

## Appendix 1: List of Plans, Policies, Programmes and Strategies

This appendix contains a summary of international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies that are of relevance to the preparation of the Eden Local Plan, the objectives of which have been taken into account in the preparation of the Local Plan and its Sustainability Appraisal.

INTERNATIONAL				
Plan/Policy/ Programme/Strategy	Date	Source	Objectives and Targets of Document	Implications for Local Plan and SA
Aarhus Convention	1998	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/full-legal-text/aarhus_en.pdf">ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/full-legal-text/aarhus_en.pdf</a>	Establishes a number of public rights; access to environmental information held by public authorities, the right to public participation in decision making & access to justice in environmental matters regarding community institutions and bodies.	The preparation process of the Local Plan and its SA will need to have regard to the convention through ensuring effective public participation and ensuring the accessibility of environmental information relating to the plan.
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development	2002	<a href="http://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&amp;lr=&amp;id=ofOwJY3WNzcC&amp;oi=fnd&amp;pg=PA1&amp;dq=The+Johannesburg+Declaration+on+Sustainable+Development+(2002)&amp;ots=5lpJDfF46p&amp;sig=SMabE8KEBi0e1Qec6xAlgPk1Af4#PPP5,M1">books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&amp;lr=&amp;id=ofOwJY3WNzcC&amp;oi=fnd&amp;pg=PA1&amp;dq=The+Johannesburg+Declaration+on+Sustainable+Development+(2002)&amp;ots=5lpJDfF46p&amp;sig=SMabE8KEBi0e1Qec6xAlgPk1Af4#PPP5,M1</a>	This declaration represents a collective responsibility by representatives at the World Summit in Johannesburg to commit to promoting and ensuring sustainable development including economic development, social development and environmental protection at the local, national, regional and global levels.	The principles of sustainable development in the declaration need to be embedded in the Local Plan for Eden.
European Sustainable Development Strategy (renewed)	2006	<a href="http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st10/st10917.en06.pdf">register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st10/st10917.en06.pdf</a>	This strategy provides an EU-wide policy framework to deliver sustainable development, i.e. to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It rests on four separate pillars – economic, social, environmental and global governance – which need to reinforce one another. The economic, social and environmental consequences of all policies thus need to be examined in a coordinated manner and taken into account when those policies are being drawn up and adopted. This strategy, which complements the Lisbon Strategy, is a catalyst for policy makers and public opinion, to change society's behaviour. It is built around measures covering the main challenges identified, as well as cross-cutting measures,	The principles of sustainable development contained within the strategy need to be considered by all policy makers in the EU. The Local Plan therefore needs to be built around these principles and the economic, social and environmental consequences of all the policies and sites need to be examined a coordinated manner through the Sustainability appraisal.

			adequate funding, the involvement of all stakeholders and effective policy implementation and follow-up.	
EU 7th Environmental Action Plan "Living well, within the limits of our planet"	2013	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm">ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm</a>	<p>The 7th Environment Action Programme (EAP) guides European environment policy until 2020. In order to give more long-term direction it sets out a vision beyond that, of where it wants the Union to be by 2050: "In 2050, we live well, within the planet's ecological limits. Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, circular economy where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed sustainably, and biodiversity is protected, valued and restored in ways that enhance our society's resilience. Our low-carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a safe and sustainable global society."</p> <p>The programme identifies three priority areas where more action is needed to protect nature and strengthen ecological resilience, boost resource-efficient, low-carbon growth, and reduce threats to human health and wellbeing linked to pollution, chemical substances, and the impacts of climate change.</p>	The Local Plan needs to reflect the objectives of the programme. Particularly, it must consider the impacts of climate change and present a strategy that will enable Eden to grow within its environmental limits.
European Spatial Development Perspective	1999	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/pdf/sum_en.pdf">ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/pdf/sum_en.pdf</a>	<p>The ESDP defines at a Union level policy objectives and general principles of spatial development to ensure the sustainable balanced development of the European territory which respects its diversity.</p> <p>The policy objectives and options of the ESDP are addressed to all those involved in spatial development at the European, national, regional and local levels. They are as follows: A) the establishment of a polycentric and balanced urban system, B) the promotion of integrated transport and communications concepts offering parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge throughout the Union, C) the development and conservation of the natural and cultural heritage.</p>	The Local Plan should have regard to the policy objectives in the ESDP and consider how it can contribute to them.
Kyoto Climate Change protocol	2002	<a href="http://unfccc.int/essential_background/kyoto_protocol/items/1678.php">unfccc.int/essential_background/kyoto_protocol/items/1678.php</a>	<p>The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets.</p> <p>European Union and its member states have agreed to a reduction of emissions from 1990 levels of -8 per cent over the period 2008-2012. Some parties have also</p>	The Local Plan should have regard to the wider requirements for reductions in emission targets, and set a strategy for Eden that aims to support this reduction, through its choice of development

			signed up to binding reduction targets in the period 2013-2020.	locations.
European SEA Directive 2001/42/EC	2001	eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32001L0042:EN:NOT	The directive seeks to provide high levels of protection through integrating environmental assessment into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes. It requires the effects of plans including preferred approaches and reasonable alternatives to be assessed, with this assessment being subject to public consultation, and intended to inform the content of the plan.	The Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan will need to satisfy the requirements of the SEA Directive and associated Regulations.
UN Convention on Human Rights		hrweb.org/legal/undocs.htm	International agreement on human rights. It details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations.	The Local Plan must be prepared in compliance with the convention and must not compromise any human rights through its preparation process or its content.
EC Directive 2009/147/EC (Conservation of wild birds)	2009	eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:020:0007:0025:EN:PDF	European directive sets out the mechanisms for the conservation of significant bird species listed in the annexes of the directive.	The Local Plan will need to have regard to the Directive and ensure that risks to species are minimised and within acceptable limits, through the Habitats Regulations Assessment, Appropriate Assessment if required, and Sustainability Appraisal.
European Landscape Convention	2004	conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Word/176.doc	The European Landscape Convention (ELC) is the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape. Created by the Council of Europe, the convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning, and European co-operation on landscape issues. Signed by the UK Government in February 2006, the ELC became binding from March 2007. It applied to all landscapes, towns and villages, as well as open countryside; the coast and inland areas; and ordinary or even degraded landscapes, as well as those that are afforded protection. It highlights the importance of developing landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes and establishing procedures for the general public and other stakeholders to participate in policy creation and	The Local Plan will need to ensure the protection, management and creation of landscapes through its policy making and development strategy.  Landscape character assessments in place in Eden will be used to inform policy making and site selection in the Local Plan.

			implementation.	
European Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC	1992	<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML">eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML</a>	The main aim of the Habitats Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species listed on the Annexes to the Directive at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance. The provisions of the Directive require Member States to introduce a range of measures. Of particular relevance to plan making is the requirement for the appropriate assessment of plans and projects likely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 sites	The requirements for appropriate assessment have been incorporated into the plan making process through the Habitats Regulations Assessment, to assess and minimise the plan's impact on Natura 2000 network sites.
European Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	2007	<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32007L0060">eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32007L0060</a>	The Floods Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.  Member States are required to carry out a preliminary assessment by 2011 to identify the river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding. Then for each zone draw up flood risk maps by 2013 and establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness by 2015.	The Local Plan will need to have regard to flood risk in its development strategy and policy making. A Flood Risk Assessment has informed the plan. An Eden Catchment Flood Management Plan was prepared in 2009.
EU Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC)	2008	<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0050">eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0050</a>	The Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) consolidated earlier air quality directives and also defines and establishes objectives and targets for ambient air quality to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole. It sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact on public health such as particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). The 2008 directive replaced nearly all the previous EU air quality legislation and was made law in England through the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010, which also incorporates the 4th air quality daughter directive (2004/107/EC) that sets targets for levels in outdoor air of certain toxic heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic	The Local Plan needs to have regard to air quality and through its strategy and site selection seek to ensure that any adverse impacts on air quality are minimised.

			hydrocarbons.	
Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)	2009	eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:140:0016:0062:EN:PDF	This Directive establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. It encourages energy efficiency, energy consumption from renewable sources and the improvement of energy supply. Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15 per cent of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020.	The Local Plan will need to have regards to the wider requirement to increase the use of renewable energy and set a policy framework that is conducive to this.

<b>NATIONAL</b>				
<b>Plan/Policy/ Programme/Strategy</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Objectives and Targets of Document</b>	<b>Implications for Local Plan and SA</b>
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	2012	communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2116950.pdf	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It replaces all previous planning policies set out in PPSs and PPGs. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.  The NPPF recognises that there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. The NPPF establishes a presumption in favour of sustainable development.	The NPPF sets out the planning policy principles that the Local Plan must be prepared in accordance with. Importantly the Local Plan must embrace the presumption in favour of sustainable development.  It requires development needs to be objectively assessed and met in full.  The NPPF requires Sustainability Appraisal to be an integral part of the plan making process.
UK Sustainable Development	2005	gov.uk/government/publications/securing-the-future-	A sustainable development strategy covering the whole of the UK, which gives five	The Local Plan needs to take into account the important role

Strategy		delivering-uk-sustainable-development-strategy	<p>guiding principles to be used to achieve sustainable development. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Living within environmental limits</li> <li>- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</li> <li>- Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>- Promoting good governance</li> <li>- Using sound science responsibly</li> </ul> <p>It also sets out four key priorities within the sustainable agenda for the UK, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>- climate change</li> <li>- natural resource protection</li> <li>- sustainable communities</li> </ul>	of the planning system and plan making in contributing towards sustainable development objectives. The Sustainability Appraisal will be a key tool in ensuring the plan is working towards these objectives.
Plan for Growth (Government)	2011	gov.uk/government/publications/plan-for-growth—5	The Plan for Growth, published alongside Budget 2011, and as part of Autumn Statement 2011, announced a programme of structural reforms to remove barriers to economic growth. The reforms span a range of policies including improving UK infrastructure, cutting red tape, root and branch reform of the planning system and boosting trade and inward investment, to achieve the government's 4 ambitions for growth.	The Local Plan needs to have strong regard to the Government's overarching emphasis and priority on supporting economic growth and this needs to be reflected through the locational strategy and policy framework in the Local Plan. The Plan needs to be prepared in line with the planning system reforms that arose from the Plan for Growth.
Laying the foundations: a housing strategy for England	2011	gov.uk/government/publications/laying-the-foundations-a-housing-strategy-for-england—2	<p>The housing strategy sets out a package of reforms to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- get the housing market moving again</li> <li>- lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future</li> <li>- support choice and quality for tenants</li> <li>- improve environmental standards and design quality</li> </ul>	The Local Plan needs to take account of the aims and intentions of the policy, including the planning reforms it promotes, and ensure a positive approach to supporting the delivery of new housing in the area.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystems services	2011	gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services	Biodiversity 2020 is a national strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services and builds on the Natural Environment White Paper. It provides a comprehensive picture of how England is implementing its international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea and sets out the Government's ambition to halt biodiversity loss by 2020. It	The Local Plan needs to pay due regard to protecting and enhancing biodiversity through its development strategy and planning policy framework. The Sustainability Appraisal needs to thoroughly assess impacts on biodiversity and

			sets a number of targets and outcomes and how these can be achieved.	seek to minimise them. The Local Plan should seek to help meet the targets and outcomes of Biodiversity 2020.
The air quality strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Volumes 1 and 2 (Defra)	2011	gov.uk/government/publications/the-air-quality-strategy-for-england-scotland-wales-and-northern-ireland-volume-1  gov.uk/government/publications/the-air	This Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term.  As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect the environment.	The Local Plan needs to reflect national air quality objectives set out in the strategy. The strategy recognises land use and transport planning as important parts of an integrated approach to air quality improvements. The Local Plan should through its strategy and policy framework seek to improve air quality where possible.
Future water: The Government's water strategy for England (Defra)	2011	gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69346/pb13562-future-water-080204.pdf	The strategy sets out a framework for water management in England, covering topics such as sustainable delivery of secure water supplies, and improved and protected water environment, fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges, reduced water sector greenhouse gas emissions and more sustainable and effective management of surface water.	The Local Plan will need to take account of the visions and actions of the strategy, particularly with regards surface water drainage, water quality in the natural environment and flooding.
Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (Defra)	2011	gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-our-soils-a-strategy-for-england	A Soil Strategy for England sets out the current policy context on soils and a number of core objectives for policy and research. The strategy's vision is that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them addressed;</li> <li>- soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to adapt to its impacts;</li> <li>- soils in urban areas will be sufficiently valued for the ecosystem services they provide and given appropriate weight in the planning system.</li> <li>- where development occurs, construction practices will ensure that vital functions can be maintained; and</li> <li>- pollution of soils is prevented and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan will need to consider its impacts on soil, for example by limiting the loss of prime agricultural land in the area and seeking to protect rare and carbon rich soils. Impacts on soil of the plan will be assessed through its Sustainability Appraisal.

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004	2004	legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/contents/made	Environmental legislation which details the requirements of plans and programmes to undertake a wider sustainability assessment of potential impacts. This legislation formalises the need for new planning documents to comply with the requirements of the European SEA Directive.	The Local Plan will need to undergo Sustainability Appraisal in line with the Regulations in order to satisfy the SEA Directive.
Planning Policy for traveller sites (CLG)	2012	gov.uk/government/publications/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites	The planning policy for traveller sites came into effect at the same time as the National Planning Policy Framework and needs to be read in conjunction with it. It sets out the required approach to planning for traveller sites to ensure that needs for such accommodation are objectively assessed and met in a fair and positive way.	The Local Plan needs to be prepared in accordance with the Planning Policy for traveller sites and the NPPF, in order to ensure it assess the need for traveller sites and allocates land accordingly.
Rural Statement 2012 (Defra)	2012	gov.uk/government/publications/rural-statement-2012	<p>The Rural Statement sets out Government's support for rural areas, underling its commitment through the broad range of policies from across the different Government departments. It sets out a positive new agenda for Rural England, a contract with rural areas, so they can hold us to account on our promise to grow the rural economy and support thriving rural communities.</p> <p>The Statement is based around three key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Growth - we want rural businesses to make a sustainable contribution to national growth</li> <li>• Rural Engagement - we want to engage directly with rural communities so that they can see that Government is on their side; and</li> <li>• Quality of Life - we want rural people to have fair access to public services and to be actively engaged in shaping the places in which they live</li> </ul>	The Local Plan needs to carefully consider how its rural character and resultant issues can be sustainably planned for, taking account of the three main priorities in the Rural Statement. The Local Plan should be aware of the policies and initiatives outlined in the Rural Statement in order to ensure that its policies provide a supportive framework for new national rural development initiatives.
National Rural Proofing Guidelines (Defra)	2013	gov.uk/government/publications/national-rural-proofing-guidelines	These guidelines help policy makers to minimise the challenges that people in rural areas face for example challenges and barriers to business, service provision and quality of life.	The Local Plan should take account of the rural proofing guidelines to ensure that its strategy and policies seek to reduce the challenges faced by Eden's rural population.
The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (White Paper)	2011	official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf	This paper advocates a number of measures which will preserve and enhance the natural environment, under the main thematic areas of protecting and improving the	The Local Plan will need to take account of the objectives in this paper and seek to



			natural environment, growing a green economy, and reconnecting people and nature. The paper highlights four key reforms for protecting and improving the natural environment, and of particular relevance to planning is 'ecologically coherent planning' – retaining the protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives of the planning system. It also sets out plans for piloting biodiversity offsets to make requirements to reduce the impacts of development on biodiversity simpler and more consistent.	improve Eden's natural environment through its development strategy and policies. The impacts of the plan on the natural environment will be assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal.
Code for Sustainable Homes	2008	<a href="http://gov.uk/government/policies/improving-the-energy-efficiency-of-buildings-and-using-planning-to-protect-the-environment/supporting-pages/code-for-sustainable-homes">gov.uk/government/policies/improving-the-energy-efficiency-of-buildings-and-using-planning-to-protect-the-environment/supporting-pages/code-for-sustainable-homes</a>	The code for sustainable homes is the national standard for the sustainable design and construction of new homes. It aims to reduce carbon emissions and promote higher standards of sustainable design above the current minimum standards set out by the building regulations. It is a prescriptive document that details the standards of performance required for new residential buildings to meet the criteria for the code of sustainability. This is rated on 9 categories and uses a 'star' rating system of 1-6.	The Local Plan should consider how it can promote sustainable building practices and consider whether to require a specific code level through its planning policies to require sustainability levels above those required by building regulations.
Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (DTI)	2007	<a href="http://berr.gov.uk/files/file39387.pdf">berr.gov.uk/files/file39387.pdf</a>	This White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to respond to changing circumstances, address the long-term energy challenges faced and to deliver the four energy policy goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to put ourselves on a path to cutting the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020;</li> <li>- to maintain the reliability of energy supplies;</li> <li>- to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and</li> <li>- to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.</li> </ul>	The White Paper sets out the role of the planning system in delivering energy infrastructure and promoting energy efficiency and sustainable development. The Local Plan should have regard to these principles.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act	2006	<a href="http://opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga_20060016_en.pdf">opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga_20060016_en.pdf</a>	The Act brought into formation Natural England, an organisation responsible for the enhancing and protection of biodiversity and landscape. Part 3 of the Act places a statutory duty on public authorities to conserve biodiversity.	The local planning authority's duty under the Act to preserve biodiversity must be reflected in the Local Plan and its Sustainability Appraisal.
Building for Life 12 (Cabe at the Design Council, Home Builders Federation and	2012	<a href="http://designcouncil.org.uk/Documents/Documents/OurWork/CABE/BuildingforLife/Buildi">designcouncil.org.uk/Documents/Documents/OurWork/CABE/BuildingforLife/Buildi</a>	BFL 12 is the industry standard for the design of new housing developments in order to ensure that new housing is attractive, functional and sustainable. BFL 12	The Local Plan should take account of the principles of Building for Life 12 and ensure

Design for Homes)		ngforLife2012	provides a list of 12 questions against which schemes can be assessed.	high quality design through its policies.
Countryside & Right Of Way Act	2000	opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/ukpga_20000037_en_1	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act 2000) applies to England and Wales only, and received Royal Assent on 30 November 2000, with the provisions it contains being brought into force in incremental steps over subsequent years. Containing five Parts and 16 Schedules, the Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).	The Local Plan will need to have regard to the provisions of the Act. For example it places a duty on public bodies to further the conservation and enhancements of SSSIs and requires authorities to have regard to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of AONBs when performing their functions, in this case, plan making.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act	1979	opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1979/pdf/ukpga_19790046_en.pdf	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 provides for the scheduling of ancient monuments and offers the only legal protection specifically for archaeological sites.	The Local Plan will protect ancient monuments and archaeological areas through its development strategy and planning policies. The Sustainability Appraisal will assess impacts on the historic environment.

<b>REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL (CUMBRIA)</b>				
<b>Plan/Policy/ Programme/Strategy</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Objectives and Targets of Document</b>	<b>Implications for Local Plan and SA</b>
Cumbria Economic Strategy 2009-2019 (Cumbria Vision)	2009	cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/534/576/6304/407851554.pdf	This document sets out a vision and tools “To be an energised and healthy environment, and one of the fastest growing economies in the UK” Building on the county’s major assets, including its unique landscape and natural resources, skills base in nuclear energy and marine engineering and its attractiveness as a place to live, work and visit; the delivery of a range of innovative and sustainable projects will secure a better quality of life for current and future generations.” It contains 2 strategic priorities:	The Local Plan should reflect the vision and objectives of the Cumbria Economic Strategy and embed economic growth as a key objective of the plan. Through its development strategy and policy framework the Local Plan should facilitate an environment that is conducive to economic growth.

			<p>1: The Opportunities of Energy and the Low Carbon Economy ;</p> <p>2: Raising the attractiveness of ‘Destination Cumbria’ as a place to live, invest, work and visit.</p> <p>And a series of objectives:</p> <p>a: A once-in-a-generation opportunity to transform Cumbria’s Education, Skills and Research and achieve a step change in aspirations;</p> <p>b: Better focused support for Business, Enterprise and Employment;</p> <p>c: Development of key Infrastructure as a platform for business growth;</p> <p>d: Innovative stewardship of Cumbria’s land and landscape to build a thriving Rural Economy and improve access to services;</p> <p>For Eden and South Lakeland it identifies a number of key opportunities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adding value to local products – food and drink, forestry and agriculture – production and marketing;</li> <li>- Developing a high quality, world class, yet sustainable local tourism product – accommodation, infrastructure, engagement with the environment, public realm renewal / investment;</li> <li>- Cultural and creative industries – very strong cluster of world class cultural attractions and organizations;</li> <li>- Knowledge based industry – environmental technologies, renewable energies;</li> <li>- Skills and education, including the development of the University of Cumbria, together with tackling a lack of HE provision in the East.</li> </ul>	
Cumbria Sustainability Strategy	2006	<a href="http://cumbriacc.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/538/752/37890114420.pdf">cumbriacc.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/538/752/37890114420.pdf</a>	<p>This strategy includes a series of sustainability objectives for Cumbria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing community participation in local decision-making processes;</li> <li>- Reducing health inequalities and levels of crime and disorder;</li> <li>- Enabling people to re-assess their values and find ways to live sustainably through education and public engagement;</li> </ul>	The Local Plan and its Sustainability Appraisal should reflect the objectives of the Cumbria Sustainability Strategy.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring access for all to education, jobs, goods, services and facilities including housing;</li> <li>- Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, landscape quality and character;</li> <li>- Reducing carbon emissions from transport and energy use and helping communities and businesses adapt to climate change;</li> <li>- Protecting air quality, groundwater, inland and coastal waters from pollution;</li> <li>- Protecting soil and favouring brown field sites for development;</li> <li>- Minimising waste generation while maximising the re-use and recycling of all forms of waste;</li> <li>- Increasing local employment opportunities, company competitiveness and survival;</li> <li>- Encouraging entrepreneurship and business start ups;</li> <li>- Developing community based economic initiatives in deprived areas</li> </ul>	
Cumbria County Council (2011) 3rd Cumbria Local Transport Plan (2011-2026)	2011	<a href="http://cumbria.gov.uk/roads-transport/public-transport-road-safety/transport/transportplan/3rdcumbriatransportplan.asp">cumbria.gov.uk/roads-transport/public-transport-road-safety/transport/transportplan/3rdcumbriatransportplan.asp</a>	<p>The new 3rd Local Transport Plan for Cumbria is a statutory document that sets out how roads, footways, cycleways, rights of way and bus and train services in Cumbria will be improved and managed. The new Plan contains a strategy for the years, 2011 to 2026, the policies to implement the strategy and a rolling programme of implementation plans showing where funding will be directed.</p> <p>It sets the following local priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- safe, strong and inclusive communities;</li> <li>- health and well-being throughout life;</li> <li>- a sustainable and prosperous economy;</li> <li>- effective connections between people and places;</li> <li>- world class environmental quality and in doing so;</li> <li>- minimises carbon emissions.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should align its objectives relating to transport with the priorities of the Local Transport Plan and should promote sustainable travel in line with the Cumbria wide plan.

Cumbria Renewable Energy Study	2011	<a href="http://cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/renewable-energy/renewableEnergyStudy.asp">cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/renewable-energy/renewableEnergyStudy.asp</a>	The Cumbria Renewable Energy Capacity and Deployment Study provides information on the potential renewable energy resources that could be harnessed across the County. It will be used to help develop policy and make future planning decisions through the Local Development Frameworks. These are being produced by the district councils and national park authorities. The County Council could also use it to help develop a county wide Energy Policy. The study sets out the opportunities and constraints to delivering renewable energy in Cumbria. It indicates the suitability of a range of technologies, taking into account the varied environmental, social and economic issues that relate to their installation and operation. It shows that the amount of renewable generated in Cumbria could potentially be doubled, increasing it from 295MW to 606MW.	The Local Plan should take into account the findings of the study in the preparation of its planning policies to support renewable energy production.
Cumbria Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document	2007	<a href="http://cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/renewable-energy/windEnergy.asp">cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/renewable-energy/windEnergy.asp</a>	This guidance has been developed jointly by the Cumbrian local planning authorities to support the implementation of renewable energy policies in local authorities' plan-making and provides consistent guidance for wind energy development across the County.	The Local Plan should ensure its renewable energy policies are consistent with the existing SPD.
Cumbria County Council (2011) Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit	2011	<a href="http://cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/countryside/countryside-landscape/land/LandCharacter.asp">cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/countryside/countryside-landscape/land/LandCharacter.asp</a>	The Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit maps and describes the character of different landscape types across the county and provides guidance to help maintain their distinctiveness. The Guidance and Toolkit is intended to help planners, developers and other interested parties to understand and manage landscape resources and help Local Planning Authorities to develop policy and make decision based on sound landscape character information to help manage, conserve and enhance landscape character in the future.	The Local Plan will take this guidance and toolkit into account as an important part of the evidence base to inform its strategy and site selection to ensure landscape impacts are minimised. It will enable the landscape impacts of the plan to be robustly assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal.
Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan. (Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership)	2011	<a href="http://wildlifeincumbria.org.uk/cbap/index.asp">wildlifeincumbria.org.uk/cbap/index.asp</a>	The Biodiversity Action Plan for Cumbria seeks to conserve biodiversity and all the complicated natural systems that it supports which are vital to the survival of the planet and of human life itself. To do this it identifies a number of key species and habitats which need to be protected.	The Local Plan should take account of the BAP in terms of its objectives and ensure that it does not compromise the habitats and species that the BAP seeks to protect.  The Sustainability Appraisal will assess the Local Plan's

				impact on biodiversity and should take into account the objectives of the Cumbria BAP in doing so.
Eden Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency)	2009	gov.uk/government/publications/eden-catchment-flood-management-plan	<p>Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs) give an overview of the flood risk across each river catchment. They recommend ways of managing those risks now and over the next 50-100 years.</p> <p>CFMPs consider all types of inland flooding, from rivers, ground water, surface water and tidal flooding, but not flooding directly from the SA, (coastal flooding), which is covered in Shoreline Management Plans. They also take into account the likely impacts of climate change, the effects of how we use and manage the land, and how areas could be developed to meet our present day needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p>	The Local Plan will need to have regard to the catchment plan and seek to minimise flood risk through its development strategy and planning policy framework.
River Basin Management Plans (Environment Agency)	2009	gov.uk/government/publications/north-west-district-river-basin-management-plan	<p>River basin management plans (RBMPs) are drawn up for the 10 river basin districts in England and Wales as a requirement of the water framework directive. River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) set out how the water environment will be managed and provide a framework for more detailed decisions to be made. RBMPs set out a more integrated approach to river basin management based on the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate and streamline plans and processes;</li> <li>- Set out a clear, transparent and accessible process of analysis and decision-making;</li> <li>- Focus at the river basin district level;</li> <li>- Work in partnership with other regulators;</li> <li>- Encourage active involvement of a broad cross-section of stakeholders;</li> <li>- Make use of the alternative objectives to deliver sustainable development;</li> <li>- Use Better Regulation principles and consider the cost-effectiveness of the full range of possible measures;</li> <li>- Seek to be even handed across different sectors of society and sectors of industry;</li> <li>- Seek to be even handed and transparent in the management of uncertainty;</li> </ul>	The Local Plan will need to have regard to the RBMPs in place covering Eden.

			- Develop methodologies and refine analyses as more information becomes available.	
The Cumbria Housing Strategy and Investment Plan 2011-2015 (Cumbria Housing Group)	2011	cumbriahousinggroup.org.uk/housing-strategy/4560205392	The strategy contains three key themes which when delivered will help achieve its vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Housing Growth, Affordability and Community Sustainability</li> <li>- Vulnerable People, Supporting Independence</li> <li>- Housing Market Renewal: Using Stock More Effectively</li> </ul>	The Eden Local Plan will be required to meet housing need and will allocate sites and put in place a policy framework that will support the delivery of housing in line with the Housing Strategy.
Council Plan 2014-2017 (Cumbria County Council)	2014	cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/536/41718123513.pdf	This is the Council Plan for Cumbria County Council and sets out the Council's priorities for action over the period 2014-2017 in order to deliver the vision for Cumbria: "For the people of Cumbria, to benefit from sustainable economic growth and an enhanced quality of life".	The Local Plan will take account of the priorities in the Cumbria Council Plan and the district Council will work with the County Council to implement the Plan.
North Pennines AONB Management Plan 2009-2014	2009	northpennines.org.uk/Pages/TheAONBManagementPlan2009-14.aspx	The Management Plan sets out the agenda for the conservation and enhancement of the AONB for the 5 years between 2009 and 2014.  The AONB Management Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Highlights the special qualities and enduring significance of the AONB and the importance of its landscape features, and identifies those that are vulnerable to change</li> <li>- Presents an integrated vision for the future of the AONB as a whole, in the light of national, regional and local priorities, regardless of administrative boundaries</li> <li>- Sets out agreed objectives which will help secure that vision</li> <li>- Identifies what needs to be done, by whom and when, in order to achieve these objectives</li> <li>- Stimulates action aimed at helping people to discover, enjoy and understand the local landscape and its natural and cultural features</li> <li>- Identifies actions which will support those economic and social activities which in themselves will contribute to the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty</li> </ul>	The local planning authority has a duty to protect and conserve the natural beauty of the AONB in performing its function, and the Eden Local Plan will therefore need to reflect the objectives and actions of the Management Plan in the preparation of its strategy and policies. Potential impacts on the AONB of the development strategy and sites will be assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal.

North Pennines AONB Building Design Guide	201	northpennines.org.uk/Lists/DocumentLibrary/Attachments/154//Building.pdf	<p>This guide sets out the design principles which will guide future development in the AONB.</p> <p>The main objectives of the Guidelines are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to help those undertaking building developments or maintenance works, of any scale, to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the North Pennines; and</li> <li>- to stimulate the highest standards of design, conservation and development.</li> </ul>	The Eden Local Plan will take into account the guidelines in the preparation of its development management policies and locational strategy approach to development in the AONB area.
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LOCAL				
Plan/Policy/Programme/Strategy	Date	Source	Objectives and Targets of Document	Implications for Local Plan and SA
Eden Council Corporate Plan 2011-2015	2011	eden.gov.uk/your-council/council-performance/corporate-plan/	<p>The Corporate Plan sets out in broad terms the key priorities for the Council and what it aims to achieve over the period 2011-2015.</p> <p>The Corporate Priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Housing</b> - People have access to housing throughout the District</li> <li>- <b>Quality Environment</b> - The unique natural and built environment is enhanced, protected and kept sustainable</li> <li>- <b>Economic Vitality</b> - Grow the whole economy of Eden District</li> <li>- <b>Quality Council</b> - Services delivered throughout the District are accessible, meet the needs of customers and are continuously seeking improvement</li> </ul>	The priorities are highly relevant to the Local Plan and through its strategies and policy framework it will seek to contribute to the achievement of the Corporate Plan.
Eden Economic Growth Strategy 2013-2015	2013	eden.gov.uk/business-and-the-economy/economic-development/eden-economic-growth-strategy/	The strategy has the vision: "To support the business growth agenda in Eden and to grow the local economy we will create conditions which encourage existing and new businesses to offer jobs at salaries above the national minimum wage". The strategy in its action plan highlights the importance of employment land allocations with good transport accessibility.	The Local Plan will need to reflect the priorities of the Economic Strategy and assess the need for economic land and allocate appropriate land to support the delivery of the strategy.
Eden Core Strategy	2010	eden.gov.uk/planning-and-development/planning-policy-for-eden/current-	The Core Strategy was the first Development Plan Document intended to replace the old Eden Local Plan. It sets out the vision, aims and spatial strategy and overarching policies for development in Eden District up to	The Core Strategy provides the strategic policy framework for the development of Eden and its strategic aims, vision



		policy-and-the-emerging-local-plan/core-strategy-dpd/	2025 and beyond. It provides the framework for the formulation of more detailed generic and site specific policies.	and overarching policy objectives have been carried forward as the basis for the Local Plan.
Penrith Strategic Masterplan	2010	eden.gov.uk/planning-and-development/planning-policy-for-eden/current-policy-and-the-emerging-local-plan/evidence-base/?entryid46=27145	The Strategic Masterplan for Penrith considers strategic growth options for Penrith. It identifies and assesses options for growth in terms of strategic development sites, and considers factors such as feasibility, infrastructure, strategic design issues.	The masterplan provides important evidence to inform the Local Plan, particularly in terms of its assessment of potential development areas and the strategic direction for the future development of Penrith. The Eden Local Plan has taken its findings into account through its development strategy and site selection.
Upper Eden Neighbourhood Plan	2012	uecp.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/UENDP-Referendum-Version.pdf	The Upper Eden Neighbourhood Plan sets a framework of policies for local planning application decision making in the area. The policies are focussed on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- helping provide affordable housing in rural areas for those who can through converting existing buildings or building on low impact sites</li> <li>- helping farmers and rural businesses provide housing for their families' and business needs</li> <li>- helping older people find suitable housing in settlements or where they can reasonably build within their gardens</li> </ul>	The Eden Local Plan needs to take account of the policies in the Upper Eden Neighbourhood Plan and ensure that the policies and framework it sets are compatible with those in the neighbourhood plan.
Older People's Housing Strategy 2012-2017 (EDC and SLDC)	2012	eden.gov.uk/housing/housing-policy-and-strategy/older-persons-housing-strategy-2012-2017/	The strategy was produced jointly with South Lakeland District Council. The Older Peoples Housing Strategy 2012 develops plans to help address the housing and related support needs of increasing numbers of older people who are living in our communities. It confirms the commitment of the two Councils to taking an active role in the partnerships which will support these aims and to taking specific actions within their remits to enable homes which meet the needs and aspirations of the older age groups. Of relevance to planning it stresses the need to encourage the development of a range of accommodation options which meet the needs and aspirations of older people.	The Eden Local Plan will take account of this strategy by objectively assessing housing need in the area and ensuring that development needs are met as far as possible through the Plan's strategy and development policies. The plan specifically recognises and responds to the challenges presented by the area's ageing population.JT99

