climate change by limiting our pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including human health, and enabling adaption to climate change	<p>19a) Will it ensure local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution and seek to improve it where possible?</p> <p>19b) Will it limit or reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants?</p> <p>19c) Will it encourage the use of clean, low carbon energy efficient technologies?</p> <p>19d) Will it facilitate switching the transport of goods from road to rail or water?</p> <p>19e) Will it maximize the use of energy from renewable resources?</p> <p>19f) Will it introduce and encourage methods of adapting to and mitigating climatic impacts and changes?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average consumption of ordinary domestic electricity (kWh) • Average consumption of Domestic Gas (kWh) • NI 186: Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the Local Authority area
20	Reduce potential for environmental nuisance	<p>20a) Will it reduce noise levels, light pollution, fly tipping, eyesores', and discourage graffiti and litter?</p> <p>20b) Will it introduce and encourage methods of adapting to and mitigating climatic impacts and changes?</p>	<p>No of reported incidents to Environmental Health</p>

Indicators and Data Collection

The selection of indicators to highlight key aspects of environmental, social or economic performance can help in:

- Assembling the evidence for the appraisal process;
- Identifying important issues and problems that should be addressed by the plan; and
- Monitoring the effects of policies and proposals once they have been implemented.

Appendix 2 sets out a series of proposed indicators, related to the 20 sustainability appraisal objectives. In identifying these we have taken account of:

- National guidance and advice from the statutory agencies;
- Existing Regional indicators produced by North West Regional Assembly (NWRA) or at local level – for example, the District Council's Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI) set out in its annual Performance Plan;
- Indicators used in the SA Frameworks of comparable local authorities.

The work of developing and refining indicators is ongoing as new sources of data are sought and information becomes available. These sources have included:

- Development and improvement of the Council's own monitoring procedures;
- Further information and advice arising from the joint approach by the Cumbrian planning authorities and the four statutory agencies – including consultation responses to the draft of this document.

Where there are 'gaps' in the datasets, it is important to continue seeking relevant indicators and data.

Appendix 2 lists the indicators identified so far against relevant appraisal objectives and seeks to report both the current situation and identified trends for each indicator. This data is provided for Carlisle, together with 'comparator' areas so that local information is seen in context. Comparator data can be for a neighbouring district, the North West Region, Cumbria County or National data. The table also makes provision for:

- An indication as to whether the level of influence of the LDF on the indicator (high, medium or low);
- An overall assessment commentary;
- A record of data sources

STAGE A5: Consulting on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

In line with the requirements of the SEA Regulations and the ODPM guidance on carrying out sustainability appraisals, it is proposed that this scoping report is subjected to consultation and involvement of the following statutory consultees:

- Environment Agency;
- Natural England; and
- English Heritage

Other consultees will also be invited to comment on the Scoping Report.

The consultation responses received on this Scoping Report will feed into the refinement of the SA Framework and Baseline.

PART FOUR: NEXT STEPS

Following consultation, responses will be carefully considered and the Scoping Report amended as appropriate. Once the Scoping Report has been finalised, work will continue on the next stages of the SA as summarised below.

SA Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

Part of Stage B was carried out within the Scoping Report, however the remainder will be undertaken alongside the development of Core Strategy Preferred Options, and will continue through the selection of preferred options. In this stage of the SA, the emerging Core Strategy objectives will be tested against the sustainability objectives identified in the Scoping Report.

The likely effects of policy options on the baseline information will then be predicted and evaluated in terms of their significance. Where any potential adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures will be proposed accordingly and there may also be opportunities to maximise any beneficial effects.

Monitoring mechanisms for evaluating the significant effects of implementing the Core Strategy will also be put in place. This will be achieved by monitoring changes to the baseline information over the plan period.

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

The SA Report will present information on how sustainability issues have been considered in the preparation of the Core Strategy. It will include references to the sustainability objectives and how proposals were judged against them. Proposed mitigation measures for any significant adverse affects, opportunities to maximise positive affects and proposals for monitoring will also be identified.

Stage D: Consulting on the draft Core Strategy and the Sustainability Appraisal Report

The Preferred Options document and accompanying SA Report will then be formally consulted on (with statutory consultees and other relevant stakeholders in line with the regulations). The results of this consultation will then inform the submission stage of the Core Strategy.

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Core Strategy

Following adoption, the Core Strategy will be monitored to test its effects against those predicted in the SA Report, and to identify any need to respond to unforeseen adverse effects.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Relationship with other Plans, Policies and Programmes (Task A1)

Plans & Programmes	Objectives and key targets relevant to LDF and SA	Targets and implications for the options of the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
INTERNATIONAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES			
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002	Recognises that the eradication of poverty, changing unsuitable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development as the overarching objectives, and essential requirements, for sustainable development.	National Sustainable Development Strategy incorporates objectives and priorities	SA Framework reflects national SD Strategy objectives and priorities through SA Objectives 1-20.
Kyoto Agreement on Climate Change 1997	The Kyoto Protocol is an extension of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change but is more powerful and has legally binding measures. Its main objective is to stabilise concentrations of greenhouse gases at a level which is not harmful to the environment by means of international action. It tackles emissions on six greenhouse gases; carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons; sulphur hexafluoride. EU Member States must reduce their emissions of the above mentioned gases by 8% between 2008 and 2012.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the protocol	SA Framework reflects objectives to ensure policies are aimed to combat greenhouse gas emissions through SA Objectives 4 and 19.
The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)	The declaration identified 27 principles intended to guide future sustainable development around the world. The following principles are of particular relevance to the Minerals Core Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process • States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption • Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens • Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation. 	There is need to consider how minerals development may impact on the principles of sustainable development as set out in this	SA includes objectives that reflect the principles of sustainable development through SA Objectives 1-20.

		declaration.	
UN Convention on Biological Diversity 1992	Aims to conserve biological diversity through various species and habitat protection measures. UK Biodiversity Action Plan produced in response to this convention, listing UK priority habitats and species	Priority species / habitats and targets for their conservation / expansion included in both the UK and district Biodiversity Action Plans (see below). Core Strategy policies relating to nature conservation should refer to these as the priorities for conservation / expansion.	SA framework includes objectives on protecting / enhancing biodiversity and protecting designated areas, Sites of international / national importance should be given special recognition through SA Objectives 15,16 and 17.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	<p>The Convention aims to ensure conservation of wild flora and fauna species and their habitats. Special attention is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species specified in appendices. The Parties undertake to take all appropriate measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species. Such measures should be included in the Parties planning and development policies and pollution control, with particular attention to the conservation of wild flora and fauna. The Parties undertake to promote education and disseminate general information concerning the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats.</p> <p>Transposed and implemented in the UK through the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats; 2. Integration of the conservation of wild flora and fauna into national planning, development and environmental policies; 3. Promotion of education and disseminate information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats. 	Reflected in National and Regional policies included below and SA Objective 15.
Bonn	This convention aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. As	Ensure policies /	SA objectives

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979) amended 1985, 1988	<p>such, it is concerned with the conservation of wildlife and wildlife habitats on a global scale. Parties should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endeavour to provide immediate protection for specified migratory species • Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of specified migratory species. 	<p>supporting text provides protection for migratory species.</p>	<p>and indicators seek to promote biodiversity and the protection and enhancement of habitats of migratory species identified by the Convention through SA Objective 15.</p>
Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (Directive 2008/50/EC)	<p>The directive merges four directives and one Council decision into a single directive on air quality. It sets standards and target dates for reducing concentrations of fine particles, which together with coarser particles known as PM10 already subject to legislation, are among the most dangerous pollutants for human health. Under the directive Member States are required to reduce exposure to PM2.5 in urban areas by an average of 20% by 2020 based on 2010 levels. It obliges them to bring exposure levels below 20 micrograms/m³ by 2015 in these areas. Throughout their territory Member States will need to respect the PM2.5 limit value set at 25 micrograms/m³. This value must be achieved by 2015 or, where possible, already by 2010.</p> <p>The new directive introduces new objectives for fine particles PM2.5 but does not change existing air quality standards. It does, however, give Member States greater flexibility in meeting some of these standards in areas where they have difficulty complying. Although meeting PM10 limit values is proving challenging for 25 of the 27 EU Member States which are exceeding these limits in at least one part of their territory, Ireland, along with Luxemburg, has been fully compliant.</p>	<p>EU Directives are implemented through national legislation. Targets and objectives adopted in national Air Quality Strategy (see below) and should be supported by Core Strategy policies and text</p>	<p>SA includes objectives for air quality and ensures that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the framework through SA Objectives 18 and 19.</p>
European Landscape Convention (EC 2004)	<p>The general purpose of the convention is to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe so as to maintain and improve landscape quality and bring the public, institutions and local and regional authorities to recognise the value and importance of landscape and to take part in related public decisions. LPAs can support this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring landscape is systematically accommodated into spatial planning policies, such that it is not a question to be treated as a specialist field of public affairs. • Setting quality objectives for landscapes which have been identified and evaluated; it is essential to make clear to the public what objectives are being pursued 	<p>The Core Strategy should ensure sustainable planning for all landscape types.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objectives which related to the protection of landscape through SA Objective 16.</p>
European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC	<p>The aim of spatial development is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the European Union. There are three fundamental goals which should be achieved equally in all regions; greater economic and social cohesion; conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage; more balanced competitiveness of the European Union. This document also outlines guidelines towards which policy should be orientated, including the development of a polycentric and balanced urban system and the strengthening of the</p>	<p>The Core Strategy policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision</p>	<p>SA framework reflects the goals of the Spatial Development Perspective</p>

	partnership between urban and rural, the promotion of integrated and communication concepts and wise management of natural and cultural heritage allowing it to develop and help in its conservation. Sustainable Development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage.		through SA Objectives 1-20.
EU Ambient Air Quality and Management Directive 1996/62/EC and daughter Directives 1st – 1999/30/EC, 2nd – 2000/69/EC, 3rd – 2002/3/EC, 4th – 2004/107/EC. Directive 2008/50/EC is a new directive merging most of existing legislation into a single directive (except the 4th daughter directive).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available to the public, inter alia by means of alert thresholds. • Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases. • Establish limit values and, as appropriate, alert thresholds for concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air intended to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole. 	EU Directives are implemented through national legislation. Targets and objectives adopted in national Air Quality Strategy (see below) and should be supported by Core Strategy policies and text	SA includes objective for air quality and ensures that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the framework through SA Objectives 18 and 19.
EU Bathing Water Directive 76/160/EC. (will be replaced by Directive 2006/7/EC with effect from 31 December 2014)	This directive covers the quality of bathing waters for protecting human health and for reasons of amenity and seeks to ensure that quality is raised over time largely by ensuring sewage is not present or has been adequately diluted or destroyed.	Mandatory and guide water quality values are set in the directive.	SA framework includes water quality objectives / indicators through SA Objective 3.
EU Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)	<p>The Convention aims to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It requires Member States to take statutory measures to protect architectural heritage and prevent the disfigurement, dilapidation or demolition of protected properties.</p> <p>The Convention encourages environmental improvements in the surroundings of monuments and sites. Member states should also adopt conservation policies which include the protection of the architectural heritage as an essential town and country planning objective and ensure that this requirement is taken into account at all stages</p>	Development plans should reconcile the need for development with interests of conservation of archaeology.	Archaeological objectives are included in SA framework through SA Objectives 16 and 17.

(1985)	both in the drawing up of development plans and in the procedures for authorising work. The conservation, promotion and enhancement of architectural heritage should be a major feature of planning policies.	Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings	
EU Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valletta Convention) (1992)	The Valletta Convention replaced the original 1969 Convention. The revised Convention was ratified by the UK Government in September 2000 and came into force in March of the following year.	Development plans should reconcile the need for development with interests of conservation of archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings	Archaeological objectives should be included in SA Framework through SA Objectives 16 and 17.
EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	<p>Its aim is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. The Directive requires Member States to first carry out a preliminary assessment by 2011 to identify the river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding. For such zones they would then need to draw up flood risk maps by 2013 and establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness by 2015. The Directive applies to inland waters as well as all coastal waters across the whole territory of the EU.</p> <p>The Directive shall be carried out in coordination with the Water Framework Directive, notably by flood risk management plans and river basin management plans being coordinated, and through coordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans. All assessments, maps and plans prepared shall be made available to the public.</p> <p>Member States shall furthermore coordinate their flood risk management practices in shared river basins,</p>	Ensure flood risk is properly taken into account at all stages in the planning process.	SA framework include reducing and managing flood risk through SA Objective 4.

	<p>including with third countries, and shall in solidarity not undertake measures that would increase the flood risk in neighbouring countries. Member States shall in take into consideration long term developments, including climate change, as well as sustainable land use practices in the flood risk management cycle addressed in this Directive.</p> <p>Transposed and implemented in the UK through the draft Flood and Water Management Bill 2009.</p>		
EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim of this Directive is to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of fauna and flora and natural habitats of EU importance. • Measures taken pursuant to this Directive are designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest. • Measures taken pursuant to this Directive take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics. <p>Transposed and implemented in the UK through the Conservation (Natural habitats etc) Regulations 1994</p>	Core Strategy does not need to include specific polices in respect of these sites because they enjoy statutory protection (PPS9: para. 6)	<p>SA Framework includes objectives on protecting / enhancing biodiversity and protecting designated areas through SA Objective 15.</p> <p>The HRA will help to ensure that the requirements of the Directive are met.</p>
EU Nitrate Directive 91/676/EEC	<p>The directive aims to protect fresh, coastal and marine waters against pollution caused by nitrates from diffuse sources. It requires member states to identify waters either actually or potentially affected by nitrate pollution. These are to include: Surface waters, particularly those for the abstraction of drinking water where nitrate concentrates exceed 50 mg/l nitrate Groundwater's actually or potentially containing more than 50mg/l nitrate Freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters which are, or may in the future be eutrophic.</p>	Integrate into plan considerations and policies.	SA Framework includes appropriate water quality objectives / indicators through SA Objective 3.
EU Sixth Environment Action Plan (Environment 2010: Our Future Our Choice) (expires mid 2012 so in progress of creating the 7th EAP)	<p>This report sets out the environmental objectives and priorities that will form an important part of the European Community's strategy for sustainable development. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling climate change by stabilising concentration of greenhouse gases that will not unnaturally vary the earth's climate • Protecting nature and bio- diversity by protecting, restoring and halting the loss of natural systems and biodiversity • Achieving an environment where human pollution does not effect health • Ensuring that the use of resources, both renewable and non- renewable, does not exceed the carrying capacity for the environment 	For each of these areas key objectives and certain targets are identified with a view to achieving the main targets and these should be reflected in Plan polices	Covered through a range of objectives in the SA Framework, Objectives 1-20.

Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (June 2006)	<p>The strategy sets overall objectives, targets and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges for the coming period until 2010, many of which are predominantly environmental:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy • Sustainable transport • Sustainable production and consumption • Public health threats • Better management of natural resources • Social inclusion, demography and migration • Fighting global poverty 	<p>Consideration should be given to objectives and targets set out in this Strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework reflects the objectives in the Strategy, through SA Objectives 1-20.</p>
EU Transport White Paper ('Time to decide') (2001)	<p>Sets out the Commission's vision for the first step towards a sustainable transport system to be achieved within 30 years. Concretely, it sets out a 10-year programme of 60 or so measures that, together, aim to reduce the environmental impact of transport by breaking the link between transport growth and economic growth.</p>	<p>No specific targets however the general implications are to encourage sustainable transport</p>	<p>Framework considers the White Paper's objectives in relation to: national government policy; binding commitments in other EU policy areas that can affect transport policy, such as in environmental policy; and any aspirations for local transport policy, through SA Objectives 7 and 11.</p>
EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	<p>The overall aim of the Directive is to establish a framework for the protection and management of surface waters, including estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater's in the EU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable water use based on long-term protection of available water resources. • Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts; • Ensure the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevent its further pollution. <p>Incorporates the requirements of previous water-use or - quality based Directives.</p>	<p>All inland and coastal waters to reach good ecological and chemical status by 2015</p>	<p>SA Framework reflects Water Framework Directive Objectives, through SA Objective 3 and 4.</p>

<p>EU Noise Directive 2000/14/EC (European Commission, 2000)</p>	<p>This Directive aims to control perceived noise levels in urban settings and the open countryside arising from certain activities.</p>	<p>Core Strategy polices will need to take this into consideration</p>	<p>The SA will deal with the prevention of noise pollution within the framework, through SA Objective 20.</p>
<p>EU Directive 2002/91/EC Energy Performance of Buildings</p>	<p>The Directive stipulates minimum standards for calculating the energy performance of new buildings and existing buildings subject to major renovation.</p>	<p>Relevant to Building Control</p>	<p>SA Framework includes objectives that relate to energy performance of buildings through SA Objective 20.</p>
<p>EU Directive on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration (2006/118/EC)</p>	<p>The Directive recognises that groundwater is a valuable natural resource which should be protected from deterioration and chemical pollution. This is considered to be particularly important for groundwater dependent ecosystems and for the use of groundwater in water supply for human consumption.</p> <p>Groundwater in bodies of water used for the abstraction of drinking water or intended for such future use must be protected in such a way that deterioration in the quality of such bodies of water is avoided.</p> <p>The Directive establishes specific measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for the assessment of good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward trends.</p>	<p>There is need to consider how minerals development may impact on the quality of groundwater in the county.</p>	<p>SA Framework includes objectives that relate to ground water quality through SA Objective 3.</p>
<p>NATIONAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES</p>			
<p>PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Sets out the Government’s policies on how best to deliver sustainable development through the planning system. Key principles include social progress, prudent use of natural resources, effective protection of the environment and achieving and maintaining high and stable levels of economic growth.</p> <p>The vital importance of community involvement to planning and sustainable development is emphasised. In particular, it is stated that local communities should be given the opportunity to participate fully in the process for drawing up specific plans or policies and to be consulted on proposals for development.</p>	<p>No specific targets. The objectives of Creating Sustainable Communities should underpin policies in the Core Strategy</p> <p>Ensure stakeholders and local communities have the opportunity to</p>	<p>SA framework reflects the principles of this document through SA Objectives 1-20.</p>

		contribute to the production of the Core Strategy.	
Planning and Climate Change Supplement to PPS1	<p>Spatial Strategies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme; • Secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions in providing for infrastructure; • Minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience to climate change; • Conserve and enhance biodiversity. 	<p>The Plan should include policies to reduce carbon emissions.</p> <p>The plan should promote centralised renewable or low carbon energy.</p> <p>The Plan should incorporate policies that minimise future vulnerability to climate change impacts.</p> <p>The Plan should incorporate policies that promote design that mitigates against and adapts to the impacts of climate change.</p>	SA Framework includes objectives to reduce carbon emissions, through SA Objectives 4 and 9.
PPS 3 Housing	This guidance note discusses issues concerned with housing. It underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and the 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. The government's objectives in this field include providing sufficient housing land but giving preference to Brownfield sites, creating more sustainable patterns of development, making more efficient use of land and seeking to reduce car dependence by promoting other forms of transport and by improving linkages by public transport between housing, jobs and local services and amenities.	Core Strategy should set out Council's commitment to meeting the housing needs of the District, including appropriate provision of affordable housing; encouraging good and sustainable design; encouraging appropriate	SA framework reflects objectives of the PPS, through SA Objectives 5,6,13,14 and 9.

		densities; and encouraging inclusive, safe communities.	
PPS 4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth	<p>The Government's overarching objective is sustainable economic growth. To help achieve sustainable economic growth, the Government's objectives for planning are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, towns, regions, sub-regions and local areas, both urban and rural • reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation • deliver more sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel, • especially by car and respond to climate change⁸ • promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres as important places for communities. To do this, the Government wants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – new economic growth and development of main town centre uses to be focused in existing centres, with the aim of offering a wide range of services to communities in an attractive and safe environment and remedying deficiencies in provision in areas with poor access to facilities – competition between retailers and enhanced consumer choice through the provision of innovative and efficient shopping, leisure, tourism and local services in town centres, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community (particularly socially excluded groups) – the historic, archaeological and architectural heritage of centres to be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced to provide a sense of place and a focus for the community and for civic activity • raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by promoting thriving, inclusive and locally distinctive rural communities whilst continuing to protect the open countryside for the benefit of all. 	<p>No targets.</p> <p>Core Strategy should include policies to locate business in appropriate areas to service their transport needs and away from areas sensitive to any types of pollution impact.</p>	SA framework reflects objectives of the PPS, through SA Objectives 1,2 and 6.
PPS 5 Planning for the Historic Environment	<p>Key aim is to conserve the historic environment and its heritage assets so that they can be enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations.</p> <p>Local Development Frameworks should set out a positive, proactive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. Heritage assets can be used to ensure the continued sustainability of an area and promote a sense of place</p>	<p>Consider how the plan can contribute to the protection of the historic environment and the setting of historic features.</p> <p>Policies within the plan should be sensitive to the cultural, architectural and archaeological</p>	SA includes objectives to protect and enhance the historic environment, through SA Objectives 16 and 17.

		heritage of Core Strategy	
PPS 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	Discusses policy that will affect rural areas and the undeveloped countryside. The government's key objectives for non urban areas are; to raise the quality of life and the environment, to promote more sustainable patterns of development, promote development of the English regions and to promote sustainable agriculture sectors.	Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on Sustainable Development in Rural Areas.	SA framework reflects objectives of the PPS through SA Objectives 1, 2 and 12.
PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	<p>Sets out the principles and policies, which will help in the integration of biodiversity and geological conservation and land use planning. All involved should make adequate provision for development and economic growth whilst ensuring conservation of wildlife and natural features.</p> <p>Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological interest within their wider environment.</p> <p>Key Principles of PPS9 state that where granting planning permission would result in significant harm to those interests, local planning authorities will need to be satisfied that the development cannot reasonably be located on any alternative sites that would result in less or no harm. In the absence of any such alternatives, local planning authorities should ensure that, before planning permission is granted, adequate mitigation measures are put in place. Where a planning decision would result in significant harm to biodiversity and geological interests which cannot be prevented or adequately mitigated against, appropriate compensation measures should be sought.</p>	<p>The Plan should consider locally prepared nature conservation strategies.</p> <p>Protecting and enhancing designed sites site, habitat networks and protected species.</p>	SA objectives generally include an objective to maintain and enhance biodiversity. Biodiversity is a principle in sustainable development and the SA will evaluate the degree to which the Plan seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity, through SA Objective 15.
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM 2005)	<p>Promotes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • driving waste up the waste hierarchy; • provide sufficient provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of communities • ensure waste is disposed of as near as possible to places of production 	The Plan should encourage sustainable waste management and reduction	SA includes an objective to minimise the production of waste and increase reuse and recycling rates, through SA Objective 10.
PPS 12 Local Spatial Planning	Discusses the criteria that need to be taken into account when a local planning authority is producing its local development framework and minerals and waste framework. The document has several aims including increasing flexibility and community/ stakeholder involvement in the planning process and front loading	PPS12 provides guidance on the procedure of	Specific Guidance on SA for Core Strategy

	(making decisions early and seeking a consensus on essential issues early on).	preparing the Core Strategy.	has been produced, and has been used to create SA.
PPG 13 Transport	Focuses on transport policy within the United Kingdom and its main objective is to integrate transport and planning which will in turn lead to more sustainable methods of transport. It also concentrates on promoting accessibility to jobs and by public transport, walking and cycling which will help promote social inclusion. It also outlines strategies on how to reduce the need to travel especially by car.	Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on transport. Plan policies should reflect the principles of sustainable transport within PPG13.	SA framework reflects principles of reducing the need to travel, promoting accessibility and the development and use of more sustainable transport modes, through SA Objectives 7 and 11.
PPG 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	The guidance outlined discusses planning issues effecting open space, sport and recreation. The government has several broad objectives in this field including giving its support not only to an urban renaissance (promoting high quality and well managed open spaces and sports facilities) but also a rural renewal (providing an opportunity to attract visitors and therefore playing a vital part in the regeneration of the area), promoting social inclusion and community cohesion, increasing the populations health and well- being, and crucially promoting more sustainable development.	Plan should recognise the value of open space and sports and recreational facilities and avoid proposals that might adversely affect these.	SA incorporates an objective relating to preserving open space and amenity, through SA Objective 12.
PPG 20 Coastal Planning	Identifies planning policies for the coast and sets out the key policy issues concerning coastal areas to be conservation of the natural environment, development (particularly that which requires coastal location), risks (including flooding, erosion and land instability) and improving the environment (particularly urbanised or despoiled coastlines).	Plan should recognise the need to consider coastal planning issues and ensure that, where necessary, policies are in place to prevent inappropriate development.	The need to protect and enhance coastal areas is reflected in SA objective 17.
Good practice guide on planning for tourism 2006	This guidance aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions; ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications; and 	The Core Strategy should consider the impacts of tourism on sustainability objectives	SA objective 1 reflects the impact of tourism.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism development in a sustainable way. 		
PPS22: Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy developments should be capable of being accommodated throughout England in locations where the technology is viable and environmental, economic, and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily. Policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources. Recognise the full range of renewable energy sources, their differing characteristics, locational requirements and the potential for exploiting them subject to appropriate environmental safeguards. Set out the criteria that will be applied in assessing applications for planning permission for renewable energy projects 	Consider the inclusion of policies in local development documents that require a percentage of the energy to be used in new residential, commercial or industrial developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments.	The SA objective 8 recognises the importance of renewable energy.
PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control	Discusses the planning system and pollution control and its main objective is to protect the environment from the potential harm caused by development and operations.	No specific targets. The need to minimise pollution should be recognised within Plan policies	The SA objectives 3,6,10,18,19,20 reflect the need to reduce pollutant emissions and enhance land, air and water quality.
PPG 24 Planning and Noise	Gives advice and explains the planning powers of local authorities on how best to deal with the adverse impact of noise.	There are numerous noise level recommendations but no specific targets or indicators. Core Strategy needs to take into account potential impacts of the development on amenity.	SA objective 20 seeks to protect noise-sensitive land uses, e.g. SSSIs, from development and generally including assurance to promote high quality design/sustainable development.
PPS 25 Development	Discusses the Government's position on development and flood risk. Policy in this area is designed to reduce the risks to people and the developed and natural environment from flooding and that planning authorities	Ensure flood risk is properly taken into	SA objective 4 seeks to reduce

<p>and Flood Risk</p>	<p>should ensure that the risk from flooding is taken into account when planning developments to minimise the risk of flooding and any damage that it may cause.</p>	<p>account at all stages in the planning process</p> <p>Prevent inappropriate development in areas at high risk of flooding</p> <p>Direct development away from areas at highest risk</p>	<p>and manage flood risk with a link to Climate Change.</p>
<p>The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature 2011</p>	<p>The proposals set out in this document include a detailed programme of action to repair damage done to the environment in the past, and urges everyone to get involved in helping nature to flourish at all levels – from neighbourhoods to national parks. It also demonstrates the strong economic arguments for safeguarding and enhancing the natural environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The document aims to establish an Ecosystems Knowledge Network in order to facilitate a joint up approach to ecosystem management. • Biodiversity indicators for the Biodiversity Strategy for England will be adapted in order to flow from the commitments that the UK signed up to in the EU Biodiversity Strategy. • The ambition of the document is to strengthen the connections between people and nature, and to 	<p>SA objective 15 seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and SA Objective aims to encourage healthier lifestyles.</p>

		enable more people to enjoy the benefits of nature by giving them the freedom to connect with it.	
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. (2007)	Sets out central Government's ambitions to improve and protect ambient air quality in the medium term. There are objectives to reduce eight main air pollutants to help protect health and two further objectives; to protect vegetation and ecosystems. However, local authorities have no statutory responsibility for the two new objectives. Authorities do have to draw up their own practical strategies for achieving the air quality objectives in their area and have a range of powers in pursuit of these objectives, for example Air Quality Strategies.	Targets include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulphur dioxide 20µg/m³ • Particles PM10 40µg/m³ • Benzene 5/ug/m³ • Nitrogen dioxide 40µg/m³ 	SA framework includes appropriate air quality objective / indicators through SA Objectives 19 and 20.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volume 2)	The document considers recent historic trends and projections of air quality emissions, measurements and impacts.	Core Strategy needs to take into account the impacts of development on air quality and objectives to improve air quality.	SA framework includes objective 19 and 20 to protect and improve local air quality.
Biodiversity Strategy for England (Oct 2002)	The England Biodiversity Group, which involves stakeholders from public private and the voluntary sector, advises the Government of the implementation of the UKBAP in England. In particular, it oversees the delivery of Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England, which was launched on 24 October 2002. The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration across all main sectors of public policy.	LDDs should include policies to promote biodiversity conservation and enhancement in the county, particularly in relation to the built environment and urban green space.	SA framework includes objective 15 on protecting / enhancing biodiversity and protecting designated areas.

Climate Change Act 2008	<p>The Act contains provisions that will set a legally binding target for reducing UK CO₂ emissions by at least 26% by 2020 and 80% by 2050.</p> <p>The key areas of the Act are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the government to public 5 yearly carbon budgets as from 2008 • Creates a committee on climate change • Requires the committee on Climate Change to advise the Government on the levels of carbon budgets to be set, the balance between domestic emissions reductions and the use of carbon credits, and whether the 2050 target should be increased • Places a duty on the Government to assess the risk to the UK from the impacts of climate change • Provides powers to establish trading schemes for the purpose of limiting greenhouse gas • Confers powers to create waste reduction pilot schemes <p>Amends the provisions of the Energy Act 2004 on renewable transport fuel obligations.</p>	<p>The Plan will need to carefully consider the implications of the Energy White Paper such as energy from waste and climate change impacts which are consistent with national policy.</p> <p>The most significant of the targets is to reduce UK CO₂ emissions by at least 26% by 2020 and 80% by 2050.</p>	<p>SA objective 4 addresses the mitigation and adaptation of minerals and waste management to climate change.</p>
Climate Change: The UK Programme (Defra, 2006)	<p>Sets out the government's commitments both at international and domestic levels to meet the challenge of climate change. The programme is organized into planned actions at the international and domestic levels. At the domestic level, this is directed at the following sectors: energy supply; business; transport; public sector and local government; and agriculture, forestry and land management. There is also an emphasis on encouraging personal action.</p> <p>The UK Programme reiterates and goes beyond the UK's commitment to the Kyoto agreement, aiming to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.</p>	<p>Policies on waste management, sustainable transport of waste and minerals, sustainable design and construction, and energy provision, are particularly relevant.</p>	<p>Sustainability objectives 4 and 9 seek to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in line with national targets.</p>
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2009'	<p>The original regulations which transpose the EU Habitats Directive (see above) were introduced into national law in 1994. Previous updates were in 1997 and 2000.</p> <p>“Assessment of implications for European sites and European offshore marine sites</p> <p>85B. (1) Where a land use plan—</p> <p>(a) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site in Great Britain or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and</p> <p>(b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site,</p> <p>the plan-making authority for that plan shall, before the plan is given effect, make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives</p> <p>85B. (4) In the light of the conclusions of the assessment, and subject to regulation 85C (considerations of overriding public interest), the plan-making authority or, in the case of a regional spatial strategy, the Secretary</p>	<p>Needs to ensure SACs are adequately protected through planning system and measures are taken to identify occurrences of listed species in advance of proposed development</p>	<p>Sustainability framework recognises sites and species designated at the international level as especially important through SA Objectives 15 and 16</p>

	<p>of State shall give effect to the land use plan only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site or the European offshore marine site (as the case may be).”</p> <p>Provides for designation and protection of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) for sites of importance for habitats or species listed in the EU Habitats Directive as being of European importance. Also to keep an up-to-date register of SACs and also Special Protection Areas (SPAs) which are designated under the separate EU Birds Directive.</p> <p>Provides legal protection of listed sites / species from potentially damaging activities, and also gives powers to relevant agencies to enter into management agreements, or even to compulsorily acquire sites to ensure their conservation.</p> <p>Gives competent authorities power to restrict or revoke planning permission where the integrity of an identified site may be affected</p>		
Countryside and Rights of Way Act, DEFRA 2000	<p>Extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside and wildlife, while also providing safeguards for owners and occupiers. Its main functions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to create a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land • to modernise the rights of way system • to give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest • to provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) • to strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation <p>Section 74 provides a list of nationally important habitats and species for which action plans have been prepared under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	Should inform policies on biodiversity / public rights of way and in particular protection / management of SSSIs and AONB's. Section 74 is crucial to the definition of national 'priority' species and habitats.	Principle of protecting nationally designated wildlife and landscape areas is embodied in the SA framework, as well as special reference to priority species and habitats, through SA Objective 15.
Energy White Paper – Meeting the Challenge (DTI, 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an international framework to tackle climate change • Provide legally binding carbon targets for the whole UK economy, progressively reducing emissions • Make further progress in achieving fully competitive and transparent international markets • Encourage more energy saving through better information, incentives and regulation • Provide more support for low carbon technologies • Ensure the right conditions for investment 	The aim should be to reduce energy usage wherever possible, through locating development sustainably and ensuring that energy efficient measures are employed. Policies should not constrain or rule out	SA promotes energy efficiency and use of renewable energy through SA Objectives 8 and 9.

		the use of renewable energy technologies.	
Future Water: The Government's water strategy for England, February 2008	<p>The vision for water policy and management is one where, by 2030 at the latest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps; • sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; • ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges; • cut greenhouse gas emissions; and • embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	Include policies that require new development to use water efficiently and that improve the state of watercourses and help manage flood risk.	Sustainability objective 3 seeks to improve water quality and ensure efficient use of water.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Defines archaeological sites of national importance, such as ancient monuments and areas of archaeological importance, which are to be protected.	The importance of protecting archaeological assets should be recognised.	SA includes an objective to protect and enhance the historic environment, through SA Objective 17.
Heritage Protection for the 21st Century. Regulatory Impact Assessment. (March 2007)	Aims to update and improve heritage protection producing a system which is transparent, inclusive effective, sustainable and central to social environmental and economic agendas at local and national level including that relating to the marine historic environment	Through this white paper the Government intend to develop a system that works for the whole historic environment that maximises opportunities for inclusion and involvement and delivering sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system by creating a single system for national	The SA considers the summary of recommendations in the report through SA Objectives 16 and 17.

		designation to replace listing scheduling and registering.	
Circular 6/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system	Provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England (to compliment PPS9). Outlines how statutory obligations impact within the planning system and brings together advice on sources of legislation relevant to various nature conservation topics.	Provides guidance on the application of the law and advice on sources of legislation relevant to various nature conservation topics.	SA objective 15 seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, as well as creating and restoring biodiversity where possible.
Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future – A carbon reduction strategy for transport (July 2009)	The core aim of this strategy is to deliver against our goals to reduce CO ₂ and greenhouse gas emissions from transport, one of the five strategic goals of the Department for Transport.	The Core Strategy polices to reduce the distances minerals and waste is transported and promote transport modes other than road where feasibly possible.	SA framework reflects the DfT strategy's core aim through SA Objective 7.
Natural England Landscape Policy (2009)	Natural England has recently completed a period of consultation on a draft policy relating to landscape. The consultation document introduces the current policy-making context, and then puts forward six draft policies. Amongst other things, the context highlights that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> landscapes have never been static, and have evolved as a result of both natural processes and human use; how landscapes are viewed by society has also changed over time, reflecting the dominant values of the time and functions of the landscape; it is only recently that we have started to explicitly value 'services and functions' such as carbon storage, climate change adaptation, flood protection and other ecosystem services; drivers of change vary greatly in terms of speed and scale; detrimental change has often acted to 'erode' local distinctiveness through a process of 'standardisation and simplification'; although there are exceptions, the overall picture over the past century has been one of landscape change resulting in declining diversity, distinctiveness and ecological richness; we have come a long way in terms of being able to understand and record landscape character and measure change; and developing techniques for horizon scanning, scenario development and visioning are important. 	The Core Strategy should ensure it implements the requirements of the ELC	The SA Framework ensures that the Core Strategy is compliant with the ELC
Natural	Section 40 of the Act places a new biodiversity duty on public bodies which includes Local Authorities. The	The implications for	The SA

Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	implications of this Act are that biodiversity must be integrated and delivered in all aspects of infrastructure, finance, development control and forward planning.	the Core Strategy are that biodiversity must be integrated and delivered through the plans.	framework ensures that the Core Strategy delivers biodiversity through SA Objective15.
Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty, Defra 2008.	The document provides guidance on integrating biodiversity into local authority services.	The Plan should seek to conserve and enhance Local Sites and Local Nature Reserves and to give proper consideration to biodiversity outside designated areas.	SA objective 15 seeks to conserve and enhance Local Sites and Local Nature Reserves and to give proper consideration to biodiversity outside designated areas.
Circular 01/06 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites(Circular 04/2007:Planning for travelling show people will be replaced by a new combined document 'planning for traveller sites' (2011) which is currently out to consultation).	Everyone should have an opportunity of living in a decent home, and gypsy and traveller communities should have the same rights and responsibilities as every other citizen.	Policies should take into account the needs of gypsy and traveller communities.	SA Objective 13 seeks to ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home.
Protecting our Water, Soil and Air - A Code of	Sections 5.9 and 7 of the Code covers best practice for farmers regarding soil handling and waste management respectively.	Core Strategy to ensure that encouragement	SA includes objectives 3, 10 and 18 which

<p>Good Agricultural Practice for farmers, growers and land managers (Defra in association with the Environment Agency)</p>		<p>given to appropriate agricultural practice.</p>	<p>seek to protect water, soil and air quality.</p>
<p>Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England. DETR (2000). Review of Rural White Paper our countryside: the future (2004)</p>	<p>The Rural White Paper's vision is to have thriving rural communities with access to high quality services, a diverse economy with high and stable levels of employment, a countryside where the environment is sustained and enhanced, and a vibrant countryside which can shape its own future, with its voice heard at all levels of government. The papers aim is to sustain and enhance the distinctive environment, economy and social fabric of the English countryside for the benefit of all.</p>	<p>Identify the needs of rural areas; Develop targeted measures for dealing with them; Develop consultation methods which express the views of all sections of the community</p>	<p>The four major themes of the rural white paper have been considered in the development of SA Objectives 1,2,12 and 16.</p>
<p>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Sept 2009)</p>	<p>A Strategy to safeguard and protect England's irreplaceable and fundamental natural resource which provides many essential functions for life.</p> <p>The strategy sets out how the government will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support farmers in managing agricultural soil, and address the threats to it; • Reduce the rate of loss of carbon in soil to tackle climate change, and use soil to help adapt to the impacts of climate change; • Provide a framework for action to protect peat habitats; • Protect soils in urban areas during development and construction; • Value soils in the planning system; and • Prevent pollution of soils, and deal with the historic legacy of contaminated land. • Measures include guidance, training and advice for the agriculture industry on protecting and increasing soil organic matter, incentives and regulation to prevent soil degradation, and the monitoring of levels and threats to the soil. 	<p>Policies need to reflect the measures to protect and improve soil</p>	<p>SA Objective 15 seeks to protect soils.</p>
<p>Securing the Future-The UK Government Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Establishes a broad set of actions and priorities that the Government would wish to come to fruition to support the achievement of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Establishes 5 statements of principle</p>	<p>Policies need to be integrated with each other and offers some vision of the future which is</p>	<p>Indicators have been reviewed in the development of SA objectives 1-20.</p>

Strategy 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing within environmental limits • Promoting a strong healthy and just society • Achieve sustainable economic growth • Promote good governance • Use sound science responsibly <p>From these emerges four agreed priorities to which there should be significant positive effort and policy development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Climate change • Natural resources and protection • Sustainable communities 	realistic in terms of constraint.	
Geological Conservation Review, held by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee	The aim of the Geological Conservation Review Series is to provide a public record of the features of interest and importance at localities already notified or being considered for notification as 'Sites of Special Scientific Interest' (SSSIs).	The Plan must be aware of SSSI within Carlisle.	SA objective 15 seeks to protect and enhance SSSI.
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners. Countryside Council for Wales, English Nature, Environment Agency, RSPB (June 2004)	Guidance aims to ensure that biodiversity considerations are appropriately addressed in an SEA. In addition, it is to assist people and organisations to prepare plans and programmes in a wide range of sectors to carry out SEA, prepare SEA Reports and comments on biodiversity issues in SEA.	No specific targets	SA Objectives 1-20 have been informed by the toolkit.
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Climate Change: Guidance for Practitioners. Countryside Council for	Explains how climate change issues can be considered in SEA/SA. It explains what climate change impacts are and how they can be described, predicted and addressed. Guidance provided to the following; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • main aspects of climate change relevant to SEA/SA • aspects of climate change • possible climate change objectives and targets • suggest alternatives to deal with key climate change related problems 	No specific targets but gives suggestions to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation measures into the plan	Climate change is represented in SA objectives 4 and 19.

Wales, English Nature, Environment Agency (May 2004)			
Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance. DETR (2000)	The White Paper introduces a new vision for urban living which is to offer all towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just a few. It also states that a lasting urban renaissance is vital. The paper establishes a framework of effective partnerships which will allow for joined up strategies, is putting into place effective programmes and policies and will provide resources that will make a difference.	Making best use of land we have available and ensure development is sustainable and sensitive to the needs of the people. Make public transport viable and walking and cycling attractive options	The five broad themes of this paper have been considered through SA Objectives 1-20.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)	Embodies the UK's commitment to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Earth Summit), Rio de Janeiro, 1992. Has the overall goal of conserving and enhancing biological diversity within the UK and contributing to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms Sets out the UK's plans for protecting and enhancing habitats and species of national conservation concern	Ensure that development control conforms to Government policies for the conservation of biodiversity. Contribute to achieving targets for priority habitats and species identified in the UK BAP	SA Objective 15 seeks to address the UK BAP objectives.
Biodiversity Indicators in your Pocket (Defra 2011)	This document provides a detailed analysis of the UK's progress towards halting biodiversity loss. Agreement reached in 2001 at EU level that biodiversity decline should be halted by 2010. In 2002, Heads of State at the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development committed themselves to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth.	The Plan must have regard to these targets and indicators	SA objective 15 aims to protect and enhance biodiversity
UK Climate Change Programme (Nov 2006)	Outlines the UK Government climate change programme which is designed to ensure that UK's emissions remain on a downward path and to prepare the UK for making bigger cuts in the future. Includes details of the Governments strategic approach to tackling emissions for each sector.	Climate change issues should be considered at all stages of Core Strategy production.	Sustainability objectives 4 and 9 seek to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in line with national

			targets.
The Future of Transport a network for 2030. White Paper. Department for Transport (2004)	Looks at the factors that will shape travel and transport over the next thirty years and sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, maximising the benefits of transport while minimising the negative impact on people and the environment.	The main objective underpinning the transport strategy is 'balancing the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life'. This means seeking solutions that meet long-term economic, social and environmental goals.	SA Objective 7 seeks to balance the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life.
The Rural Strategy 2004. DEFRA	Sets to a new devolved and targeted approach to rural policy that addresses real needs and promotes sustainable development	Rural Strategy 2004 identifies three key priorities for rural policy; Economic and Social Regeneration; Social Justice for All; and enhancing the value of the Countryside-protecting the natural environment for this and future generations	The SA reflects the three key priorities through SA Objectives 1-20.
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan - National strategy for climate and energy (amended 2009)	This plan sets out a route-map for the UK's transition to a low-carbon economy from here to 2020.	Core Strategy policies must reflect the national strategy to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from waste management and transport.	Sustainability objectives 4,8,10,19 seek to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, 'as amended'	Transposes the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) and the EU Birds Directive (1979) into national law. Has been amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000). Provides for the notification of Sites of Special Scientific Interest and measures for their protection and management. Also for Special Protection Areas under the Birds Directive.	Core Strategy needs to include policy to ensure adequate protection of SSSIs through the planning	SA Framework ensures nationally listed species are given a high priority,

	<p>Sets out the legal offences / penalties for killing or harming species listed in annexes</p> <p>Prohibits agricultural or forestry land on moorland / heathland in national parks which has been such for 20 years or more.</p> <p>Requires surveying authorities to keep up-to-date definitive maps of Public Rights of Way.</p>	<p>system and to ensure listed species are not harmed or killed as a result of development.</p> <p>Implications are similar to those of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</p>	<p>through SA Objective 15.</p>
<p>Working With the Grain of Nature - A Biodiversity Strategy for England</p>	<p>Seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main areas of public policy and sets out a programme to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>It sets out a series of actions for Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture - encouraging the management of agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy • Water - aiming for a 'whole catchment approach' to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands • Woodland - managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life • Marine and coastal management - so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our seas and coast using natural systems and the ecosystem based approach • Towns, cities and development - where biodiversity needs to become part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban greenspace and the built environment 	<p>Section on "Towns Cities and Development" has particular implications for the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Principles on the five key areas identified in the Strategy could be embodied in policy within the Core Strategy</p>	<p>Aims and indicators for the five key areas are incorporated into the SA Framework, alongside reference to Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats and species through SA Objective 15.</p>
<p>By all reasonable means: Inclusive access to the outdoors for disabled people. (CA 215 - Countryside Agency)</p>	<p>The report provides authorities with information on how to assess the needs of people with mobility problems, and to determine which routes should have priority for improved access for such people.</p>	<p>The Plan should have regard to improving public access to the countryside.</p>	<p>SA Objective 12 seeks improvements to public access to the countryside.</p>
<p>The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)</p>	<p>The Statement recognises that the historic environment makes a very real contribution to our quality of life and the quality of our places. It notes that heritage contributes to prosperity by providing employment and training, adding value to many developments and acting as a vital component of the tourism industry.</p> <p>In addition, the Statement notes that adapting existing buildings to new uses can be the most environmentally sustainable option for development. Heritage assets are also recognised as contributing to local identity and</p>	<p>Consider how the plan can contribute to the protection of the historic environment and the setting of historic</p>	<p>SA includes objectives 16 and 17 to protect and enhance the historic environment.</p>

	sense of place. The Statement therefore emphasises the need to ensure that all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate and effective level of protection, while allowing, where appropriate, for well-managed and intelligent change.	features. Policies within the plan should be sensitive to the cultural, architectural and archaeological heritage of Carlisle	
The Historic Environment: A force for our future DCMS (2001)	This statement sets out the intention of the Government to protect the historic environment recognising its major contribution to the economy in rural and deprived communities as well as in traditional economic centres. It also states the need for the development of new policies to further realise economic and educational potential.	The government set out targets in its vision statement looking to a future in which the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised. That is accessible to everyone is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations its importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed. That policies and a sound knowledge base are developed by firm leadership and effective partnerships.	The SA will take into consideration the targets set out in the vision statement through SA Objectives 16 and 17.
The Countryside In and around Towns – a vision for Connecting Town and Country in Pursuit of	The aim is to follow best practice approaches in building and landscape design and management, sustainable transport, and renewable energy by ensuring that a collaborative approach is taken by professions representing the various sectoral interests.	The Plan should have regard for best practice approaches in building and landscape design and management, sustainable	The SA objectives reflect best practice approaches in building and landscape design and

Sustainable Development', Countryside Agency and Groundwork, 2005		transport, and renewable energy.	management, sustainable transport, and renewable energy through SA Objectives 1-20.
Strategy for Sustainable Construction. BERR (2008)	<p>The strategy is a joint industry and Government initiative intended to promote leadership and behavioural change, as well as delivering benefits to both the construction industry and the wider economy. It sets and commits to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas. These cover issues such as procurement, design, innovation, climate change, biodiversity, waste and materials.</p> <p>In relation to materials, the strategy states that the materials used in construction should have the least environmental and social impact as is feasible both socially and economically. It includes a specific target of 25% of products used in construction projects to be from schemes recognised for responsible sourcing.</p>	Reference should be given to the developing voluntary standards for sustainable construction. Policy mechanisms to promote sustainable construction could be included.	SA Objectives 8 and 9 seek to minimise the environmental impact, especially energy and water efficiency, of buildings.
Localism Act (2011) and National Planning Policy Framework (Draft) 2011	The Localism Act and the Draft NPPF proposes a number of changes to the planning system to make it 'clearer, more democratic and more effective'.	This will effect the Core Strategy in relation to the use of supporting documents as this would remove regional spatial strategies and other documentation (SPDs) (through the NPPF). This document is very pro-economic growth.	SA objectives follow the sustainability theme of the Localism Bill and NPPF whilst recognising the value of managed growth through SA Objectives 1-20.
Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice – Part 4 Legislation and Policies (Environment Agency, 2008)	<p>This plan summarises the legislation relevant to the management and protection of groundwater and sets out our associated and complementary policies. It explains the responsibilities of the Environment Agency and how they regulate and manage groundwater. It outlines the role of Source Protection Zones (SPZs) and the relevant policies to restrict potentially polluting activities within them.</p> <p>It notes that groundwater and surface water are intimately linked and that all abstraction of groundwater eventually has an impact on surface waters. The plan also notes that mining, quarrying and gravel extraction; the construction of cuttings and tunnels; new road schemes; and developments that require piling can all result in physical disturbance to aquifers and artificially lower or raise groundwater levels, alter groundwater flow paths, or even cut off groundwater flow completely.</p>	Recognise the need to protect groundwater resources and ensure that sustainable water management considerations are taken into account during the	SA includes objective 3 relating to protecting the quality and quantity of groundwater.

	It notes that current and historic mining activities can cause pollution and groundwater degradation.	preparation of the Plan. There is need to consider how minerals development may impact on the quality of groundwater in the county.	
Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land (Natural England Technical Information Note TIN049, January 2009)	<p>This note sets out guidance on the protection of the best and most versatile agricultural land. It states that where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, poorer quality land should be used in preference to that of higher quality, except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations.</p> <p>The Agricultural Land Classification gives a high grading to land which allows more flexibility in the range of crops that can be grown (its 'versatility') and which requires lower inputs. Defra should be consulted on applications for mineral working if the after use is agriculture or where the loss of high quality agricultural land will be 20 ha or more.</p>	Recognise the need to consider the impact of minerals developments on agricultural land.	SA incorporates objective 5 which relates to the protection of the fertile soils and the best and most versatile agricultural land.
Sustainable Communities Plan; building the future (2003)	A national programme of action to create sustainable communities in which people want to live.	The CS should encourage sustainable development and sustainable communities.	The SA identifies objectives 1- 20 which seek to create sustainable communities in which people want to live.
Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach (DEFRA 2007)	Sets out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework.	The CS should encourage conserving biodiversity.	SA objective 15 identifies an objective which seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity.
Waste Strategy (DEFRA 2007)	<p>Sets out the Government's targets in relation to reducing waste. Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use; • meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 	The CS should seek to minimise waste and increase recycling rates.	SA Objective 10 relates to waste reduction.

	<p>2020;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. 		
Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan (DEFA 2011)	Sets out the Government's thinking on anaerobic digestion with the first priority being to prevent waste from arising in the first place. However, energy recovery can be a sustainable option for unavoidable waste that would otherwise go to landfill.	CS Should seek to minimise waste and increase reuse and recycling rates.	SA Objective 10 relates to waste reduction.
Countryside Quality Counts Assessments 1990-2003, NE	Aims to provide evidence about the ways the character of the English landscape is changing. The assessments aim to provide an indicator of landscape change. It formally recognises the importance of all landscapes and states 'the linkage between people and their environment needs to be more clearly identified. So that future social, economic and environmental goals become more closely aligned.	The core strategy should consider the impact of change on the landscape, in particular understanding the impact of climate change on the character of the English Landscape.	SA Objective 16 relates to the desire to protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes.
'Water for Life and Livelihoods', EA 2009	<p>The document outlines the process of river basin planning. It encourages the 'active involvement' of everyone with and interest in water and who is keen to protect and improve it for the benefit of current and future generations.</p> <p>The document also recognises that action in one part of a river basin can have impacts in another and that the activities of one set of water users can affect the interests of others. All of these aspects must be managed in an integrated way.</p>	The European Water Framework Directive (WFD) requires us to 'aim to achieve' good status for surface and ground waters (or in some cases good ecological potential) by	SA Objective 3 relates to protecting and improving the quality of water resources.

		2015.	
REGIONAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES			
Regional Sustainable Development Framework 'Action for Sustainability' (AfS)	This contains a set of priorities and long term goals to deliver sustainability across the region. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable transport, production and consumption; and • An emphasis on social equity and biodiversity. 	Core Strategy should seek to promote sustainable development.	SA framework seeks to address the need to ensure sustainability objectives are reflected in the Core Strategy through SA Objectives 1-20.
North West Regional Economic Strategy March 2006	The Strategy vision is to produce a dynamic, sustainable international economy which competes on the basis of knowledge, advanced technology and an excellent quality of life for all by taking action to: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Improve productivity and grow markets; ii) Grow the size and capability of the workforce; and iii) Create conditions for sustainable investment and growth. 	Some consideration should be given to the strategy	SA Objectives 1 and 2 relate to strengthening and diversifying the economy.
Regional Housing Strategy 2005. North West Regional Housing Board	The Strategy vision is 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 priorities in order of importance are to: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Deliver urban renaissance; ii) Provide affordable homes to maintain balanced communities; iii) Deliver decent homes in thriving neighbourhoods; and iv) Provide support for communities in need. 	Contribute to meeting the target of reducing the amount of unfit homes and increasing decency standards.	SA Objective 13 seeks to address opportunities for living in decent and affordable homes.
NW Biodiversity Forum; NW Region BAP Species Targets	The targets focus on 4 key areas for each habitat: <p>Maintaining Extent - Maintain current extent of the resource. Aim for no reduction in the area of habitat that qualifies as the BAP type.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>	Consideration should be given to achieving the BAP targets for each habitat as set out.	SA Objective 15 seeks to address the NW BAP objectives.
The Strategy for	The Strategy vision is to make the NW the best tourism destination in Britain within ten years by improving the	Provision needs to	SA objectives 1,

Tourism in England's North West (June 2003)	<p>tourism infrastructure and product, boosting the performance of tourism businesses, maximising the potential of the people working in the sector and enhancing communication with customers.</p> <p>The infrastructure/product development programme seeks to enhance existing assets, develop major signature projects and business convention/exhibition facilities.</p>	<p>be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of this vision within the policy framework</p>	<p>16, 17 reflect the impact of tourism.</p>
Investment for Health - Action plan for the North West. North West Regional Development Agency	<p>To reduce health inequalities between groups and areas in the North West. Priority groups include children and young people, older people, ethnic minorities and disabled people.</p>	<p>Consider how the plan will contribute to reducing health inequalities through encouraging healthier lifestyles.</p>	<p>SA Framework incorporates health indicators through SA Objective 11 and 14.</p>
The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity, 2004-2008. Sport England in the North West.	<p>Recognises the part sport can play in social, mental, and physical well being. Key target of the plan is to increase participation in sport and physical activity.</p>	<p>Consider how the plan will contribute to increasing opportunity for sport by improving facilities.</p>	<p>SA Framework incorporates sport and physical activity objectives through objectives 11, 12 and 14.</p>
The Green Infrastructure Guide for the North West, The North West Green Infrastructure Think Tank	<p>Sets out a widely agreed definition of green infrastructure for the NW region and provide guidance on the region's experience in developing an approach to green infrastructure planning.</p>	<p>Should influence how the greenspace is protected and/or developed.</p>	<p>The SA Framework incorporates objective 11,12 and 16 relating to Green Infrastructure.</p>
North West Landscape Character Framework Project (2009 onwards)	<p>The project aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map and describe our diverse landscapes at a regional scale, seamlessly from upland to city centre to sea • Develop the idea of landscape as a 'framework' to help joined-up thinking about the 	<p>Should be used in spatial planning for the Core Strategy, especially in relation to green infrastructure policies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework incorporates objective 11,12 relate to Green Infrastructure with Objective 16 focussing on</p>

	<p>environment we all share, leading to better management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be a focus for promoting the principles of the European Landscape Convention http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/landscape/protection/europeanconvention/default.aspx in the North West 		Landscape.
Countryside Character Volume: North West Natural England (countryside commission) CCP536.	<p>The Commission believes that it is in the national interest to protect and strengthen the diversity of the landscape. The work to identify and describe the character of England here is intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raise awareness of the diversity of countryside character we enjoy; • increase understanding of what contributes to that character and what may influence it in the future; and • encourage everyone to respect the character of the countryside and take account of it in everything that they do. 	The document provides a national context for local action, strengthening the link between local and national heritage, and providing a source of information and ideas to feed into local decision making.	SA Framework Objective 16 relates to protecting and enhancing the quality and distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes.
Streets for All – a regional English Heritage guide to the management of streets and public open spaces	Aim is to improve appearance of public spaces by showing how practical solutions to common highway problems can be achieved. These include traffic management schemes which enhance the streetscape and strategies that encourage sustainable transport	To encourage sustainable transport and ensure the enhancement of the streetscape	SA Framework incorporates SA Objective 16 to encourage sustainable transport.
Rising to the Challenge – A Climate Change Action Plan for England’s North West 2007-09	<p>The Strategy vision is to develop a low carbon, well adapted North West economy by 2020. It seeks to promote achievement of this vision by: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Increasing the efficient use of energy in homes/public sector/commerce; ii) Increasing low carbon energy generation supplies; iii) Securing major carbon emissions at source; and iv) Increasing journeys taken by sustainable transport modes. 	Provision needs to be made in the Core Strategy to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of this	SA Framework includes objectives 4,8,9,19 which seek to ensure policies are aimed to combat

	Progress is to be measured against eight policy commitment/policy outcome targets/indicators.	strategy within the policy framework	greenhouse gas emissions.
Moving Forward – the Northern Way	The aim of this document is to set out the strategy to which the North will look to close the economic gap with the rest of the UK. No specific indicators or targets. The main objective is to increase the economic competitiveness of the area.	Will need to be considered in development of economic policy.	SA Framework incorporate the identified themes through SA Objectives 1-1.
Action for Sustainability 2005	This strategy looks to embed the principles of sustainable development into the delivery of regional strategies and objectives. There are no specific indicators or targets within this document, although there is a strong commitment towards sustainable development	Will need to be considered when creating economic and transport policies	SA Framework incorporates the identified themes through SA Objectives 1-20.
Action for Equality: North West Equality and Diversity Strategy & Implementation Plan 2006-08	Economic participation for all, reducing hate crime and promoting diversity as an asset. 100% of Local Action Areas in the North West to include measures to monitor hate crimes by 2009.	Equality and diversity need to be considered when formulation all polices.	SA Framework should incorporate the identified themes through SA Objectives 2 and 14.
Investment for Health: A plan for North West England (2003)	Policies to improve the health of older people, those of working age, children and young people. To ensure improvement of the health of the population and reduction of inequalities.	A vision for health needs to relate to wider strategies for regeneration, sustainability and the reduction in inequalities.	SA Framework incorporates the identified theme of health through SA Objectives 11 and 14.
North West Best Practice Design Guide (4NW, 2007)	Guide setting out the types of design that should be considered by all parties involved in the planning process, and the issues that will need to be addressed. It allows developers, planners and their advisors to assess how sustainable developments are in relation to a series of factors, including: Climate change, Community, Place making, Designs on Security, Transport, Ecology, Resources and Business, Economy No specific targets or indicators identified	The LDF should take account of the guidance outlined within this document where necessary	SA Framework incorporates the identified themes of community safety, biodiversity, climatic factors and material assets through SA Objectives 1-20.
North West	Demonstrates how local authorities, the private sector and the construction industry can act to address the	Policies that	The SA

Sustainable Energy Strategy (2006)	energy challenge. Renewable electricity generating capacity to provide 20% of final demand by 2020.	contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 60% by 2050.	objectives identify the importance of renewable energy and climate change through SA Objective 4,8,9 and 19.
Sustainable Communities in the North West	Interprets national sustainable proposals at a regional level. No specific targets but focuses on initiatives for improving health, crime, environment, social well-being and regeneration.	Policies should encourage economically and environmentally sustainable development.	The SA objectives identify the role of the health, crime, environment social well-being and regeneration in sustainable development through SA Objectives 1-20.
Low Carbon Housing and Fuel Poverty Action Plan 2007-2009	Bringing together North West stakeholders to reduce domestic carbon emissions and eradicate fuel poverty. Encourage the integration of low carbon housing and fuel poverty into local and regional strategy and policy framework.	Policies to encourage energy efficiency, microgeneration and reduce fuel poverty	The SA objectives identify the importance of renewable energy through SA Objective 8 and 13.
Rural Services Network: Sustaining Rural Communities. A Call For Action, March 2008	This identifies policy areas that are considered of importance to improving the quality of life on rural areas. No specific targets or indicators are identified.	Policies to strengthen rural areas	SA Framework considers the role of rural communities through SA Objective 12 and 14.
The North West Regional Rural Delivery Framework, 2006.	This is the delivery framework to achieving the key priorities identified in the Governments Rural Strategy 2004: Economic and Social Regeneration, Social Justice, Enhanced Value. No specific targets or indicators are identified.	Policies to strengthen rural development, and to protect the countryside.	SA Framework considers the role of rural communities through SA Objectives 12 and 14.
NW England & N	Provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with erosion and flooding at the coast.	This document also	The SA

Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2		presents policies to help manage these risks to people and to the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner.	framework incorporates the identified policies through SA Objective 4.
The North West Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)	<p>Provides the regional framework for development & investment; part of the statutory development plan for the NW region;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans should protect, conserve & enhance the historic environment supporting conservation-led regeneration; Exploit the regeneration potential of traditional architecture of rural villages and market towns of Cumbria & the historic city of Carlisle; Plans should seek to achieve regional waste targets and exceed them where practical; Growth in municipal waste reduced to zero by 2014; 40% household waste to be reused, recycled/composted by 2010, 45% by 2015 & 55% by 2020; Value to be recovered from 67% of municipal solid waste by 2015 & 75% by 2020 	The Core Strategy should incorporate the themes of prioritising growth and regeneration and achieving sustainable development across a range of topic areas; jobs, housing, transport, climate change, waste and energy.	SA framework incorporates the identified themes through SA Objectives 1-20.
Future for the North West (formerly Regional Strategy) 2010	Sets out a vision and course of action for the North West over the next 20 years. Identifying Carlisle's role as a sub-regional growth hub.	The CS should incorporate the themes of this strategy.	The SA framework identifies objectives 1 and 2 relating to economic growth.
SUB REGIONAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES			
Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 (Modification 2005)	The JSP guides land use in Cumbria and provides a framework for local plan making at District level outside the Lake District National Park. A major policy theme is sustainable development that seeks to protect the environment, ensure prudent use of natural resources and maintain social progress and economic growth.	The Core Strategy will need to contain guidance that promotes sustainable development with particular emphasis on environmental protection, sustainable use of natural resources without stifling social	The SA Framework incorporates objectives 1-20 relating to sustainable development.

		progress and economic growth.	
Cumbria Sub Regional Spatial Strategy 2004 to 2024	This strategy differs markedly from the JSP. It complements Sustainable Cumbria the strategy for securing economic growth, social progress and environmental protection. It provides a spatial planning framework to enable actions to achieve these broad aims in specific locations. It sets out an agreed list of priority measures to reduce dependency on towns outside Cumbria for jobs and services; to increase the complementary nature of key towns; and to develop and maintain high quality transport networks.	The Core Strategy should incorporate the themes of economic growth, social progress and environmental protection.	The SA Framework incorporates Objectives 1-20 relating to sustainable development.
Sustainable Cumbria 2004 to 2024	This is a strategy for growth and progress in Cumbria with 9 priority areas and 7 cross cutting themes against which partner organisations are expected to assess their policies and programmes. The overarching priority is to create sustainable communities and promote social, economic and environmental well-being in Barrow and West Cumbria, Carlisle, the Lake District National Park; other priorities include improving the tourism experience in Cumbria, improving strategic communications, creating wealth and a diversified economy, rural regeneration and resolving housing market failures.	The Core Strategy should incorporate the themes of economic growth, social progress and environmental protection.	The SA Framework incorporates Objectives 1-20 relating to sustainable development.
Cumbria Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2028	Sets out the long term vision for the area to tackle local need.	The CS should have regard to the content of this document.	SA Framework incorporates Objectives 1-20 relating to sustainability.
Cumbria Local Transport Plan (LTP 3 2011-2026)	The document sets out how roads, footways, cycleways, rights of way and bus and train services in Cumbria will be improved and managed. The new Plan will contain a strategy for the next 15 years, the measures and policies to implement the strategy over the five years between 2011 and 2016 and a rolling programme of implementation plans showing where funding will be directed	The Core Strategy should incorporate the various themes of the document and note the contents of the implementation plans	SA Framework incorporates objectives 7 and 11 relating to improving the availability and use of sustainable transport modes.
Cumbria Sub Regional Housing Strategy (2006 - 2011)	<p>The overarching aim of the Housing Strategy is to achieve balanced housing markets, which are defined by the Strategy simply as places where local people can afford to find a home and where people want to stay. The Strategy focuses on the period 2006 to 2011, but expresses a long term aim of achieving balance in all of Cumbria's housing markets by 2026. There are nine indicators to measure how balanced is each of the County's housing markets. Indicators and targets from the Strategy form part of the Cumbria Local Area Agreement.</p> <p>The Strategy focuses on five key themes: affordable housing; creating decent homes; housing the homeless; regeneration; and homes with support or additional facilities. Within each of these distinct themes the Strategy outlines aims, priorities, policies and targets, which set out what the Strategy should be achieving</p>	The Core Strategy should have regard to this guidance.	SA objective 13 seeks to ensure opportunities for all for living in decent and affordable homes".

	and how its success will be measured against indicators.		
Cumbria Wind Energy SPD 2007	The aim is to provide guidance for developers on addressing environmental, social and economic effects; also to provide technical guidance on landscape capacity, landscape and visual effects and carrying out landscape and visual impact assessments.	The Core Strategy should have regard to this guidance.	The SA framework incorporates objective 8 relating to renewable energy.
Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit 2011	The landscape character assessment provides a baseline of information for use by landowners, developers, communities and planning authorities on the distinctive qualities of the landscape types and sub-types	The Core Strategy should have regard to this guidance to influence where future development could best be accommodated without loss of distinctive features.	SA objective 16 seeks to protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes.
Cumbria Climate Change Action Plan 2009 – 2014	In line with CCAP for England's North West aims to decrease the regional greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to the effects of climate change and the developing low carbon economy with actions, targets and monitoring	The Core Strategy should have regard to the targets of the Plan.	SA Objective 4 and 9 seeks to address the causes and impacts of climate change including minimising flooding and reducing emissions of gasses.
Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan 2001	Aims to raise the awareness and understanding of the natural environment in order to protect threatened habitats and species.	The CS should have regard to the actions.	SA Objective 15 seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, as well as creating and restoring biodiversity where possible.
Cumbria Sub-Regional	Identifies a portfolio of sub-regional employment sites in locations with good market demand and removes barriers in order to bring them forward.	The CS should have regard to the sites	SA Objectives 1 and 2 seek

Employment Sites (SRES) Study 2008		identified when considering employment land opportunities.	opportunities to strengthen and diversify the economy and improve access to employment.
Cumbria Historic Character Assessment 2009	Aims to provide an understanding of the historical evolution of the landscape.	The CS should have regard to this assessment where it applies to Carlisle District.	SA objective 17 seeks to preserve, protect and enhance sites, features and areas of archaeological, historical and cultural importance and their setting.
Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework 2009-2012	Aims to provide an adequate supply of minerals and waste management facilities with land and sites	The CS should acknowledge the sites.	SA objective 10 seeks to minimise the production of waste & increase reuse and recycling rates.
Cumbria Economic Strategy, Cumbria Vision 2009-2019	Aims to build on the strengths and priorities with Energy and Destination priority themes.	The CS should acknowledge the aim of the Strategy: to raise the attractiveness of c. As a destination to live, work and visit	SA Objective 1 seeks to provide opportunities to strengthen and diversify the economy.
Cumbria Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2009)	This report estimates the total number of dwellings (including the number of new dwellings) that may be required in the future in response to various population scenarios.	The CS should acknowledge the results of this study as this will influence future options in relation to housing objectives.	SA Objective 13 seeks to ensure that there are opportunities for all for living in decent and affordable homes.
Cumbria Climate Change Strategy	Aims to contribute to CCAP for England's NW: Decrease regional greenhouse gas emissions; adapt to the effects of climate change and develop a low carbon economy.	The Core Strategy should acknowledge	SA Objective 4 and 11 seeks to

and Action Plans		the aim of this strategy.	address the causes and impacts of climate change and reduce emissions of gasses which contribute to climate change.
Local Investment Plan for Cumbria 2010-2011	Aims to maximise the effectiveness of investment by focusing on strategic priorities	The Core Strategy should acknowledge the aim of this strategy.	SA Objective 1 seeks to Provide opportunities to strengthen and diversify the economy.
Cumbria Sub Regional Action Plan 2009 - 2012	Prioritises new opportunities of the low carbon economy and raise the attractiveness of C. as a destination. Encourages new build developments to have at least Merton Rule standards. Encourages continued expansion of Higher Education facilities.	The Core Strategy should acknowledge the provisions of this action plan.	SA Objective seeks to provide opportunities to strengthen and diversify the economy.
Making the Dream a Reality – The Tourism Strategy for Cumbria 2008 - 2018	The key objective is to exploit heritage of Carlisle’s Historic Quarter and Hadrian’s Wall WHS.	The Core Strategy should acknowledge the objectives of this strategy.	SA Objective 1,16 and 17 seeks to provide opportunities to strengthen and diversify the economy and Preserve, protect and enhance sites, features and areas of archaeological, historical and cultural importance and their settings and protect and enhance the quality and

			distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes.
Cumbria Local Area Agreement	Uses local and national agreement indicators to monitor progress. Relates to improving the quality of life for people in Cumbria.	The Core Strategy should have regard to the Local Area Agreement.	SA Objectives 12 and 14 seek to maintain and improve accessibility of key services, facilities, the countryside and public open space and Improve people's sense of safety and well being.
Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership – Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2008-2020	This strategy reflects our commitment to protect and sustain our environment and provide Cumbria's residents with a first class waste management service.	The Core Strategy should acknowledge this strategy.	SA Objective 10 seeks to "minimise the production of waste & increase reuse and recycling rates.
Cumbria Renewable Energy Capacity and Deployment Study 2011	Study provides a comprehensive evidence base for developing appropriate and robust local planning arrangements with regard to renewable energy.	The CS should take the findings of this study into account as part of the evidence base.	SA includes objective 8 which seeks to promote the development & use of sustainable and renewable energy.
Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs)	The role of the Eden CFMP is to establish flood risk management policies which deliver sustainable flood risk management for the long term.	The CS should acknowledge the aim of the Eden CFMP which is to work to improve the co-ordination of flood risk activities and agree the most	SA Objective 4 relates to addressing the causes and impacts of climate change including minimising

		effective way to manage flood risk in the future.	flooding.
Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS)(The Eden and Esk Catchment Abstraction Management Plans)	This strategy sets out how water in the Eden and Esk catchments will be managed to balance the various demands on the water resource.	The CS should acknowledge the aims of this strategy which is to maintain the high ecological value of the Eden and Esk Catchment whilst also supporting other needs in the Catchment, such as strategically improving supply of water to Cumbria.	SA Objective 3 relates to protecting and improving the quality of water resources.
River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) (The Solway Tweed River basin Management Plans)	The Solway Tweed River Basin Management Plans are plans for protecting and improving the water environment. They contain the main issues for improving the water environment which will help safeguard its ability to support current and future generations in a changing climate. It will contribute to sustainable flood management and will protect the Solway Tweed's rich biodiversity for future generation.	The CS should acknowledge the aims of The Solway Tweed River Basin Management Plans and address significant impacts by coordinating all aspects of water management.	SA Objective 3 relates to protecting and improving the quality of water resources and SA Objective 4 relates to addressing the causes and impacts of climate change including minimising flooding.
Cumbria Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment 2008	This is a Cumbria wide study. The study identifies that Gypsies and Travellers are accommodated in various forms across the District; in housing, on private sites and on unauthorised sites. There are no socially rented sites across Cumbria and there were four residential yards for Travelling Showpeople. Nationally, there are no signs that the growth in the Gypsy and Traveller population will slow significantly. Decisions about where need should be met should be strategic, taken in partnership with local authorities, the County Council and the North West Regional Assembly – involving consultation with Gypsies and Travellers and other interested parties – which will take into account wider social and economic planning considerations such as equity, choice and sustainability.	The overarching recommendation resulting from this assessment is that the authorities Cumbria should engage pro-actively to meet the	SA Objective 13 relates to the desire to ensure that there are opportunities for all to live in decent and affordable

		accommodation needs that have been identified as a result of this assessment and that a strategic joined-up approach is taken. More specifically, a number of recommendations have been made for the Partner Authorities, which can be found in the main report.	homes.
LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES			
Carlisle District Local Plan 2001-2016	<p>The main aims of the sustainable strategy of the Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop Carlisle's sub-regional role for employment, shopping, leisure and services without making excessive demands on resources, or being incompatible with the environment in which we live; and • To balance the need for economic growth with the need to protect and enhance the quality of the environment; and • To meet local housing needs; and • To resolve conflict between pressure for an improved transport network, and the need to encourage a reduction in vehicular movements within and around the City; and • To encourage appropriate forms of tourism development and rural enterprise; and • To promote opportunities for the rural area to create job opportunities and maintain local facilities • To minimise the dangers of pollution without obstructing economic growth; and <p>To avoid harm to the health of residents.</p>	The Core Strategy will replace the Carlisle District Local Plan.	SEA Environmental Report (2006) provides a background reference study for this SA.
Carlisle Open Space, Sports and Recreation facilities Audit 2005	This audit identified all types of recreation space contained within the whole of the urban area and parts of the rural area in order to meet the requirements of PPG17.	The CS should have regard to the study which will also inform the Site Allocations DPD.	SA Objective 12 seeks to Maintain and improve accessibility of key services, facilities, the

			countryside, and public open space.
Carlisle Asset Management Plan 2009-2014	<p>The Asset Management Plan, together with the Capital Strategy gives direction on how the Council will use and manage its assets to meet corporate and service objectives in the future. The Asset Plan identifies the following objectives: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We will identify all property which the Council own or uses, establish its value and the function which it performs monitoring and updating this information. 2. We will make services aware of the costs of occupying property and charge accordingly. 3. We will effectively respond to the changing property needs of services. 4. We will provide a transparent basis for property investment decisions. 5. We will ensure a healthy and safe environment for property users and promote improved standards, sufficiency and suitability. 6. We will promote community and equitable use of assets. <p>The documents sets out indicators for Percentage of buildings open to the public suitable for and accessible to disabled (BV156); % of units let as a % of total units available to let (LP57); Proportion of assets in a sustainable condition and suitable for use (LP58); Carbon dioxide emissions from our buildings measured in tonnes (LP180)</p>	The CS should have regard to this Plan.	SA Objectives 1,2,5, 6, 8,9,19 and 20 seek to meet the objectives identified within the Asset Plan.
Carlisle Renaissance Development Framework and Movement Strategy – Baseline Report and Final Document 2007	<p>The document identifies the following vision: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-discovered by local people able to benefit from new work, living, education and leisure opportunities that enhance the total experience of living in Carlisle; <p>Re-discovered through a new network of green pedestrian and cycle routes connecting to an enhanced pedestrian heart;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-discovered by businesses through new City Centre accommodation appropriate for future needs; • Rediscovered by visitors interested in the City's rich history and culture, providing an understanding of how the City has grown and prospered and how this prosperity has influenced the physical realm that we see today. <p>The document does contain any indicators.</p>	Opportunities highlighted for the environment and public policy could be included in CS options and form the basis of policies.	SA Objectives 1,2,7 and 13 seek to achieve the aspiration of this strategy: 'To discover Carlisle as an attractive place to visit, live and work which will generate new investment'.
Growing Carlisle – An Economic Strategy for the Carlisle City Region 2008	<p>The Strategy sets out the aspirations for Carlisle's future economic development over the next 25 years drawing on the Districts economic strengths and opportunities to secure stakeholder commitment to a vision of Carlisle's future economic development. They key challenges identified are; Too great a reliance on low productivity sectors; Under-representation of business sectors with potential for growth; Prospect of further job losses through restructuring, especially in the manufacturing sector; Poor performance in education, loss of talent, few graduate jobs and low aspirations; Small population with limited economic potential; Pockets of deprivation and limited access to rural services and jobs; Perception of remoteness and local congestion; Under-exploited tourism potential, no</p>	A direct Evidence Base influence for CS policies.	SA economic objectives 1 and 2 take this document into account.

	<p>professional theatre and lack of high quality hotel.</p> <p>The document identifies the following indicators GVA per head; population change; employment rate; carbon dioxide emissions per head; median weekly full time earnings; VAT registrations per 10,000 working age population; number of people in self employment; % of 16 year olds achieving 5 grade a-c at GCSE; % of WAP with NVQ2+; % of WAP with NVQ3+; % of WAP with NVQ4+; % 16-18 yr olds not in employment, education or Training (NEET); Benefit claim rate in Carlisle's most deprived wards; NI 159 Supply of ready to develop housing sites; Employment land, to include – NI 170 Supply of - 'previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years'</p>		
Carlisle Employment Sites Study: Implications for M6 Corridor 2010	<p>Aims to: Provide a justified evidence base to underpin the LDF;</p> <p>To balance market dynamics and growth ambitions to ensure employment land supply meets policy aspirations and needs; to provide options for the delivery of employment sites on the M6 corridor</p>	A direct influence for the CS policies; will influence policies relating to employment land provision.	SA includes Objective 1, 2, 5 and 6 relating to employment land provision.
Carlisle Retail Capacity Forecasts Update (2009, DTZ) & Carlisle Retail Study Update (2006, Donaldsons)	Gives detailed convenience and comparison floorspace capacity forecasts based on up-to-date information on shopping patterns.	Forms part of the CS Evidence Base and will influence the development of policies.	SA includes Objective 1, 2, 5 and 6 relating to employment land provision.
Carlisle Partnership Community Plan 2011-2016	The Community Plan identifies 4 key objectives and related aims. These are; Delivering Healthy Communities; Delivering Economic Growth; Delivering Safer and Stronger Communities; Supporting children and young people.	Sets a general framework for policy development; ensure that these key objectives are embedded in the CS.	SA includes Objectives 1, 11,14 relating to the general themes of delivering economic growth and healthy, safer communities.
Statement of Community Involvement 2010	Sets out the Council's approach to consultation for both the Local Development Framework and for planning applications. The document identifies or exceeds the statutory minimum consultation requirements.	Will influence consultation on the Core Strategy and SA	N/A
Designing Out Crime SPD 2009	Document identifies the design principles that the Council as LPA wish to see demonstrated in developments	Will form part of the CS Evidence base and influence the development of policies	SA Objective 14 relates seeks to improve peoples sense of safety and well being which this document will contribute

			towards.
Garlands Hospital SPD 2010	A development brief that provides prospective developers with a comprehensive account of the planning requirements for any significant development of land within the estate. The document amplifies the statutory planning policies LC14 and H16 of the Carlisle District Local Plan 2001-2016. The document does not include any indicators.	Will form part of the Evidence base and influence the development of policies.	SA Objective 5 and 6 seeks to encourage the sustainable use of previously developed land.
Trees and Development SPD 2009	Recognises the importance of trees in the environment; gives the legal background	Will form part of the Evidence base and influence the development of policies.	SA Objective 16 seeks to protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes in which trees play a key part.
Denton Holme and Longsowerby SPD	Aims to identify the local character and distinctiveness of the DH and L area of Carlisle and to encourage development to respect and improve it.	Success or failure of the recommendations will influence the choice of policies of the Core Strategy	SA Objectives 16 and 17 seek to protect distinctive features and landscapes.
Achieving Well Designed Housing SPD 2011	Aims to identify opportunities for improving the design of new housing by reflecting local character and design features.	The CS will take into account the guidance within the SPD.	SA Objective 13 seeks to ensure that there are opportunities for all living in decent and affordable homes.
Urban Design Guide & Public Realm Framework SPD 2008/9	The document provides comprehensive guidance on future development in the City, in particular in reference to Carlisle's public realm. The document does not include any indicators.	The CS will take into account the guidance within the SPD.	SA Objective 6 and 17 seek to preserve and enhance public realm.
Energy Efficiency SPD 2011	Aims to encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy.	Objectives will form key objectives of the Core Strategy.	SA Objectives 8 and 9 seek to encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy.
North Pennines AONB	Aims to highlight the area's special qualities and to conserve and enhance the AONB.	Part of the Evidence base and	SA Objectives 15

Management Plan 2009-2014		will influence the development of policies.	and 16 seek to protect and enhance landscapes.
North Pennines AONB SPDs: Planning Policy and Building Design	To ensure the continued conservation of the quality and character of the North Pennines; to promote consistent building design standards across the AONB.	Part of the Evidence base and will inform policies.	SA Objectives 15 and 16 seek to protect and enhance landscapes.
North Pennines Geodiversity Action Plan	Aims to conserve any features under threat; to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the landscape in order to support Geopark status	Core Strategy must incorporate these principles which must influence policies.	SA Objectives 15 and 16 seek to protect and enhance landscapes.
Solway Coast AONB Management Plan 2010	Aims: To conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the landscape.	Policies on biodiversity, landscape quality and sustainable tourism will need to be incorporated into the CS	SA Objectives 15 and 16 seek to protect and enhance landscapes.
Carlisle City Council Climate Change Strategy 2008-2012	Aims: To tackle climate change in operations and estate and to guard communities at risk; to decrease carbon emissions and to achieve greater energy efficiency	Embedding energy efficiency into Carlisle's estate will raise awareness of issue and influence the development of CS policies	SA Objectives 4 and 19 seek to address the causes of climate change and reduce emissions of gasses that contribute to it.
The Housing Strategy Action Plan for Carlisle 2010 - 2014	Provides the detail of the City Council's housing strategy	Core Strategy can identify suitable sites for affordable housing development.	SA Objective 13 seeks to ensure opportunities for all for living in decent and affordable homes.
Carlisle Growth Point Programme of Development 2008	The fundamental underlying theme of the strategy is that Carlisle needs to grow. Carlisle's economy needs a fundamental shift to avoid facing decline and to deal with the areas of severe social deprivation. The population needs to grow to support this economic shift and to give Carlisle the critical mass it needs to function effectively in its sub-region.	The Core Strategy should seek to align land use planning with the implementation of the Economic Strategy and to ensure that sustainability and	SA Objective 13 seeks to ensure opportunities for all for living in decent and affordable

		environmental protection & enhancement go hand in hand with economic and physical growth.	homes.
Draft Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Draft SHLAA aims to provide an evidence base of potential land for housing development, which will be used to inform both the core strategy and land allocations development plan documents (DPDs). It aims to identify sufficient specific sites with potential to meet housing requirements up to and beyond the whole 15 year core strategy and site allocation Development Plan Document period.	The SHLAA will provide the Evidence Base for the choice of housing options for the Core Strategy.	SA Objective 5,6,12 and 13 reflect the impact of the SHLAA.
Carlisle City Council Annual Monitoring Report (December,2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To review progress on the LDS To assess the extent to which the objectives of adopted policies are being met To explain why policies are not meeting their purposes 	Evidence Base for the choice of options.	N/A
Carlisle Sector Review (2007)	Forms part of the Core Strategy Evidence Base; gives information about growth/decline in employment sectors.	Useful background for decision making for Site Allocations DPD.	SA Objectives 1 and 2 relate to employment opportunities.
Carlisle SFRA Nov 2011	Aims to assess the flood risk from all types of flooding to developed and development sites, taking into account climate change and predicted changes in climate.	Part of the Evidence Base and a direct influence for the CS policies and land allocation DPD.	SA Objective 4 relates to address the causes and impacts of climate change including minimising flooding.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009	This document provides a summary of the housing markets that operate across the whole of District. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMAs) provides a valuable insight to the Council on affordable and market housing as well as market drivers that can affect the type of housing required and future needs. The overall aim of the SHMAs is to provide an evidence base from which future housing and planning policies can be developed. The SHMAs provide information pertaining to the general market demand arising from the 2006 District Wide Housing Needs Survey, particularly in relation to demand versus supply, as set out in the following tables.	In the immediate future, affordable housing for people on low incomes wishing to remain in the Carlisle area and start families is required to discourage further out-migration. Delivering adequate levels of affordable housing in rural areas remains a problem.	SA Objective 13 relates to the desire to ensure that there are opportunities for all to live in decent and affordable homes.
Housing Needs and Demand Study Nov 2011	Given population levels and the structure of the population in different parts of the District, the study states that 66% of need/demand arises within Carlisle City area, 26% in the Rural East and 8% in the Rural West. The study also states that the proportion arising in the rural areas is higher than the 80:20 urban/rural split proposed in the Local Plan or the 70:30 policy split previous to this.	In establishing policies for housing provision, this needs to be brought together with evidence of the availability of suitable land for development. The plan-making process will	SA Objective 13 relates to the desire to ensure that there are opportunities for all to live in

		also need to test alternative options considering their social, economic and environmental implications and infrastructure requirements.	decent and affordable homes.
Air Quality Report for Carlisle City Council 2011	Local Authorities are required to review and assess the air quality in their areas to determine whether the air quality objectives are likely to be met. Where the likelihood of exceedences of the air quality objectives has been identified, in areas of significant public exposure, a detailed assessment of that area will be required. Depending upon the findings an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) may need to be declared, followed by a further assessment and the formulation of an action plan to help reduce these exceedences.	The Core Strategy will take into account the findings of this document.	SA Objective 18 relates to protecting and improving local air quality.
The Big Green City – The Green Infrastructure Strategy for Carlisle City and District 2011	The Green Infrastructure Strategy has 71 recommendations, each of which will have an impact, either positive or negative, on sustainability of the District. This document seeks to present a new vision and strategy for the City and the District that builds on the uniqueness and distinctiveness of Carlisle, the abundance of environmental and landscape assets it has, and the potential for it to more effectively attract and retain talent, trade and tourism in the future. This strategy is about how the city region can grow effectively and appropriately whilst avoiding some key pitfalls. It will contribute to effective spatial planning and place shaping by ensuring that new development takes account of its relationship to existing and proposed green spaces in the District.	This strategy will have a grate influence on the Core Strategy, especially in relation to any Green Infrastructure and Health and Wellbeing policies.	SA Objective 12 relates to maintaining access to the countryside and SA Objective 15 relates to protecting and enhancing the quality and distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes.

For each plan and programme the following is identified –

- Objectives and key targets relevant to LDF and SA
- Targets and implications for Core Strategy
- Implications for SA

A detailed list of the Core Strategy Issues and Options Questions are in **Appendix 4** with Compatibility Tables in **Appendix 5**.

Appendix 2 - Indicators and Baseline Data (Task A2)

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	Plan Influence (high/medium/low)	Dataset	Comparator	Trend	Comments	
BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER							
1. Provide opportunities to strengthen & diversify the economy	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type	M	RSS Annual Monitoring Report Carlisle AMR	09/10 4NW disbanded so development not reported	Carlisle 11/12 Gross Net	Demolition of long standing vacant units to enable Sainsbury to develop and savings made by demolishing some council offices have helped protect/produce jobs.	
	GVA per Head	M	ONS Local Profiles	2007 Cumbria 20,458 North West 16,967	2008 17,604 Carlisle East 16,374	2007 2008 17,238	Figures are lower than County
	GVA Annual % Change	M	ONS Local Profiles	07/08 Cumbria 1.2% North West 2.2%	08/09 -2.3% -1.6%	07/08 Carlisle East 1.2% 08/09 -3.4%	Trend worse than comparitors
	Business Registrations & Closures per 10,000 Resident Adult Population	M	ONS Local Profiles (NI 171)	NW England 08 10 08 10 Reg Rate 49.6 40.3 57.2 48.9 Closure Rate 41.5 54.7 46.2 61.7 Net Change 8.1 -14.4 11.0 -12.8	Carlisle 08 10 Registration Rate 41.3 34.5 Closure Rate 44.8 50.1 Net Change -3.5 -15.6	Gap between comparators has narrowed but still showing a negative position	

	% Small Businesses Showing Employment Growth	M	ONS Local Profiles	North West 03/04 0.11 04/05 0.12 05/06 0.16 06/07 0.15 07/08 0.15 08/09	England 0.10 0.11 0.14 0.14 0.14	Carlisle 03/04 0.13 04/05 0.12 05/06 0.16 06/07 0.17 07/08 0.14																																	
	Vacant Units a % of Total Units on Sites identified in the Local Plan suitable for employment use.	L	CCC Local Plan Monitoring (AMR)			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Urban</th> <th>Rural</th> <th>District</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>05/06</td> <td>10%</td> <td>17%</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06/07</td> <td>12%</td> <td>18%</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07/08</td> <td>13%</td> <td>18%</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08/09</td> <td>15%</td> <td>19%</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/10</td> <td>16%</td> <td>18.5%</td> <td>16.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10/11</td> <td>17%</td> <td>18.5%</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11/12</td> <td>15%</td> <td>18%</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Urban	Rural	District	05/06	10%	17%	12%	06/07	12%	18%	14%	07/08	13%	18%	13%	08/09	15%	19%	16%	09/10	16%	18.5%	16.5%	10/11	17%	18.5%	17%	11/12	15%	18%	16%	As expected in current economic climate vacancy rates have increased.
Year	Urban	Rural	District																																				
05/06	10%	17%	12%																																				
06/07	12%	18%	14%																																				
07/08	13%	18%	13%																																				
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10/11	17%	18.5%	17%																																				
11/12	15%	18%	16%																																				
						NB. Does include some vacant A1; A3 units etc on Mixed Commercial Sites																																	
2. Improve access to employment	Unemployment Rates	M	ONS Local Profiles	North West 2005 5.2 2006 5.3 2007 5.6 2008 6.3 2009 8.5 2010 8.0	England 4.9 5.4 5.2 5.8 7.7 7.7	Carlisle 2005 4.2 2006 4.5 2007 3.8 2008 5.2 2009 6.1 2010 6.3	Carlisle has generally followed the Regional and National trend however the % increase has been lower																																
	% of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work	L	http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/ (2001 Census)	Cumbria 2001 – 12.8		Carlisle 2001 - 8.8																																	
	% of the resident population who travel to work by public transport or	M	http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/ (2001 Census)	Cumbria Public Transport – 5.9% Walking/Cycling – 17.0%		Carlisle Public Transport – 9.0% Walking/Cycling – 17.8%	Compares favourably with the County figures.																																

	by Walking Cycling						
	% 15 year olds achieving 5+ GCSEs with Grade A* - C including English & Maths	M	ONS Local Profiles (NI-75)	10/11	North West 58.4 England 58.2	Carlisle 10/11 52.5	Educational standards of the District are below that of comparators and is reflected in the % of those with no qualifications.
	% of resident population aged 16 – 64 with no qualifications	M	ONS Local Profiles	2008 2009 2010 2011	England 13.3 12.1 11.1 10.4	Carlisle 2008 14.9 2009 11.3 2010 11.0 2011 11.2	
	% of resident population aged 16 – 64 with a NVQ Level 4 equivalent or above qualification	M	NOMIS	Dec 2010	North West 28.7 Gt Britain 31.3	Carlisle Dec 2010 28.0	Carlisle lags behind the regional and especially the national rates but it hoped that the establishing of the University of Cumbria in 2007 will help address this.
	% of businesses reporting skills gaps	M	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory	June 11	Cumbria 9	Carlisle June 11 10	Skills gaps reported is lower than Cumbria (no trend data)
SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES							
3. Protect & improve the quality of water resources	No of objections from the EA on Water Quality Grounds	M	Environment Agency			06/07 - none 07/08 – none 08/09 – none 09/10 – none 10/11 – none 11/12 - one	The approval in 11/12 was a renewal of an existing permission to which the EA had not objected.

	% of river length assessed as good biological quality	L	http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/	Eden	Allerdale	Carlisle	General increase in biological quality of the Districts rivers. Downturn in 2005 may be due the extensive flooding?
				2000 76.07	50.56	2000 77.83	
				2002 79.02	57.30	2002 80.47	
				2003 88.19	63.38	2003 82.53	
				2004 85.24	69.33	2004 82.28	
				2005 86.49	68.02	2005 78.06	
4. Address the causes & impacts of climate change including minimizing flooding	No of Planning Application granted against EA advice	H	Environment Agency High Level Target 5 Report			06/07 - none 07/08 - none 08/09 - none 09/10 - none 10/11 - none 11/12 - one	The approval in 11/12 was a renewal of an existing permission to which the EA had not objected.
	NI 186: Per capita reduction in CO ₂ emissions in the Local Authority area	M	http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/indicators/ni186/ni186.aspx	Cumbria	NW	Nat	Carlisle
				2005 9.6	7.2	7.4	2005 8.5
				2006 9.6	7.1	7.4	2006 8.5
				2007 9.3	6.9	7.2	2007 8.4
				2008 9.2	6.8	7.0	2008 8.3
				2009 -	7.4	7.2	2009 8.8
				2010 -	7.8	7.4	2010 9.0
5. Encourage sustainable use of previously developed land	% of dwelling built on Brownfield Land	H	CCC Local Plan Monitoring (AMR)	National Target 60%	RSS Target Min 50%	08/09 - 86% 09/10 - 80% 10/11 - 80% 11/12 - 59% 12/13 - 76%	Major permissions granted on Greenfield land in urban area will affect %
	Use of Local Plan Land Affected by Contamination Policy LE29	H	CCC Local Plan Monitoring			No of Apps 10/11 - 11 11/12 - 16 12/13 31	Refusals 0 0 0
6. Encourage urban regeneration	% of dwelling built on	H	CCC Local Plan	National Target 60%	RSS Target Min 50%	08/09 - 86% 09/10 - 80% 10/11 - 80%	Major permissions granted on

	Brownfield Land		Monitoring (AMR)		11/12 - 59% 12/13 - 76%	Greenfield land in urban area will affect %																																																								
	Proportion of developed land that is derelict	H		Eden Allerdale 0% 20.9%	Carlisle 1.8%	Proportion of developed land that is derelict																																																								
7. Improve the availability & use of sustainable transport modes	% of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work	H	http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/	Cumbria 2001 – 12.8	Carlisle 2001 - 8.8	Favourable levels in relation to Cumbria.																																																								
	% completed dwellings within 30 minutes travel time by public transport of key services	H	Cumbria County Council	Cumbria Av 09/10 Hospital 78% GP 91% Primary School 92% Secondary School 87% Retail 88% Employment 87%	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Hospital</th> <th>GP</th> <th>Primary School</th> <th>Secondary School</th> <th>Retail Centre</th> <th>Employment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>05/06</td> <td>86</td> <td>96</td> <td>97</td> <td>93</td> <td>92</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06/07</td> <td>82</td> <td>94</td> <td>95</td> <td>84</td> <td>93</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07/08</td> <td>86</td> <td>89</td> <td>95</td> <td>89</td> <td>87</td> <td>92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08/09</td> <td>87</td> <td>93</td> <td>94</td> <td>90</td> <td>91</td> <td>94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/10</td> <td>85</td> <td>97</td> <td>97</td> <td>88</td> <td>90</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10/11</td> <td>91</td> <td>95</td> <td>93</td> <td>93</td> <td>93</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11/12</td> <td>91</td> <td>96</td> <td>98</td> <td>92</td> <td>96</td> <td>96</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Hospital	GP	Primary School	Secondary School	Retail Centre	Employment	05/06	86	96	97	93	92	96	06/07	82	94	95	84	93	95	07/08	86	89	95	89	87	92	08/09	87	93	94	90	91	94	09/10	85	97	97	88	90	96	10/11	91	95	93	93	93	95	11/12	91	96	98	92	96	96	Development has remained consistent and above Cumbria's average figs possibly reflecting the urban/rural mix of the District.
	Hospital	GP	Primary School	Secondary School	Retail Centre	Employment																																																								
05/06	86	96	97	93	92	96																																																								
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8. Promote the development & use of sustainable & renewable energy resources	Use of Local Plan Policy CP 8 Renewable Energy	H	CCC Local Plan Monitoring		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No of Apps</th> <th>Refusals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>09/10</td> <td>17</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10/11</td> <td>23</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11/12</td> <td>30</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12/13</td> <td>18</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No of Apps	Refusals	09/10	17	2	10/11	23	0	11/12	30	3	12/13	18	6	main reason for refusal is that they are contrary to criterion 3 which is the impact the structure would have on the environment																																									
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9. Increase the use of sustainable design &	Use of Local Plan Policy CP 9 Development	H	CCC Local Plan Monitoring		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No of Apps</th> <th>Refusals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>09/10</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10/11</td> <td>12</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11/12</td> <td>11</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No of Apps	Refusals	09/10	4	1	10/11	12	0	11/12	11	0																																													
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construction techniques	t, Energy conservation & Efficiency		ng		12/13	9	0					
10. Minimise the production of waste & increase reuse & recycling rates	Residual household waste per household (kg)	L	ONS Local Profiles	North West England	04/05	1,012	912	Carlisle 04/05 781	Carlisle has been successful in reducing household waste it has not done so at the same %rate. However recycling has nearly doubled over the period however in the last reporting year the trend for Carlisle has reversed slightly			
					05/06	950	845	05/06 721				
					06/07	857	799	06/07 643				
					07/08	770	736	07/08 489				
					08/09	701	669	08/09 479				
					09/10	658	625	09/10 475				
					10/11	635	601	10/11 480				
	Household Waste sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting (%)	M	ONS Local Profiles	North West England	04/05	19.2	22.5	Carlisle 04/05 25.7				
					05/06	23.8	26.7	05/06 29.2				
					06/07	28.9	30.9	06/07 34.8				
					07/08	33.4	34.5	07/08 48.6				
					08/09	36.6	37.6	08/09 48.4				
					09/10	38.6	39.7	09/10 46.7				
					10/11	39.6	41.2	10/11 46.5				
SOCIAL PROGRESS WHICH RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE												
11. Encourage Healthier lifestyles by promoting walking and cycling	% of the resident population who travel to work by public transport or by Walking Cycling	M	http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/ (2001 Census)	Cumbria Public Transport – 5.9% Walking/Cycling – 17.0%	Carlisle Public Transport – 9.0% Walking/Cycling – 17.8%			Compares favourably with the County figures.				
12. Maintain & improve accessibility of key services, facilities, the countryside and public open space	% completed dwellings within 30 minutes travel time by public transport of key services	H	Cumbria County Council	No longer reported		Hospital	GP	Primary School	Secondary School	Retail Centre	Employment	Development has remained consistent
					05/06	86	96	97	93	92	96	
					06/07	82	94	95	84	93	95	

					07/08	86	89	95	89	87	92		
					08/09	87	93	94	90	91	94		
					09/10	85	97	97	88	90	96		
					10/11	91	95	93	93	93	95		
					11/12	91	96	97	92	96	96		
	No of Parks with Green Flag Status	M	www.carlisle.gov.uk		06/07 – 4 Parks 07/08 – 6 Parks 08/09 – 6 Parks 09/10 – 7 Parks 10/11 – 8 Parks 11/12 - 8 Parks						Carlisle City Council Green Spaces team are effectively managing the public open space		
	% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past 3 years, that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same.	L	http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/ (BVPT User Satisfaction Survey)	Cumbria Survey 03/04 - 79.56	Carlisle Survey 03/04 - 95.77						Favourable position in relation to Cumbria. However recent pressures to have a dedicated theatre within the urban area may influence this perception in the future.		
13. ensure opportunities for all living in decent and affordable homes	No of Affordable Homes built and as % of all completions	H	NI 155 (AMR)		Year	RSL Rented	Intermediate - Discounted	Shared Ownership	Total	% of total completions	Whilst rate does not meet demand identified in Housing Needs and demand study, as a % of		
					06/07	8	4		12	3.34	overall		
					07/08	0	11		11	2.94	development		
					08/09	8	27		35	9.56	there has been a		
					09/10	6	24		30	12.88	significant		
					10/11	95	8	8	111	42.69	increase over the		
					11/12	134	27	8	163	37.8	years.		
					12/13	29	12	7	48	22			

	Net Additional Dwellings	H	NI 154 (AMR)					05/06 – 481 06/07 – 354 07/08 – 374 08/09 – 366 09/10 – 233 10/11 – 260 11/12 - 429 12/13 - 216	The temp increase in 11/12 was as a result of land released by the authority for Extra Care Housing and RP's developing various sites.
	Affordability of purchased homes Ratio	M	ONS Local Profiles		North West	England		Carlisle 2005 – 5.3 2006 – 5.7 2007 – 5.9 2008 – 5.9 2009 – 4.7 2010 - 4.9 2011 - 5.0	Affordability has been consistently lower than for England, but have broadly been in line with the NW.
	No. Major Housing Applications Granted which offers mixed tenure estates.	L	CCC Local Plan Monitoring					Carlisle 07/08 – 7 08/09 – 4 09/10 – 1 10/11 – 5 11/12 - 1 12/13 - 5	Reflects the reduction in applications from private developers.
14. Improve people's sense of safety and well-being	Total Crimes per 1000 of population	L	www.homeoffice.gov.uk (AMR)		Cumbria	NW	Eng & Wales	Carlisle 05/06 120.8 07/08 97 08/09 84 09/10 75 10/11 71.9 11/12 69.6	Although rates have reduced at a greater rate than across the other areas they are still the highest in Cumbria
	% fuel poor families	L	Cumbria Observatory		Cumbria	England		Carlisle 2006 16.3 2008 24.6 2009 24.7	Carlisle rates are slightly lower than for Cumbria, but higher than

				2010	23.2	16.4	2010	22.2	National Figures			
Index of Multiple Deprivation	M	http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/ins tantatlas/cumbriaatlasareaprofiler/atlas.html		Cumbria National		Carlisle			Overall there is a similar average and has improved slightly. However within the District there are great variations.			
				2007	21.19	21.58	2007	22.7				
				2010	21.06	21.54	2010	22.58				
Life Expectancy at Birth	M	ONS Local Profiles		North West		England		Carlisle		Carlisle has a higher life expectance than average in the North West, but below the rate for England.		
				M	F	M	F	M	F			
				03-05	75.4	79.9	76.9	81.1	03-05		75.8	80.8
				04-06	75.8	80.3	77.3	81.6	04-06		76.2	81.1
				05-07	76.0	80.4	77.7	81.8	05-07		76.7	81.1
				06-08	76.3	80.6	77.9	82.0	06-08		77.1	81.4
				08-10	77.0	81.1	78.6	82.6	08-10	77.3	81.6	
Mortality Rates (standard per 100,000 persons)	M	ONS Local Profiles		North West		England		Carlisle		Rates may increase as the proportion of elderly people within the district increases.		
				06/08	661.2	581.9	06/08	620.0				
				08/10	630.1	553.3	08/10	609.3				
% of residents who think that for their local area, over the last 3 years, that race relations has got better or stayed the same	L	http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/ (BVPT User Satisfaction Survey)		Cumbria		Carlisle			Figure is comparative to Cumbria. No current data that would reflect the recent inward migration to the district.			
				Survey 03/04 - 85.08		Survey 03/04 - 85.82						
% of voting register turnout at national and local	L	www.carlisle.gov.uk http://www.ukpolitical.info/Turno		UK 2010 General 65.1%		2007 Local 35.45%			Local result in 2010 is possibly skewed because it ran alongside the General			
						2008 Local 38.1%						
						2009 Local 30.9%						
						2010 Local 64.5% General 64.83%						
						2011 Local 38.08% Referendum 39.72%						

	elections		ut45.htm		2012 Local 33.9%	Election.																																																								
	% of responses by the community to LDF consultation process	H	CCC Local Plan Monitoring		2011 LDF Key Issues Consultation 86% 2012 LDF Issues & Options Consultation – 33%	Statement of Community Involvement refreshed and published July 2013																																																								
EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT																																																														
15. Protect & enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, as well as creating and restoring biodiversity where possible.	% SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition	L	Natural England	Figures are Cumbria wide	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>% Area meeting PSA target</th> <th>% Area favourable</th> <th>% Area unfavourable recovering</th> <th>% Area unfavourable no change</th> <th>% Area unfavourable declining</th> <th>% Area destroyed / part destroyed</th> <th>Date Compiled</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>77.27</td> <td>35.18</td> <td>42.09</td> <td>17.60</td> <td>5.12</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>Dec 06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80.83</td> <td>35.16</td> <td>45.67</td> <td>15.04</td> <td>4.12</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>Oct 07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>84.85</td> <td>35.73</td> <td>49.12</td> <td>11.90</td> <td>3.24</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>Nov 08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>88.62</td> <td>35.68</td> <td>52.49</td> <td>8.77</td> <td>2.58</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>Nov.09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>93.06</td> <td>38.07</td> <td>54.99</td> <td>5.07</td> <td>1.82</td> <td>0.04</td> <td>Nov 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>95.01</td> <td>29.46</td> <td>65.55</td> <td>3.64</td> <td>1.31</td> <td>0.04</td> <td>Jun 11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>94.78</td> <td>30.39</td> <td>64.39</td> <td>3.74</td> <td>1.44</td> <td>0.04</td> <td>Sep 12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	% Area meeting PSA target	% Area favourable	% Area unfavourable recovering	% Area unfavourable no change	% Area unfavourable declining	% Area destroyed / part destroyed	Date Compiled	77.27	35.18	42.09	17.60	5.12	0.01	Dec 06	80.83	35.16	45.67	15.04	4.12	0.01	Oct 07	84.85	35.73	49.12	11.90	3.24	0.01	Nov 08	88.62	35.68	52.49	8.77	2.58	0.03	Nov.09	93.06	38.07	54.99	5.07	1.82	0.04	Nov 10	95.01	29.46	65.55	3.64	1.31	0.04	Jun 11	94.78	30.39	64.39	3.74	1.44	0.04	Sep 12	Since 2006 the condition of SSSIs has improved. The increase % of area destroyed in 2010 relates to Florence Mine in Copeland, in 2011 relates to Gelt Woods in our District through unauthorised operations was investigated and is now recovering under voluntary measures.
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16. Protect &	Net change	H	CCC		New Revoked Net	A pro-active																																																								

enhance the quality & distinctiveness of landscapes & townscapes	in No. of TPOs		Planning Policy Tree Officer		06/07 17 20 -3 07/08 8 9 -1 08/09 11 1 10 09/10 10 5 5 10/11 6 9 -3 11/12 2 1 1	approach is taken to maintain the quality & character of the landscape.
	Loss of hedgerow qualifying as "important" under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997	H	Planning Policy Tree Officer Hedgerow removal Applications		09/10 – 192 m at Low Crosby 10/11 - 0 m 11/12 - 0 m	09/10 Permitted as the benefits of undertaking flood defences outweighed benefits of the hedgerow.
	% dwelling built on Greenfield land	H	CCC Planning Policy Monitoring (AMR)		08/09 - 14% 09/10 - 20% 10/11 - 20% 11/12 - 41% 12/13 - 24%	Recent permissions have been on Greenfield land in the Urban area and as they are developed will increase %
	No. of Conservation Area Reviews	H	Planning Policy & Heritage Officer (AMR)		As at 31 March 2012 19 Conservation Areas 2 Completed Reviews 2 Ongoing Reviews (Cumrew & Botchergate)	A pro-active approach is taken to ensure the quality of the historic built environment is maintained/improved.
	No of Grade I and II* Listed Buildings considered at Risk	H	Planning Policy Heritage Officer		2009 – 4 2010 – 5 2011 – 5 2012 – 5	
	No of Additional Listed	M	Local Plans Conserv		08/09 – 1 09/10 – 0 10/11 – 2	

	Buildings		ation Officers		11/12 – 1	
	Use of Local Plan Archaeological Field Evaluation Policy LE10	M	CCC Local Plan Monitoring		No of Apps 10/11 - 9 11/12 6 12/13 9	Refusals 0 0 1
17. Preserve, protect & enhance sites, features & areas of archaeological, historical & cultural importance & their settings	No of Grade I and II* Listed Buildings considered at Risk	M	Planning Policy Heritage Officer		2009 – 4 2010 – 5 2011 – 5 2012 – 5	A pro-active approach is taken to ensure the quality of the historic built environment is maintained/ improved.
	No. of Conservation Area Reviews	H	Planning Policy & Heritage Officer (AMR)		As at 31 March 2012 19 Conservation Areas 2 Completed Reviews 2 Ongoing Reviews (Cumrew & Botchergate)	
	No of Additional Listed Buildings	M	Local Plans Conservation Officers		08/09 – 1 09/10 – 0 10/11 – 2 11/12 – 1	
	Use of Local Plan Archaeological Field Evaluation Policy LE10	M	CCC Local Plan Monitoring		No of Apps 10/11 - 9 11/12 6 12/13 9	
18. Protect & improve air quality	Highest level of NO2 recorded within Air Quality	H	2011 Air Quality Progress Report for	National Target level annual mean target of 40ug/m3	2008 - 56.4 2009 – 49.92 2010 – 59.18 2011 – 50.2	Level stays significantly higher than target levels.

	Management Areas		Carlisle City Council								
19. Reduce emissions of gases which contribute to climate change	Average consumption of ordinary domestic electricity (kWh)	M	ONS Local Profiles	North West	England	Carlisle		Average consumption is reducing. As awareness increases and the introduction of Code for Sustainable Homes which became mandatory from May 2008 these figures will continue to fall.			
	Average consumption of Domestic Gas (kWh)	M	ONS Local Profiles	North West	England	Carlisle					
	NI 186: Per capita reduction in CO ₂ emissions in the Local Authority area	M	http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/indicators/ni186/ni186.a.spx	Cumbria	NW	Nat	Carlisle	Whilst emission are lower than Cumbria they have not reduced at the same rate and are out of line with Regional and National levels of emissions and rate of reduction.			
20. Reduce potential for environmental nuisance	No of noise complaints reported to Environmental Health	...	Environmental health	No comparative information			08/09	Comm	Ind	Tot	Commercial and Industrial complaints have stayed reasonably static whilst a significant reduction overall 09/10.
							84	28	802		
							95	14	443		
							85	19	473		

Limitations with regard to Baseline Data and Ongoing Monitoring

Whilst every effort has been made to obtain as up to date information as possible together with comparative data on which to base the analysis, in some cases this has not been possible.

Some data is of a historic nature as Census Data 2001 has been used and will hope to be updated once the 2011 information is published. However it is a concern that the 2011 Census was envisaged to be the last one and as such it may be that the potential for future comparative information may not be available.

A further concern is that agencies such as 4North West which provided County and Regional data have been disbanded, so the availability of comparative data in future may be limited.

Changes to the National Indicators to a single Data Set may result in certain data no longer being available.

Appendix 3 - Comparison of the SEA Directive Topic Areas with Carlisle's Sustainability Objectives

The topic areas listed in the SEA Directive are not explained in any detail; therefore it has been necessary to make some assumptions particularly relating to population and material assets. This comparison has been drawn up to demonstrate that Sustainability Appraisal carried out using the Sustainable Development Framework for Carlisle meets the requirements of the SEA Regulations 2004.

No.	SA Objective	SEA Directive Topic Area/SA Subject Issue
1	Provide opportunities to strengthen and diversify the economy	Population
2	Improve access to employment	Population
3	Protect and improve the quality of water resources	Water
4	Act to mitigate the causes and impacts of climate change including minimising flooding.	Water Climatic factors
5	Encourage sustainable use of previously developed land	Land; soil
6	Encourage urban regeneration	Population
7	Improve the availability & use of sustainable transport mode	Population; Air; Material assets
8	Promote the development & use of sustainable and renewable energy resources	Climatic factors; Material assets
9	Increase the use of sustainable design and construction techniques	Climatic factors; Material assets
10	Minimise the production of waste & increase reuse and recycling rates	Soil; Material assets
11	Encourage healthier lifestyles by promoting more sustainable means of transport including public transport, walking and cycling.	Population; Human Health
12	Maintaining and enhancing human health, including enhanced health from access to green spaces and improved equitable access to a healthier, happier and more sustainable lifestyle.	Population; Material assets
13	Ensure opportunities for all for living in decent and affordable homes	Population
14	Improve people's sense of safety and well-being	Population;

		Human health
15	Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, as well as creating and restoring biodiversity where possible and enhancing internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites and priority habitats.	Biodiversity; Fauna; Flora
16	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of landscapes, townscapes and locally designated wildlife sites and priority habitats	Landscape
17	Preserve, protect and enhance sites, features and areas of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage and their settings	Cultural Heritage
18	Protect and improve local air quality	Air; Human health
19	Reduce emissions of gases which contribute to climate change by limiting our pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including human health, and enabling adaption to climate change.	Climatic factors
20	Reduce potential for environmental nuisance	Population; Human health

Appendix 4: Core Strategy Issues and Options

OPTION CODE	OPTION WORDING
Spatial Distribution of Growth Questions	
Q SDG 1. Should we set a long term direction for growth in which its delivery would exceed the lifetime of the Plan?	
SDG1a)	Yes, by exceeding the lifetime of the Plan planned growth can be more effectively managed as we will have the context of the earlier years to inform the direction of growth.
SDG1b)	No, the delivery of growth should be realistic within the lifetime of the Plan.
Q SDG 2. What direction should growth take in the future?	
SDG2a)	Growth should be focussed within the existing built extent of Carlisle's urban area.
SDG2b)	Extend the urban area to the south to allow for a significant expansion incorporating a wide range of uses including employment land to help to address the imbalance in distribution of employment sites between the north and south of the City.
SDG2c)	Extend development to make use of the improved highway infrastructure that will be in place once the CNDR is operational.
SDG2d)	Distribute growth around all edges of the main urban area. For the rural area, the options for economic and other growth would be aligned to the spatial options in the Housing Aspirations section part 3.3.
Infrastructure Questions	
Q I 1. Where should new development be focused?	
I1a)	Development should be focused in locations which would help with the provision of new highways infrastructure (e.g. a southern relief road, inner orbital route etc).
I1b)	Development should be spread around the city to minimise the impact on existing road infrastructure.
I1c)	Development should be restricted in certain areas where there are existing pressures on the highway network, if so, where?
I1d)	A combination of the above options.
Housing Aspiration Questions	

QH1. With reference to an overall housing target across the whole of Carlisle District, which of the following options will help to deliver the housing objective set out at the start of this paper?	
H1a)	Continue with an average annual District housing target of 450/year?
H1b)	Aim for a growth led scenario envisaging an average of 600 houses per year?
H1c)	Select a lower target which would only aim to meet the broad range of local housing needs including affordable, open market, the elderly and other special needs?
Q H2. When the overall District housing target is decided how should it be split?	
H2a)	Equally distributed across the urban and rural areas?
H2b)	With a higher proportion for the urban area?
H2c)	With a higher proportion for the rural area?
Q H3 Location of new urban housing development	
H3a)	Should we aim for new housing land allocations to be evenly dispersed across the city?
H3b)	Should new housing allocations be concentrated in a maximum of two or three different locations of a significant size on the edge of the city?
Q H4 With reference to the location of rural housing development, which of the following options will benefit the rural area and its communities the best?	
H4a)	Continue with the current approach?
H4b)	Identify land for housing in the larger rural settlements, e.g. Brampton, Longtown, Dalston, Scotby, Wetheral, and have a policy which allows housing in the remainder of the LSCs?
H4c)	Redefine the list of LSCs, recognising that villages often work in clusters and are reliant upon the services each other provides;
H4d)	Include smaller villages as suitable locations for development, provided they have good public transport, cycle and footpath connections?
Q H5 To increase the supply and range of types of affordable housing across the District should:	

H5a)	All housing sites be required to provide a proportion of affordable housing?
H5b)	Only sites over a certain size be required to provide affordable housing, and if so, what should the threshold be?
Q H6 With regard to local needs housing:	
H6a)	Should the Core Strategy make provision for new build local needs housing in the smaller villages to ensure that the needs of local people are met?
H6b)	Are the criteria set out under local needs housing in the Issues & Options paper
H6c)	Do you think further criteria are needed?
Q H7 With regard to the hierarchy of settlements within the District for the purposes of preferred locations for new development which of the following do you most agree with?	
H7a)	Continue with the existing settlement hierarchy with the focus of development being the City of Carlisle, followed by the Key Service Centres of Brampton and Longtown, and the 20 Local Service Centres listed below.
H7b)	Dalston should be added to the list of Key Service Centres to reflect the range of services/facilities and public transport connections. For example a school, shop, post office, pub, village hall, church etc.
H7c)	The question of whether a village is classed as a Local Service Centre should be dependent on whether it meets a specified range of services/facilities and public transport connections e.g. a school, shop, post office, pub, village hall, church etc.
Q H8 Have you any suggestions for the level of services that would lead to a village being classed as a local service centre?	
H8a)	No
H8b)	Yes
Q H9 Should Settlement boundaries:	
H9a)	Be kept as they are?
H9b)	Be redefined (having regard to recent research) to allow for some growth?
H9c)	Be removed, and any proposals for new development be assessed against set criteria including settlement form, landscape character and the particular characteristics of the location?
Q H10 Depending on the level of need shown, should a site for gypsies and travellers be identified:	
H10a)	In or on the edge of Carlisle?

H10b)	In a different location.
Economy Questions	
QE1 The Carlisle Employment Land and M6 Corridor Study identified two scenarios which best represent the options available. Which of these scenarios is appropriate for Carlisle?	
E1a)	The baseline scenario forecasts a rise in total Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employment of 1,200 in Carlisle between 2009 and 2026 (50,100, rising to 51,300) - representing growth of 2.4%.
E1b)	The aspirational scenario forecasts a total increase of 4,300 FTE jobs in Carlisle over the same period (50,100, rising to 54,400) – representing higher growth of 8.6%
QE2 How should we treat existing employment areas, are they all the same or should we develop different policies for different areas. Which of the following should apply?	
E2a)	Support the retention and improvement of existing employment areas?
E2b)	Allow their redevelopment to enable reinvestment in alternative locations?
E2c)	Allow a move away from B1 (Business), B2 (General Industrial) and B8 (warehousing) more than already exists e.g. Rosehill/Kingstown?
QE3 In order to plan for new growth which of the following options should apply?	
E3a)	Allocate a longer term new site e.g. M6 corridor as a strategic employment site post 2021.
E3b)	Set a policy to allow wider opportunities to come forward to react to growth around the city fringes.
E3c)	Provide sites as part of new mixed development proposals.
E3d)	Seek to redress the employment/housing balance by focusing new employment sites to the south.
Q E4. Are there any significant sites which are strategic for the rural area and should be extended?	
E4a)	Yes.
E4b)	No.
Q E5. Should new rural sites be allocated? E.g. Brampton Townfoot Industrial Estate has been developed.	
E5a)	Yes.
E5b)	No.
Q E6. Do we allow extension of employment areas even in more isolated locations?	

E6a)	Yes, to help support rural employment/businesses.
E6b)	No, employment should be focused only in more sustainable locations.
Q E7. Are there new opportunities for rural employment we should address?	
E7a)	Yes.
E7b)	No.
Q E8. Should we resist the loss of agricultural and other buildings from rural employment uses to alternative uses?	
E8a)	Yes.
E8b)	No.
Q E9. The auction marts in Longtown and Carlisle are significant uses dependent on the agricultural economy – how do we cater for their future needs?	
E9a)	The future needs of Carlisle and Longtown auction marts should be met on their existing sites.
E9b)	Another development opportunity should be opened up to cater for their expansion.
QE10. The University of Cumbria will play a key role in Carlisle’s economy. What measures do we need to take to support its contribution?	
E10a)	Allow the redevelopment and rationalisation of the existing sites.
E10b)	Identify locations for the development of new facilities for the longer term.
E10c)	Identify locations for student accommodation and the quantity required.
Q E11. Do we need to specify support for certain types of development to recognise the contribution or would this be too restrictive?	
E11a)	Yes we need to provide specific support for certain types of energy related development.
E11b)	No additional support should be provided for this sector.
E11c)	No, equal support should be provided for all forms of energy related development.
Q E12. Given the challenges of supplying energy for the plan period and beyond are there specific measures we need to take?	
E12a)	Yes.
E12b)	No.
Q E13. Which of the following areas do you think should have strategic policies in the Core Strategy to afford greater protection to and or encourage development activity?	

E13a)	City Centre – Over and above national guidance do we need to ensure that the City Centre remains the prime destination and encourage improvements to the City Centre?
E13b)	Carlisle Airport - what opportunities do we need to refer to enable further growth of the airport.
E13c)	Botchergate– how do we ensure the regeneration of Botchergate area to encourage new investment;
E13d)	Regional Investment Sites – Strategic sites were identified through the Regional Spatial Strategy at Kingmoor Park/Brunthill and the City Centre – do these need redefining?
Retail Questions	
Q R1. What future strategy should we pursue for food stores assuming that all three foodstores are built?	
R1a)	No more large retail superstores until a review at 2021.
R1b)	Strengthen the City Centre food offer allowing a new superstore in the City Centre to be provided.
R1c)	Allow existing foodstores to extend their current size to cater for future growth.
R1d)	Allow smaller foodstores to develop in smaller neighbourhoods.
QR2. How should we plan for future comparison shopping?	
R2a)	Restrict comparison goods to the City Centre to ensure that it remains the prime location for development and redevelop existing areas to cater for greater demand.
R2b)	Allow a relaxation of the goods sold for non City Centre retail units to increase occupancy and attract larger operators.
R2c)	Allow further retail park development to compete with Gretna Gateway such as the creation of a new modern retail park.
R2d)	Allow further retail park development to accommodate larger format operators to locate in Carlisle whilst encouraging further retail and other associated City Centre uses to continue and expand in the existing retail core.
QR3. How do we ensure that the City Centre retail experience will remain a lead retail destination in the future?	
R3a)	Ensure that the historic character of the City Centre is retained to provide a mix of units for all retailers.
R3b)	Allow further development in the city centre to attract larger operators.
R3c)	Concentrate development of retail in certain areas around the City Centre to improve the city centre offer.
R3d)	Limit the out-of-town retail opportunities to restrict local competition with the City Centre.
QR4. To ensure that the rural area is provided with retail facilities to cater for local needs should we:	
R4a)	Continue to support retention of rural facilities in all centres?
R4b)	Continue to support the retention of rural facilities only in larger centres such as Brampton, Longtown and Dalston?

QR5. Are there any other options which will encourage new facilities to be provided?	
R5a)	Yes.
R5b)	No.
Tourism, Heritage, Culture and Leisure	
Q THCL 1 Is it appropriate and necessary for the Core Strategy to promote the development of tourism opportunities throughout the District or should this be included in a subsequent development plan document?	
THCL1a)	Yes, it is appropriate, this topic is of strategic importance to Carlisle District.
THCL1b)	No, tourism is not a matter that should be addressed at the Core Strategy level.
Q THCL2 Hotel Accommodation 1. Should the Core Strategy identify a strategic site for the development of a new 4/5* hotel?	
THCL2.1a)	Yes.
THCL2.1b)	No.
QTHCL2 If yes, where should the hotel be located?	
THCL2.2a)	In the City Centre.
THCL2.2b)	In Brampton, Longtown or Dalston.
THCL2.2c)	Or in a location related to another established enterprise – e.g. employment site, tourism facilities, sport/leisure facility.
Q THCL 3 In order to support/encourage the development of Carlisle’s cultural/leisure offer should the Core Strategy:	
THCL3a)	Identify an area of the City for the development of a ‘cultural/leisure quarter’?
THCL3b)	Identify a strategic site for a single large scale leisure development?
Q THCL 4 In managing our heritage assets should the Core Strategy:	
THCL4a)	Adopt a proactive approach whereby heritage has the opportunity to be key to regeneration? Such as in the Botchergate area.
THCL4b)	Give no additional special status to heritage over and above that required by legislation and Government guidance?
Local Character Questions	
Q LC1 To maintain and enhance the District’s distinctive local character, should new development:	
LC1a)	Be influenced by local character and densities?

LC1b)	Aim for a mix of density within each site?
Health and Wellbeing Questions	
Q HW 1. To promote health, well being and safety can you suggest ways that the Core Strategy can influence (either through policy or a specific site allocation for a health service facility) the health and well being of the residents of the District?	
HW1	To promote health, well being and safety can you suggest ways that the Core Strategy can influence (either through policy or a specific site allocation for a health service facility) the health and well being of the residents of the District?
Q HW 2. Should we have a policy to enable the planned provision and enhancement of open space, sport and recreation facilities to encourage healthy communities?	
HW2a)	Yes.
HW2b)	No.
Climate Change and Flood Risk	
Q CCFR 1. How do we reduce the risk of, and adapt to the changing pattern of flooding (please select the options you feel are most appropriate):	
CCFR1a)	Adopt stricter standards regarding where building should take place and maximise opportunities in these areas for Green Infrastructure opportunities. i.e. prohibit redevelopment of sites within a flood zone.
CCFR1b)	Allow some development in areas at high risk of flooding e.g. flood zone 3a, where there are overriding needs such as prime sites for the regeneration of an area, provided the development can be designed in such a way to be safe.
CCFR1c)	Incorporate design approaches that can tolerate or adapt to flooding in flood risk areas.
CCFR1d)	Include a policy for the collection, storage and reuse of rainwater in new development.
CCFR1e)	Seek contributions from developers towards flood protection and alleviation measures.
Q CCFR 2. Is it appropriate to require new residential development to reach levels 4, 5 and 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes in advance of the published required dates?	
CCFR2a)	Yes.
CCRF2b)	No.

Q CCFR 3. Should the Core Strategy:	
CCFR3a)	Set a percentage target (e.g. 10 – 20%) for on site renewable energy in new developments?
CCFR3b)	Set a sliding scale of targets with larger developments being required to meet a higher percentage?
CCFR3c)	Have a spatial element, with different percentage targets for on site renewables being developed for the City and the rural area?
CCFR 4. Do you agree that new development should be located in the most sustainable locations possible that decrease car dependency and have the best available access to jobs, facilities and services?	
CCFR4a)	Yes.
CCFR4b)	No.
CCFR 5. Given the challenge of coping with climate change in the plan period and beyond, are there any specific measures we need to take?	
CCFR5a)	Yes.
CCFR5b)	No.
Green Infrastructure Questions	
Q GI 1 Should development make contributions towards Green Infrastructure resources including car free routes for cycling and walking:	
GI1a)	On all sites, where possible.
GI1b)	On larger sites of 10 or more dwellings/1,000 sqm (or more) commercial floorspace;
GI1c)	On urban sites only.
GI1d)	Only where Green Infrastructure resources would be depleted as a result of the proposed development.
QGI 2. In terms of the Core Strategy approach to protecting and enhancing important landscapes, which of the following options, or combinations of options do you agree with?	
GI2a)	Development of high quality design should be allowed in AONBs to meet housing, economic and social needs;
GI2b)	Develop a criteria based policy for landscape protection based on the Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit;
GI2c)	Retain the Urban Fringe Landscape designation (as allowed for by PPS 7 para 25) in conjunction with option 2 above.

APPENDIX 5: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OBJECTIVES COMPATIBILITY ASSESSMENT (Task A3 and Stage B)

Compatible		Possible Conflict		Not Compatible	
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	OBJECTIVE	BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER		SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES							SOCIAL PROGRESS WHICH RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE				EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER	1																				
	2																				
SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	3																				
	4																				
	5																				
	6																				
	7																				
	8																				
	9																				
SOCIAL PROGRESS WHICH RECOGNISES THE NEEDS OF EVERYONE	10																				
	11																				
	12																				
	13																				
EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	14																				
	15																				
	16																				
	17																				
	18																				
	19																				
	20																				

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL: COMPATIBILITY OF OBJECTIVES (1-20) AND ISSUES AND OPTIONS PAPER ‘OPTIONS’:
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROWTH**

	Compatible	Possible Conflict	Not Compatible	Neutral	Not Applicable	N/A
	SDG1a)	SDG1b)	SDG2a)	SDG2b)	SDG2c)	SDG2d)
1	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
2	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
3	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
4	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
5	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
6	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
7	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible
8	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
9	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
10	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
11	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
12	Compatible	Compatible	Not Applicable	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
13	Compatible	Compatible	Not Applicable	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
14	Compatible	Compatible	Not Applicable	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
15	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible
16	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible
17	Compatible	Compatible	Not Applicable	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible
18	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
19	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
20	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL: COMPATIBILITY OF OBJECTIVES (1-20) AND ISSUES AND OPTIONS PAPER 'OPTIONS' :
INFRASTRUCTURE**

	Compatible	Possible Conflict	Not Compatible	Neutral	Not Applicable	N/A
	I1a)	I1b)	I1c)	I1d)		
1	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		
2	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible		
3	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible		
4	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible		
5	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		
6	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		
7	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		
8	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		
9	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		
10	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		
11	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		
12	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		
13	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		
14	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		
15	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		
16	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		
17	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		
18	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible		
19	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible		
20	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible		

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL: COMPATIBILITY OF OBJECTIVES (1-20) AND ISSUES AND OPTIONS PAPER ‘OPTIONS’:

RETAIL

	Compatible		Possible Conflict		Not Compatible				Neutral		Not Applicable		N/A			
	R1a)	R1b)	R1c)	R1d)	R2a)	R2b)	R2c)	R2d)	R3a)	R3b)	R3c)	R3d)	R4a)	R4b)	R5a)	R5b)
1	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	N/A	N/A
2	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	N/A	N/A
3	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
5	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
6	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
7	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
8	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
9	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
10	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
11	N/A	Compatible	N/A	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
12	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
15	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	N/A	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
16	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
17	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
18	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
19	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
20	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL: COMPATIBILITY OF OBJECTIVES (1-20) AND ISSUES AND OPTIONS PAPER ‘OPTIONS’:
TOURISM, HERITAGE, CULTURE, LEISURE**

	Compatible	Possible Conflict	Not Compatible	Neutral	Not Applicable	N/A					
	THCL1a)	THCL1b)	THCL2.1a)	THCL2.1b)	THCL2.2a)	THCL2.2b)	THCL2.2c)	THCL3a)	THCL3b)	THCL4a)	THCL4b)
1	N/A	N/A									N/A
2	N/A	N/A									N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							N/A
4	N/A	N/A									N/A
5	N/A	N/A									N/A
6	N/A	N/A									N/A
7	N/A	N/A									N/A
8	N/A	N/A									N/A
9	N/A	N/A									N/A
10	N/A	N/A									N/A
11	N/A	N/A									N/A
12	N/A	N/A									N/A
13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	N/A	N/A									N/A
15	N/A	N/A									N/A
16	N/A	N/A									N/A
17	N/A	N/A									N/A
18	N/A	N/A									N/A
19	N/A	N/A									N/A
20	N/A	N/A									N/A

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL: COMPATIBILITY OF OBJECTIVES (1-20) AND ISSUES AND OPTIONS PAPER ‘OPTIONS’:

LOCAL CHARACTER

Compatible		Possible Conflict		Not Compatible		Neutral		Not Applicable	N/A
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	LC1a)	LC1b)
1	N/A	N/A
2	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A
4		
5		
6		
7		
8	N/A	N/A
9		
10	N/A	N/A
11	N/A	N/A
12	N/A	N/A
13	N/A	N/A
14	N/A	N/A
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL: COMPATIBILITY OF OBJECTIVES (1-20) AND ISSUES AND OPTIONS PAPER 'OPTIONS':
HEALTH AND WELL BEING**

Compatible		Possible Conflict		Not Compatible		Neutral		Not Applicable	N/A
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	HW1	HW2a)	HW2b)
1	N/A		N/A
2	N/A		N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	N/A		
6	N/A		
7	N/A		
8	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	N/A		
10	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	N/A		
12	N/A		
13	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	N/A		
15	N/A		
16	N/A		
17	N/A		
18	N/A		
19	N/A		
20	N/A		

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL: COMPATIBILITY OF OBJECTIVES (1-20) AND ISSUES AND OPTIONS PAPER ‘OPTIONS’ :
CLIMATE CHANGE & FLOOD RISK**

	Compatible	Possible Conflict	Not Compatible	Neutral	Not Applicable	N/A								
	CCFR1a)	CCFR1b)	CCFR1c)	CCFR1d)	CCFR1e)	CCFR2a)	CCFR2b)	CCFR3a)	CCFR3b)	CCFR3c)	CCFR4a)	CCFR4b)	CCFR5a)	CCFR5b)
1	Compatible	Compatible	N/A		Compatible	N/A	N/A	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		Compatible	N/A	N/A
2	Compatible	Compatible	N/A			N/A	N/A	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
3	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible						N/A	N/A
4	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
5	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		Compatible			Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
6	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible		Compatible			Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
7	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A	N/A			Compatible	N/A	N/A	N/A	Compatible	N/A	N/A
8	N/A		N/A	Compatible				Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
9	N/A	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
10	N/A	Compatible	N/A	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible			N/A	N/A
11	Compatible		N/A	N/A	N/A	Compatible		N/A	N/A	N/A	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
12	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A	N/A	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
14	Compatible		Compatible	N/A	Compatible	Compatible		N/A	N/A	N/A	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
15	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible			N/A	N/A
16	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A				Compatible	Compatible	Compatible			N/A	N/A
17	Compatible			N/A		Compatible		Compatible	Compatible	Compatible			N/A	N/A
18	Compatible		N/A	N/A	N/A			Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	N/A
19	Compatible		N/A	N/A	N/A	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible			N/A	N/A
20	Compatible		Compatible	N/A	N/A	Compatible		Compatible	Compatible	Compatible			N/A	N/A

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL: COMPATIBILITY OF OBJECTIVES (1-20) AND ISSUES AND OPTIONS PAPER ‘OPTIONS’ :
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE**

Compatible		Possible Conflict		Not Compatible		Neutral		Not Applicable	N/A
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	G1a)	G1b)	G1c)	G1d)	G12a)	G12b)	G12c)
1							
2							
3							
4							
5					N/A	N/A	N/A
6					N/A	N/A	N/A
7					N/A		
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							