

APPENDIX A: DOCUMENT REVIEW

A1. Relevant International Frameworks and Agreements

Frameworks and Agreements	Objectives of the Plan / Program	Implications
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971)	International treaty aiming to secure the conservation and sustainable use of wetland areas. Commitments to 'wise use', designation of specific sites, appropriate training and international cooperation in pursuit of objectives.	Plans should consider designated RAMSAR sites should they be likely to affect them in any way.
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)	Sets out 27 principles of sustainable development, stating that 'The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations'.	General principles of participation, cooperation, precautionary principle and appropriate interventions in pursuit of sustainable development should be reflected in Plans. Role of sustainability appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment paramount.
UNESCO World Heritage Conservation (1972)	Sets out the framework for the identification, preservation and management of the world's cultural and natural heritage. 191 countries (also referred to as 'States Parties') have ratified the Convention, making it an almost universally accepted set of principles and framework of action.	Plans should have regard to the LDNP World Heritage Site and ensure adequate protection afforded to the cultural and natural heritage.
Convention on Biological Diversity. Rio de Janeiro (1992)	Objective of the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components. Requires countries to develop and implement strategies for sustainable use and protection of biodiversity. Applies precautionary principle.	Key principles should be disseminated through lower-level national and local Biodiversity Action Plans, which Plans should pay due regard to.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change & Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC, 1994 & 1997)	Sets the framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle climate change. Under the convention, governments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions, national policies, and best practice; • Launch national strategies for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to expected impacts, including the provision of financial and technological support to developing countries; • Co-operate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change. <p>Kyoto Protocol: commits Annex 1 countries (of which Britain, as part of the EU, is one) to individual, legally-binding targets to limit/reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	Plans should consider ways in which they can contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (UN, 2002)	<p>Sets out commitment for collective responsibility in advancing the case for sustainable development. Recognises that means and resources to achieve sustainable development already exist and therefore can be realised.</p> <p>Multilateralism, solidarity, cooperation and common determination are seen as key in making this happen.</p>	<p>Strong emphasis on inclusive processes and cooperation as key factors in sustainable development.</p> <p>Widespread consultation together with incorporation of social, economic and environmental concerns in decision making processes of Plans is therefore vital.</p>
UN Convention on Human Rights	<p>Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations. The rights of an individual to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal recourse when their rights have been violated, even if the violator was acting in an official capacity; • The right to privacy and protection of privacy by law; • Freedom of opinion and expression; • Freedom of assembly and association. 	<p>Plans should not promote any programme, activity or development that breaches civil and political rights</p>
United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)	<p>Contains eight (8) Millennium Development goals that bind countries to do more and join forces in the fight against poverty, illiteracy, hunger, lack of education, gender inequality, child and maternal mortality, disease and environmental degradation.</p>	<p>Ensure Plans tackle any known social disadvantage or inequality issues at the local scale.</p>
Aarhus Convention 1998 (The UN Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters)	<p>Establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public organisations; • Public authorities are obliged to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession; • The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making; • The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general. 	<p>Plans to ensure adequate opportunity for public to comment on proposals and participate in decision making</p>
Aichi Agreement (2010)	<p>Establishes five strategic goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society; • Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use; • To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding 	<p>Plans to recognise the value of ecosystem services and seek to sustain or improve biodiversity.</p>

	<p>ecosystems, species and genetic diversity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems;• Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.	
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A2. Relevant European Directives and Conventions

Directives & Conventions	Objectives of the Plan / Program	Implications
Bern Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	Convention aims to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species.	Plans should consider potential impacts upon species and habitats, incorporating the provisions of lower level national, regional and local guidance stemming from the convention as appropriate.
EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)	Objective of providing for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. Requires preparation of an environmental report for any plan or programme likely to have significant environmental effects.	Plans must be subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment to judge their likely significant impacts. This will ensure that sustainable development principles are fully incorporated in their development.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC	Commitment to the maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species, the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species.	Need to consider the potential impact of Plans upon wild birds; particularly where development may affect designated Special Protection Areas.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)	Applies precautionary principle to protected areas. Requires a range of measures for the protection of species including surveillance and reporting on habitats and species.	Transposed into UK law by 1994 conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations. Plans should have regard to these regulations (see below).
EU Directive on Environmental Impact Assessment (97/11/EEC)	Sets out procedure for assessing whether significant environmental impacts will arise from proposals.	Ensure that any programmes, activities or developments promoted by Plans are subject to EIA to assess significant effects.
EU Directive on Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise (2002/49/EC)	Sets out a common approach to avoidance, prevention and reduction in the harmful effects of environmental noise, including noise mapping and common assessment methods. Provides basis for developing measures to reduce noise emitted by the major sources, in particular road and rail vehicles and infrastructure, aircraft, outdoor and industrial equipment and mobile machinery.	Plans should have regard to the need to manage noise emissions.
EU Framework Directive on Waste (2006/12/EC)	Promotes the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness through clean technologies for the production and disposal of products & more sparing use of natural resources. Also seeks more widespread recycling and the use of waste as a source of energy.	Plans should seek to contribute towards more sustainable waste practices, with an emphasis on reduce, re-use and recycle.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Requires all inland and coastal waters to reach good status by 2015. Establishes need for River Basin Management Plans as most appropriate	Plans should have regard to the need to maintain and where appropriate improve

	means for achieving better water quality, rather than those based on administrative boundaries. Strengthens public involvement in water quality measures.	water quality. Localised objectives will be set through Environment Agency's individual River Basin Management Plans.
EU Ambient Air Quality and Management Directive (1996/62/EC) EU Directive 1999/30EC – Sulphur and Nitrogen Dioxide and Lead particulates	Establishes need for common approach to assessment of air quality and need to maintain or improve air quality status. Number of daughter directives set limit/target values for specific air pollutants.	Plans should ensure that they do not result in detrimental emissions of air pollutant concentrations.
EU Nitrates Directive (1991/676/EEC)	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.	Plans should have regard to their potential impacts upon levels of nitrates in groundwater, rivers and other inland water bodies.
European Landscape Convention (2007)	Aims to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. Emphasises need to strike a balance between preserving the natural and cultural heritage of landscape, as well as using it as an economic resource, which therefore places landscape at the centre of sustainable development. a) To recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity; b) To establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures; c) To establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies; d) To integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.	Plans must carefully consider impact of activities upon wider landscape, particularly given the Park's status as an area of national landscape importance.
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan 1600/2002/EC	Priority Areas and targets relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change; • Nature and Biodiversity; • Environment and Health and Quality of Life Natural Resources and Waste. 	Plans should address each of the priority areas in pursuit of the overall goal of sustainable development

	The objectives, priorities and actions of the Programme should contribute to sustainable development in the candidate countries.	
European Climate Change Programmes (I & II)	Mechanism for implementation of EU's commitments under the Kyoto protocol (above). Targets reduction in greenhouse gas emissions to 8% below 1990 levels by 2008-12. Second ECCP launched in 2005 with several working groups set up to consider future actions.	Plans should seek to minimise contributions to greenhouse gas emissions associated with their provisions.
Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy	The Strategy's vision for the future is to achieve conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity for the whole continent of Europe and all its regions within 20 years, and will seek to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The threats to Europe's biological and landscape diversity are reduced substantially, or where possible removed; • The resilience of European biological and landscape diversity is increased; • The ecological coherence of Europe as a whole is strengthened; • Public involvement and awareness concerning biological and landscape diversity issues is increased considerably. 	Plans should ensure that key principles of the strategy, including avoidance, careful decision making, precautionary principle and public participation, are observed where important ecosystems, landscapes and species are affected.
European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS) – European Commission 2006	Achieving sustainable development requires economic growth that supports social progress and respects the environment. The strategy argues that in the long term economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection must go hand in hand. The main aims of the strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy; • To address threats to public health; • To manage natural resources more responsibly; • To improve the transport system and land-use management. 	Plans should have regard to aims and address climate change, health, natural resource, transport and land use issues in the local context.
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) 1999	Requires implementation of appropriate means of legal protection for archaeological heritage, including the maintenance of an inventory and the designation of protected monuments and areas. Also requires reconciliation of archaeological and planning interests, promotion of public awareness, and information sharing.	Plans should have regard to their potential impact upon sites of archaeological interest.
European Directive Energy Performance of Buildings (2001/91/EC)	Promotes the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness	Ensure Plans promote energy efficiency in the built environment where viable and consistent with other constraints
European Directive on Groundwater Protection (80/68/EEC)	Directive seeks to prevent the discharge of toxic, persistent and bio-accumulative substances into groundwater. Prohibition of discharge of substances in List I (e.g. hydrocarbons and cyanide) and limitation of	Plans must ensure that its provisions do not contravene the groundwater regulations by causing the discharge of

	discharge of substances in List II (e.g. fluorides, certain metals). Discharges of such substances subject of prior authorisation & compliance monitoring.	the substances it sets out without prior approvals.
European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC)	Based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion. Key goals include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social cohesion; • Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage; • More balanced competitiveness of the European Union. To achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account	Plans should promote cross-boundary social and economic cohesion, competitiveness and conservation
European Renewable Energies Directive April 2009	This Directive builds upon a previous directive which set targets for renewable energy production. The Directive requires each member state to increase its share of renewable energies to raise the overall share from 8.5% today to 20% by 2020. A 10% share of 'green fuels' in transport is also included within the overall EU target	Ensure Plans are able to contribute to increases in renewable energy generation.
EU Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)	The Directive's overall aim is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any risk to human health, from waste landfill.	Prevent landfilling in the National Park due to extreme sensitivity to pollutants
EU Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (96/61/EC)	This directive sets out a set of common rules on permitting for industrial installations. The IPPC Directive is about minimising pollution from various point sources throughout the EU.	Ensure industrial sites adhere to regulatory requirements under the Directive and related legislation
EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011)	The strategy sets six key targets, with a key date of 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives (in order to achieve a measurable improvement in the status of protected habitats and species); • Maintain and restore ecosystems and their services (wherever possible, notably through establishing green infrastructure); • Increase the contribution of agriculture and forestry to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity (including reference to the opportunity presented by the reform of CAP); • Ensure the sustainable use of fisheries resources (through CFP reform, achieving Maximum Sustainable Yield by 2015 and Good Environmental Status under MSFD by 2020); 	Ensure Plans pay due consideration to the targets of the Strategy.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Combat invasive alien species (through control or eradication, and management to prevent introduction and establishment of new invasive species);• Help avert global biodiversity loss (through stepping up the EU's contribution to concerted global action). | |
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A3. Relevant National Legislation, Regulations, Frameworks and Guidance

Legislation, Frameworks & Guidance	Objectives of the Plan / Program	Implications
Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Implements the provisions of the Bern Convention and Wilds Bird Directive in the UK. Makes an offence of any act to kill, injure, take or possess any wild bird, their nest or eggs. Also provisions for SSSIs, NNRs, Limestone Pavement Orders, protection for certain areas of moor and heath from agricultural and forestry activities and measures for clarification of public rights of way.	Plans need to consider their impact upon protected species and habitats under the Act.
The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994	Provide for designation of European sites transposed from the EC Habitats Directive, including Sites of Community Importance, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation. Also protect certain species and allow reviews of planning permissions affecting protected sites.	Plans must consider how they are likely to affect designated European sites and make provision for an appropriate assessment where these effects are deemed to be significant.
Groundwater (England and Wales) Regulations 2009	Transposes European Groundwater Directive into EU law and sets out the detailed mechanisms for obtaining approval for the discharge of controlled substances.	Plans must ensure that its provisions do not contravene the groundwater regulations by causing the discharge of the substances it sets out without prior approvals.
Environment Act 1995	<p>Broad remit, establishing the Environment Agency as the single body responsible for a range of environmental protection measures. Also requires preparation of National Air Quality Strategy. Replaces National Park purposes established in 1949 with revised ones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage; • Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the parks by the public. <p>Also establishes duty of NPAs to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities in the pursuit of the above purposes. Also places a duty on other designated bodies to have regard to National Park purposes. Confers powers to National Park Authorities, including planning function and the requirement to prepare Management Plans.</p>	Plans should always have regard to the two National Park purposes, giving primacy to the first purpose where conflict arises.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Provided for extended public access over large areas of open upland and common land, but with certain safeguards to prevent inappropriate use. Modified public Rights of Way laws, including introduction of restricted byways. Greater protection afforded to SSSIs and lists species and habitats that are important to biological diversity in England.	Plans should consider their potential impacts upon open access land and rights of way, together with impacts upon SSSIs or the conservation of protected habitats and species.

<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Defra (2007)</p>	<p>Sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term, offering benefits to public health, quality of life and environmental protection.</p> <p>Provides set standards and objectives for management of pollutants including nitrous oxide, ozone, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and lead.</p>	<p>Plans should consider how they will impact upon air quality ensuring that detrimental emissions are prevented.</p>
<p>Securing the Future, Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)</p>	<p>Guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits; • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; • Achieving a sustainable economy; • Promote good governance; • Using sound science responsibly. <p>Priority areas for UK action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Consumption and Production; • Climate Change and Energy; • Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement; • Sustainable Communities. 	<p>Follows on from provisions of 1999 Better Quality of Life strategy. Plans should ensure they incorporate key components of sustainable development. The role of sustainability appraisal will be particularly valuable in ensuring this happens.</p>
<p>UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework</p>	<p>The UK response to the 2010 Aichi Agreement. The purpose of this UK Biodiversity Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK-scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute; • To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy; • To facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work; • To streamline governance arrangements for UK-scale activity. 	<p>Plans need to be considered as part of wider Biodiversity Plans and Strategies. Plans need to consider their potential impacts upon protected species and habitats, with particular regard to Lake District National Park Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>Plans should look at the possible ways in which they will affect biodiversity, having regard to relevant designated species and habitats.</p>
<p>CAP Reform Agreement (2014)</p>	<p>Development of previous CAP reforms (e.g. 2003). Key changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Payment Scheme replaces Single Payment Scheme; • “Greening” Payments introduced, promoting crop diversification, permanent grasslands, and ecological focus areas; • Advances measures for Managing the Environment; • Promotes development opportunities for Rural Economies; • Encourages Catchment Sensitive Farming. 	<p>Plans should the opportunities for sustainable development made possible by changes to agricultural subsidy schemes.</p>

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)	Provides statutory guidance on the process of environmental assessment of plans, policies and programmes.	The Plan review process must follow these regulations.
UK Climate Change Programme, Defra (2006) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2012)	Aims to deliver the UK's Kyoto Protocol target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5 per cent below base year levels over the period 2008-2012. Also reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010 and cut carbon dioxide emissions by 60 per cent by about 2050, with real progress by 2020. 2012 CCRA sets out five key steps for dealing with climate change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the risk of significant climate change. • Accept that despite efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, current and historic emissions mean that a certain amount of warming is inevitable. • Better understand vulnerability to our current climate. • Use the best science and evidence to understand the range of climate changes we might face, and what effect they might have on our economy, environment and society. • Assess – using a risk-based approach – what we can put in place now, and plan for in the future, to increase the resilience of our economy, environment and society. 	Plans should seek to contribute towards overall reduction in carbon dioxide emissions through measures for low carbon generation, energy efficiency, and renewable energy initiatives.
English National Parks and the Broads - UK Government Vision and Circular March 2010	Key outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A renewed focus on achieving the Park Purposes; • Leading the way in adapting to, and mitigating climate change; • A diverse and healthy natural environment, enhanced cultural heritage and inspiring lifelong behaviour change towards sustainable living and enjoyment of the countryside; • Foster and maintain vibrant, healthy and productive living and working communities; • Working in partnership to maximise the benefits delivered. 	Plans will need to promote renewed focus on National Park purposes and delivering sustainable development within them.
Localism Act (2011)	The main measures of the Localism Act are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedoms and flexibilities for local government; • Reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective; • Reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally. 	Plans should recognise and work in partnership with Neighbourhood Development Plans.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and Planning Guidance	Reinforces the principle of having a development-plan-led system but introduces a presumption in favour of sustainable development, planning positively for development needs unless adverse impacts outweigh the	Plans should seek to meet development needs wherever possible, while having regard to the high status of the National

<p>documents and Govt. website</p>	<p>benefits of doing so. Compresses multitude of previous planning guidance into single concise document, where all policies need to be read alongside one another. (Appendix B lists, for reference, documents removed by NPPF).</p>	<p>Park landscape.</p>
<p>Mainstreaming sustainable development - The Government's vision and what this means in practice. DEFRA (2011)</p>	<p>Builds on and refreshes the 2005 Sustainable Development Strategy (see above). Refreshed vision affirms coalition's commitment to sustainable development (SD), making the necessary decisions now to realise the vision of stimulating economic growth and tackling the deficit, maximising wellbeing and protecting our environment, without negatively impacting on the ability of future generations to do the same.</p>	<p>Plans need to be underpinned by principles of sustainable development and be tested by the SEA.</p>
<p>Experiencing Landscapes: Capturing the cultural services and experiential qualities of landscape, Natural England (2009)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and refine evidence from national/regional public surveys and research through more focused work with the public in a selection of England's National Character Areas; • Make judgements about whether and how the findings correlate to particular landscape characteristics and relate to particular landscape features; • Make recommendations on whether the outcomes could provide a sufficiently representative baseline that could be used either at national, regional or a National Character Area scale, and; • Provide qualitative material that will aid in the updating of National Character Area descriptions and associated strategic objectives for the future. 	<p>Plans should have regard to National Character Area Statements and ensure objectives are consistent with them, reinforcing special landscape character of the National Park.</p>
<p>Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment, English Heritage (2008)</p>	<p>Key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic environment is a shared resource; • Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment; • Understanding the significance of places is vital; • Significant places should be managed to sustain their values; • Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent; • Documenting and learning from decisions is essential. 	<p>Plans should promote understanding of historic environment and its conservation in accordance with the values and significance of heritage assets.</p>
<p>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</p>	<p>Provides the legislative framework to ensure the protection and conservation of listed buildings across the UK. It outlines the level of protection received by listed buildings, scheduled monuments and buildings within conservation areas.</p>	<p>Plans should safeguard the character of historic assets.</p>

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.	Plans need to make provision to protect ancient monuments and archaeological sites.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006	Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities by implementing the key aspects of the Government's Rural Strategy published in July 2004. It addresses a wide range of issues relating broadly to the natural environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 40 requires all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions. • Section 41 requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. 56 habitats and 943 species of principal importance are included on the Section 41 list which are referred to in Biodiversity 2020 (see below).	Plans should safeguard and enhance biodiversity assets and should identify ways to integrate biodiversity when developing planning policies and strategies.
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services, Defra (2011)	A Vision for England: By 2050 our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to adapt to change, providing essential services and delivering benefits for everyone. 2020 Mission: Our mission is to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.	Plans need to support local initiatives that conserve and enhance biodiversity for its own good and the benefit of wider society.
Uplands Policy Review, DEFRA (2011) NB: CAP Reform superseded by CAP Reform Agreement (2014)	Three main pillars with sub-areas as follows: Supporting England's Hill Farmers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government action to improve competitiveness and rural economic opportunity; • Reducing the burden of regulation; • Ensuring Agri-environment schemes are accessible to all hill farmers. CAP Reform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering Public Goods From The Uplands Environment; • Payment for ecosystem services; • Forestry and Woodland; • Managing uplands for biodiversity and recreation; • National Parks; • Tourism. Supporting Sustainable Upland Communities	Plans should seek to incorporate Review's priorities within its policies and objectives, helping support community sustainability, viable farming and subsidy support.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadband and Communications; • Housing and Planning; • Business and Enterprise; • Access to Services; • Fuel and Energy. 	
<p>Natural Environment White Paper, The Natural Choice, securing the value of nature, Defra (2011) and subsequent Implementation Updates</p>	<p>This paper has a number of key themes, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More accurately ‘valuing’ the natural environment and the ecosystems that service it; • Taking conservation action on a much large ‘landscape’ scale; • Encouraging more local action; • Strengthening the connection between people and nature; • Creating a ‘greener’ economy, including developing markets and schemes so that those who look after natural services can get payments from those who receive the services; • Inclusion of Nature Improvement Areas in Local Plans; • A “Green Areas” designation that will enable local people to protect green spaces that have significant importance to their community; • Biodiversity offsetting which will mean that developers may have to provide habitat expansion or restoration to compensate for loss of habitat/biodiversity losses caused by their development. 	<p>Proposals being implemented through NPPF and other measures – Plans need to respond to these measures, for example by pursuing policies that protect locally important green space.</p>
<p>The National Heritage Protection Plan, English Heritage (2011)</p>	<p>The National Heritage Protection Plan has eight key measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foresight; • Threat: Assessment and Response; • Understanding: Recognition and Identification of the resources; • Understanding: Assessment of Character and Significance; • Responses: Protection of Significance • Responses: Managing Change; • Responses: Protecting and Managing Major Historic Estates; • Responses: Grant Aid for Protection. 	<p>Plans should promote and support the key strands of the Plan, particularly the key tenet of understanding and responding to the significance of heritage assets.</p>
<p>Housing and Planning Act 2016</p>	<p>Introduces measures to support the delivery of the Government’s commitments as published in the productivity plan ‘Fixing the foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation’. It contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory framework for the delivery of starter homes and self-build / custom build housing. • Flexible powers for Secretary of State to intervene in local planning. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision for local authorities to hold a register of various types of land (e.g. brownfield land register) and enable “permission in principle” for the development of land. • New dispute resolution procedures in relation to planning obligations. • Provisions for Secretary of State to grant development consents for housing linked to nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) 	
<p>Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017</p>	<p>Provisions to strengthen the role of neighbourhood planning and changes to the content of development plan documents. Local planning authorities must identify strategic priorities for the development and use of land within their area. Requirement for the secretary of state to issue guidance for local planning authorities on how their local development documents should address housing needs that result from old age or disability.</p>	<p>Need to ensure that neighbourhood plans contribute to the overall sustainability of the National Park.</p>

A4. Partner Sustainability Strategies, Plans and other Relevant Documents

Partner Strategies & Plans	Objectives of the Plan / Program	Implications
<p>Cumbria Core Sustainability Strategies</p>	<p>In partnership with statutory consultees, the borough councils, and Cumbria County Council, the Lake District National Park set and aspires to the following strategic sustainability objectives for the county:</p> <p>Social Progress which recognises the needs of everyone:</p> <p>SP1 To increase the level of participation in democratic processes; SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces; SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home; SP4 To improve the level of skills, education and training; SP5 To improve the health and sense of well-being of people; SP6 To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities, with a strong sense of local history.</p> <p>Effective protection of the environment:</p> <p>EN1 To protect and enhance biodiversity; EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations; EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>Sustainable use and management of natural resources:</p> <p>NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; NR2 To improve water quality and water resources; NR3 To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity; NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste.</p> <p>Building a sustainable economy in which all can prosper:</p> <p>EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities; EC2 To improve access to jobs; EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy.</p>	<p>The Lake District National Park Authority is signatory to these sustainability objectives. These form the background framework against which sustainability appraisals are completed.</p>
<p>Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan (2014-2024)</p>	<p>Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership have set four priority themes for sustainable economic development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advanced manufacturing growth; 2. Nuclear and energy excellence; 3. Vibrant rural and visitor economy; 4. Strategic connectivity of the M6 Corridor. <p>Intervention to promote development will focus on the four following economic drivers:</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Support; • Skills Development; • Infrastructure Improvements; • Environmental Sustainability. 	
Cumbria County Council and others Cumbria Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2007)	<p>Through the plan, Cumbria County Council seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the range and quality of access in key parts of Cumbria to address a shortfall in provision, and to meet higher standards and expectations; • Modify some parts of the public rights of way network into a shape and form which fits more closely with modern needs, and links more effectively with other modes of transport; • Make parts of the network much more attractive and 'user-friendly' for a wider range of current and potential users, including families and young people, people who don't currently take much exercise, minority groups and people with limited mobility. 	Plans should promote activities and policies that protect and improve public accessibility for all types of users.
Cumbria County Council Cumbria Transport Plan Strategy, 2011-2026	<p>Through the plan, Cumbria County Council seeks to sustain a safe and reliable transport system and highway network in Cumbria, which supports the following local priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe, strong and inclusive communities; • Health and well-being throughout life; • A sustainable and prosperous economy; • Effective connections between people and places; • World class environmental quality; • Minimising carbon emissions. 	Traffic growth and distribution may to be impacted by Plans. Need to have regard to accessibility, particularly public transport, walking and cycling, when planning spatial distribution of development, with emphasis on reducing the need for travel and dependency on private car.
Local Development Framework Core Strategies: Allerdale Borough Council Copeland Borough Council Eden District Council South Lakeland District Council	<p>Each of these four local authorities, which intersect with the Lake District National Park, has developed their own core sustainability strategies.</p>	Plans should consider the development plans of neighbouring authorities, the impact of those plans upon neighbours, and at the same time the impact of neighbouring development plans upon Lake District National Park plans.
Environment Agency Catchment Flood Risk Management Plans: Derwent Catchment Eden Catchment Kent and Leven Catchment Lune Catchment Southwest Lakes Catchment	<p>These Plans set out numerous relevant issues and strategies to be adopted for each catchment area.</p>	Plans need to consider how policies and objectives can help reduce/mitigate against flood risk issues, for example by aiding upstream flood water retention and preventing development in vulnerable areas.

<p>Environment Agency River Basin Management Plan: North West Solway/Tweed</p>	<p>Sets out numerous actions, both those that cover all sectors, and those that are sector-specific. Those applying to all sectors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sectors must comply with the range of existing regulations, codes of practice and controls on the use of certain substances; • Investigations will be carried out by the Environment Agency and partner organisations where appropriate, to establish the extent and source of pressures and to identify any further actions that are technically feasible and not disproportionately costly. These actions will be carried out during this or future management cycles; • Investigations and actions will also be carried out in drinking water protected areas (where necessary focused in safeguard zones) to reduce the risk of deterioration in raw water quality and therefore reduce the need for additional treatment to meet drinking water standards. 	<p>Plans should align with River Basin Management Plan objectives, considering how each sector might contribute to overall wellbeing of the water environment.</p>
<p>Marine Management Organisation Marine Spatial Plans: North West Inshore (in development)</p>	<p>Currently under preparation, the Marine Spatial Plans are the framework by which the UK Govt. ensures that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with high level marine objectives and thereby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable economic development; • Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; • Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets; • Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues. 	<p>Plans should consider impact upon the Marine Spatial Plan, and at the same time impact of Marine Spatial Plan upon proposed Plans.</p>

A5. Lake District National Park Authority (and other) Relevant Documents

National Park Documents	Objectives of the Plan / Program	Implications
<p>Lake District National Park Partnership The Management Plan for the English Lake District (2015-2020)</p>	<p>Overall management plan, providing strategic guidance to all aspects of the work of the Lake District National Park. The purpose of the document is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the reasons for the Lake District’s potential inscription as a World Heritage Site; • Describe the extent and diversity of the Lake District, highlighting key features; • Define how LDNPA will protect the Outstanding Universal Value through conserving the attributes and Special Qualities of the Lake District Outstanding Universal Value; • Explain how LDNPA will strategically manage the Lake District to deliver the Vision for the National Park, meeting the purposes of World Heritage Site and National Park designation; • Describe how LDNPA will present and transmit the Lake District so people are aware - and understand the importance - of the Lake District. 	<p>Overarching strategy for the National Park, incorporating the bid to become a World Heritage Site. Will impact upon LDNP sustainability ambitions.</p>
<p>Lake District National Park Local Plan</p>	<p>The Local Plan comprises three main parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Strategy; • Allocations of Land; • Minerals Safeguarding Areas. <p>The main document, the Core Strategy, aims to show how the Vision for the National Park will be delivered strategically and spatially by 2025.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy contains core policies, which are criteria or area based, and which will guide development in the National Park.</p>
<p>Lake District National Park Parish Neighbourhood Plans Barton Parish Bootle Parish Burneside Parish Coniston Parish Matterdale Parish Millom-Without Parish Torver Parish Keswick Parish</p>	<p>Introduced by the Localism Act (2011), Neighbourhood Plans aim to allow local communities to influence the planning of the area in which they live and work. Neighbourhood plans encourage local communities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a shared vision for the neighbourhood. • Choose where new homes, shops, offices, and other development should be built. • Identify and protect local green spaces. • Influence what new buildings should look like. 	<p>Creates a need to ensure that neighbourhood plans contribute to the overall sustainability of the National Park.</p>
<p>Wasdale Visitor Management Project</p>	<p>This project is to produce a comprehensive plan to manage the impact of tourism in the Wasdale catchment.</p>	<p>The success of the Visitor Management Plan may impact upon the sustainability targets of the National Park.</p>

Cumbria Rights of Way Improvement Plan	<p>The ROWIP shows how the extensive network of paths, tracks and other means of public access across Cumbria might be improved to meet the needs of the county's residents and visitors. Whilst the specifics in the plan may have been overtaken by other projects the principles remain current.</p>	Plans need to be cognisant of ROWIP.
RSPB Haweswater Management Plan	<p>The RSPB has taken on the tenancies of two farms at Haweswater and is working in partnership with United Utilities to develop a system of land management that is focused on the delivery of improved water quality, wildlife, carbon storage and recreation, alongside food production. This land management trial aims to restore a functioning upland ecosystem, rich in wildlife to improve water quality. It will deliver the relevant strategies in the Partnership Plan as well as mitigating against changes in water quality, effective land management and habitat loss.</p>	Land management changes made by the Haweswater Management Plan may contribute towards sustainability targets within the National Park.
Destination Management Plan	<p>The DMP for 2014-16 was developed to reflect the priorities for Cumbria, and to respond to issues and opportunities. The DMP brought together in one place all the key actions for the visitor economy in the sub-region and, as such, was closely aligned to the priorities of Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership, the County and District Councils and the National Park Authorities. It identified 12 large scale capital projects which were believed are the most capable of a transformational impact on Cumbria's visitor economy, six of which are located in the National Park.</p>	The delivery of the identified schemes will be progressed under the Local Plan.
Adventure Capital Programme	<p>Cumbria Tourism working with outdoor activity providers, the outdoor clothing industries and other partners to promote the Lake District for adventure and sustainable activities and events. The ADCap strategy is supported by an action plan and is mentioned specifically as a delivery mechanism for Strategy VE1 within the Partnership Management Plan.</p>	Plans need to recognise the ADCap strategy.
See More Cumbria and Lake District	<p>See More Cumbria and the Lake District is a programme of work which will maximise the economic benefit of travel in the county by focussing on the quality of visitor travel to Cumbria's international destinations, particularly the Lake District.</p>	Plans need to consider the objectives and impacts of this programme.
Cumbria and Lake District Access and Recreation Strategy (2014 -2019)	<p>This is a strategic framework for the management and improvement of countryside access and recreation in Cumbria.</p>	Plans need to be aware of strategic framework for improving access.