
Barrow Local Plan: Preferred Options Consultation Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment

Screening and Appropriate Assessment Report

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CONTENTS

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	1
1.0 Introduction	2
1.1 Background	2
1.2 Report Structure	3
2.0 Habitats Regulations Assessment	4
2.1 Legislative Context	4
2.2 The Habitats Regulations Assessment Stages	4
2.3 Natura 2000 Sites	5
2.4 Consultation with Natural England	5
3.0 Description of the Local Plan	7
3.1 Introduction	7
3.2 Local Plan: Preferred Options Consultation Draft	7
3.3 Local Plan Vision and Objectives	7
3.4 Local Plan Themes	8
4.0 Identification of Natura 2000 Sites	9
4.1 Introduction	9
4.2 Potential Impacts	9
4.3 Potential Pathways	9
4.4 Identification of Natura 2000 Sites	10
4.5 Understanding Site Characteristics	12
PART TWO: SCREENING	13
5.0 Screening Methodology	14
5.1 Screening Process	14
5.2 Screening Assessment	14
5.3 Analysing the Screening Results	15
6.0 Screening of Local Plan Policies	17
6.1 Introduction	17
6.2 Screening Results	17
7.0 Assessing the Impact of Local Plan Policies	26
7.1 Policies with No Negative Effect (Category A)	26
7.2 Policies with No Significant Effect (Category B)	28
7.3 Policies with Possible Adverse Effect (Category C)	28
7.4 Policies with Adverse Effect (Category D)	31
7.5 Likely Potential Impacts of Local Plan Policies	31
7.6 Policy In-Combination Effects	32
8.0 Assessing the Impact of Allocated Sites	37
8.1 Employment Sites with No Negative Effect (Category A)	37
8.2 Employment Sites with No Significant Effect (Category B)	37
8.3 Employment Sites with Possible Adverse Effect (Category C)	37
8.4 Employment Sites with Adverse Effect (Category D)	37
8.5 Likely Potential Impacts of Employment Allocations	38

8.6	Housing Sites with No Negative Effect (Category A)	38
8.7	Housing Sites with No Significant Effect (Category B)	39
8.8	Housing Sites with Possible Adverse Effect (Category C)	39
8.9	Housing Sites with Adverse Effect (Category D)	40
8.10	Likely Potential Impacts of Housing Allocations	40
9.0	Screening of Plans for Potential In-Combination Effects	41
9.1	Identifying Relevant Plans	41
PART THREE: APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT		44
10.0	Appropriate Assessment Methodology	45
10.1	Moving to Appropriate Assessment	45
10.2	Appropriate Assessment	45
11.0	Appropriate Assessment	47
11.1	Policies and Allocated Sites	47
11.2	Investigating Potential Pathways	47
11.3	Affected Natura 2000 Sites	53
11.4	Morecambe Bay	53
11.5	Duddon Estuary	70
11.6	Duddon Mosses	83
11.7	Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons	85
11.8	Roudsea Wood and Mosses	87
11.9	Potential In-Combination Effects	89
PART FOUR: CONCLUSION		91
12.0	Conclusion	92
12.1	Overview	92
12.2	Screening	92
12.3	Appropriate Assessment	93
12.4	Next Steps	93
APPENDICES		86
Appendix A:	Pre-Screening Results	87
Appendix B:	Correspondence with Natural England	95
Appendix C:	Local Plan Strategic Themes and Associated Policies	100
Appendix D:	Information on Natura 2000 Sites	103
Appendix E:	Screening Matrices – Local Plan Policies	117
Appendix F:	Screening of Allocated Sites	144
Appendix G:	Screening of Plans for Potential In-Combination Effects	149

List of Tables:

Table 4.1: Natura 2000 Sites for Inclusion in HRA Screening Process
Table 5.1: Screening Matrix
Table 5.2: Criteria for Screening Local Plan Policies
Table 5.3: Matrix for Analysing Impacts
Table 5.4: Matrix for Screening In-Combination Effects of Policy
Table 5.5: Assessing the In-Combination Effects
Table 6.1: Results of Screening Appraisal of Policies
Table 6.2: Results of Screening Appraisal of Barrow and Dalton Employment Sites
Table 6.3: Results of Screening Appraisal of Barrow Housing Sites
Table 6.4: Results of Screening Appraisal of Dalton Housing Sites
Table 6.5: Results of Screening Appraisal of Askam and Ireleth Housing Sites
Table 6.6: Results of Screening Appraisal of Lindal and Newton Housing Sites
Table 7.1: Policies with No Negative Effect (Category A)
Table 7.2: Policies with No Significant Effect (Category B)
Table 7.3: Policies with Potentially Adverse Effects (Category C)
Table 7.4: Policies with Adverse Effects (Category D)
Table 7.5: Assessing the In-Combination Effects of Local Plan Policies
Table 7.6: Potential Impact of In-Combination Policies
Table 8.1: Employment Sites with No Negative Effect (Category A)
Table 8.2: Employment Sites with No Significant Effect (Category B)
Table 8.3: Employment Sites with Adverse Effects (Category D)
Table 8.4: Housing Sites with No Negative Effect (Category A)
Table 8.5: Housing Sites with No Significant Effect (Category B)
Table 8.6: Housing Sites with Potentially Adverse Effects (Category C)
Table 8.7: Housing Sites with Adverse Effects (Category D)
Table 10.1: Identifying affected Natura 2000 Sites
Table 10.2: Understanding Potential Likely Effects
Table 10.3: Analysing Potential Impacts
Table 11.1: Local Plan Policies subject to Appropriate Assessment
Table 11.2: Allocated Sites subject to Appropriate Assessment
Table 11.3: Effect of Local Plan Policies on Natura 2000 Sites
Table 11.4: Impact of delivery of allocated sites on Natura 2000 Sites
Table 11.5: Morecambe Bay - Potential Likely Effects of Policies
Table 11.6: Morecambe Bay - Potential Likely Effects of Allocated Sites
Table 11.7: Morecambe Bay - Analysing Local Plan Policy Impacts
Table 11.8: Morecambe Bay - Analysing Impacts of Local Plan Allocations
Table 11.9: Duddon Estuary - Potential Likely Effects of Policies
Table 11.10: Duddon Estuary - Potential Likely Effects of Allocated Sites
Table 11.11: Duddon Estuary - Analysing Local Plan Policy Impacts
Table 11.12: Duddon Estuary - Analysing Impacts of Local Plan Allocations
Table 11.13: Duddon Mosses - Potential Likely Effects of Policies
Table 11.14: Duddon Mosses - Potential Likely Effects of Allocated Sites
Table 11.15: Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons - Analysing Local Plan Policy Impacts
Table 11.16: Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons - Analysing Impacts of Local Plan Allocations
Table 11.17: Roudsea Wood and Mosses - Potential Likely Effects of Policies
Table 11.18: Roudsea Wood and Mosses - Analysing Local Plan Policy Impacts
Table 11.19: Understanding the Significance of Potential In-Combination Effects

List of Figures:

Figure 4.1: Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
Figure 4.2: Special Protection Areas (SPA)
Figure 4.3: Ramsar Sites
Figure 6.1: Barrow and Dalton Employment Sites
Figure 6.2: Barrow Housing Sites
Figure 6.3: Dalton Housing Sites
Figure 6.4: Askam and Ireleth Housing Sites
Figure 6.5: Lindal Housing Sites
Figure 9.1: Extent of Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay Sites
Figure 9.2: Neighbouring Authorities to Barrow
Figure 11.1: Potential Pathways to Natura 2000 Sites

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council (the council) is in the process of preparing a Local Plan for the Barrow Borough area. The purpose of the Local Plan is to provide an overarching development strategy for the area, identifying suitable locations for new development and setting out the necessary standards and requirements for such development.
- 1.1.2 Current local planning policy consists of;
- The saved policies of the Barrow in Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006 (Local Plan Review) (adopted in August 2001)
 - The saved policies of the Barrow in Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006 Housing Chapter Alteration (HCA) 2006 (adopted June 2006)
 - The Barrow Port Area Action Plan (BPAAP) Development Plan Document (adopted July 2010)
- 1.1.3 It is intended that the Local Plan document will supersede current 'saved' local policy, although the Barrow Port Area Action Plan (AAP) will be retained and policies contained within it will be replaced / superseded where necessary.
- 1.1.4 The council are currently at the Preferred Options stage of the Local Plan, which is currently being consulted upon. In accordance with The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 and European Communities (1992) Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, the council is required to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of their Local Plan.
- 1.1.5 The initial stage of the HRA process which is explained in greater detail in section 2.2.2 is referred to as 'Screening'. The Screening stage considers the likely significant effects of proposed plans on the network of Natura 2000 sites. If *significant* effects exist, this triggers the stage of 'Appropriate Assessment', which provides a detailed consideration of the impact on the integrity of the European site of the plan, either alone or in combination with other plans, with respect to the site's conservation objectives. Only when the 'competent authority' (in this case Barrow Borough Council) is satisfied that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the relevant nature sites (referred to as Natura 2000 sites) as a result of interventions proposed as part of the Local Plan, will the Local Plan be permitted.
- 1.1.6 It is important to note that a 'Pre-Screening' assessment was undertaken by BDP at the Local Plan Issues and Options stage, which was used by the council to inform the preparation of the Preferred Options. A summary of the outcomes from the pre-screening stage is provided within Appendix A. The full results of the pre-screening assessment are provided in the Issues and Options Pre-Screening Report, which is available as a standalone report.
- 1.1.7 This current report relates to the Preferred Options stage of the Local Plan preparation and presents the results of the 'Screening' and 'Appropriate Assessment' stages of the HRA process. The report has been prepared by BDP on behalf of the council and has been developed in accordance with the following guidance:
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
 - European Commission, Managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC
 - DCLG (2006) Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment. Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (Consultation Document)
 - European Commission (2001) Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC
 - Scott Wilson, Levett-Therivel Sustainability Consultants, Treweek Environmental Consultants and Land Use Consultants (2006) Appropriate Assessment of Plans

1.2 Report Structure

1.2.1 This report documents the ‘Screening’ and ‘Appropriate Assessment’ stages of the HRA process, which concludes if the policies within Barrow’s Local Plan: Preferred Options Consultation Draft are likely to have significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.

1.2.2 This report is structured as follows

Part One: Introduction and Background

- Section 2: Habitats Regulations Assessment – this section of the report provides an overview of the legislative context for HRA and explains the distinct stages involved in the process.
- Section 3: Description of the Local Plan – this section of the report explains the key components of the Local Plan Preferred Options which are subject to assessment through the HRA process.
- Section 4: Identification of Natura 2000 Sites – this section of the report considers the type of impacts which could arise from the plan and the potential pathways which impacts could travel. In light of potential pathways, this section also lists all the relevant Natura 2000 sites which fall within the plan’s immediate zone of influence and those within the wider vicinity of the Borough.

Part Two: Screening

- Section 5: Screening Methodology – this section of the report sets out the methodology which has been adopted in the screening of the Local Plan policies. It describes the criteria against which the policies have been assessed and the approach to assessing the likely in-combination effects of the Local Plan policies.
- Section 6: Screening of Local Plan Policies – this section sets out the results of the screening assessment for all the Local Plan policies. The results are presented separately for the policies and the allocated employment and residential sites.
- Section 7: Assessing the Impact of Local Plan Policies – this section analyses the results of the screening assessment for the local plan policies and assesses the likely in combination effect of the Local Plan policies.
- Section 8: Assessing the Impact of Allocated Sites -- this section analyses the results of the screening assessment for the allocated sites. The section is split into two sub sections covering the employment sites and the residential sites.
- Section 9: Screening of Plans for Potential In-Combination Effects – this section provides details on which other authority plans have been screened to determine whether there are any likely in-combination effects with the Local Plan policies.

Part Three: Appropriate Assessment

- Section 10: Appropriate Assessment Methodology – this section of the report sets out the methodology which has been adopted for the stage of Appropriate Assessment.
- Section 11: Appropriate Assessment - this section provides detailed consideration of the impacts of the plan on the integrity of the European sites.

Part Four: Conclusion

- Section 12: Conclusion – this section summarises the key outcomes from both the Screening and Appropriate Assessment stages of the HRA process.

2.0 Habitats Regulations Assessment

2.1 Legislative Context

- 2.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) makes clear at paragraph 166 that Local Plans may require a variety of environmental assessments, including under the Habitats Regulations where there is a likely significant effect on a European wildlife site (which may not necessarily be within the same local authority area).
- 2.1.2 The European Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (the ‘Habitats Directive’) provides a legal framework for the protection for habitats and species of European importance through the establishment and conservation of an EU-wide network of European sites, known as Natura 2000. The Natura 2000 network is made up of Special Protection Areas (SPA) (designated under the Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Offshore Marine Sites (OMS).
- 2.1.3 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2010 (as amended) and The Offshore Marine Conservation (Regulation 2007 (as amended)) (collectively referred to in this report as the Habitat Regulations) implement the Habitat Directive in England and Wales. The main article relevant in the Habitat Regulations is:

“6(3) Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the sites conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.”

- 2.1.4 The Habitats Directive promotes a hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures. First, the plan should aim to avoid any negative impacts on Natura 2000 sites by identifying possible impacts early in the plan-making process and writing the plan in order to avoid such impacts. Second, mitigation measures should be applied during the process to the point where no adverse impacts on the site(s) remain.

2.2 The Habitats Regulations Assessment Stages

- 2.2.1 The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) process involves following four distinct stages. It is important to note that not all stages will necessarily need to be undertaken, as it will largely be dependent upon the outcome of the previous stage i.e. only once screening has been undertaken will it be clear whether there are *likely* significant effects to arise as a result of the project or plan, resulting in the need to undertake Appropriate Assessment. Again whilst effects may be considered significant, only if they are considered adverse in terms of the conservation objectives and likely to have implications for the integrity of the protected site must stage 3 of the assessment be undertaken to determine whether there are any alternative options available. It is very rare that a project or plan would progress to stage 4; this would only occur if no alternative solutions existed and adverse impacts remained.

Stage 1: Screening

- 2.2.2 Screening is the process which initially identifies the likely impacts upon a European site of a project or plan, either alone or in-combination with other projects or plans, and considers whether these impacts may have a significant effect on the integrity of the site’s qualifying habitats and/or species. It is important to note that the burden of evidence is to show, on the basis of objective information that there will be no significant effect. If the effect may be significant, or is not known, that would trigger the need for an Appropriate Assessment. There is European Court of Justice case law to the effect that unless the likelihood of a significant effect can be ruled out on the basis of objective information, and adopting the precautionary principle, then an Appropriate Assessment must be made.
- 2.2.3 At the Issues and Options stage of the plan preparation, an initial pre-screening assessment was undertaken, the results of which have been used by the council together with the consultation responses to inform the preparation of their Preferred Options. The results of the pre-screening assessment are

contained in Appendix A and covered in more detail in the standalone report 'Pre-Screening of the Issues and Options'.

Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment

- 2.2.4 Appropriate Assessment is the detailed consideration of the impact on the integrity of the European site of the project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's conservation objectives and its structure and function. This is to determine whether or not there will be adverse effects on the integrity of the site. This stage also includes the development of mitigation measures to avoid or reduce any possible impacts.

Stage 3: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

- 2.2.5 This is the stage which examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that would avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of the European site, should avoidance or mitigation measures be unable to cancel out adverse effects.

Stage 4: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain

- 2.2.6 At Stage 4, an assessment is made with regard to whether or not the development is necessary for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI). If it is, this stage also involves detailed assessment of the compensatory measures needed to protect and maintain the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 network.

2.3 Natura 2000 Sites

- 2.3.1 Natura 2000 is a network of areas designated to conserve natural habitats that are in danger of disappearance in their natural range, have a small natural range, or present outstanding examples of typical characteristics of the biogeographic region and/or species that are rare, endangered, vulnerable or endemic within the European Community. Their creation is specified in the Habitats and Birds Directives as outlined below and referred to collectively as European sites. These European sites include:
- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive) for their habitats and/or species of European importance;
 - Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive) for rare, vulnerable and regularly occurring migratory bird species and internationally important wetlands;
 - Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) that have been adopted by the European Commission but not yet formally designated by the government of each country; and
 - Candidate SACs (cSACs) that have been submitted to the European Commission, but not yet formally adopted.
- 2.3.2 Furthermore, it is policy in England under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) that the following wildlife sites should be given the same protection as European sites:
- Potential SPAs (pSPAs) and possible SACs (pSACs);
 - Listed or proposed Ramsar sites under the 1971 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance; and
 - Sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites

2.4 Consultation with Natural England

- 2.4.1 The HRA 'Pre-Screening' assessment of the Local Plan Issues and Options was shared with Natural England in October 2014. A formal consultation response was received on 13th January 2015 which is included in Appendix B, which concluded that overall Natural England welcomed the detail provided in the pre-screening report, and agreed with the conclusions reached so far.
- 2.4.2 The key points of advice raised by Natural England are summarised below and have been reflected at this next stage of the HRA process.

As the Local Plan and HRA progress, more detailed consideration will be given to potential avoidance and mitigation measures which would serve to avoid adverse effects on the integrity of European sites, for example the provision of specific clauses within the policies to protect European sites and/or provide detail on measures that will be required before planning permission can be granted.

The HRA outlines that some options may lead to likely significant effects and this evidence should be fully considered when selecting preferred options to take forward. Any preferred options selected, where likely significant effects are identified, will require further assessment to ensure any necessary avoidance and/or mitigation measures are incorporated to ensure no adverse effect on the site integrity of any European sites affected.

It is important that the policies remind of the need to consider indirect, as well as the more obvious direct impacts, over the plan period.

Possibly also include reference to the marine SPA extension.

3.0 Description of the Local Plan

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Local Planning Authorities are required to produce a Local Plan. This can take the form of several Local Development Documents or be produced as a single Local Plan document. The council have taken the decision to produce a single Local Plan document as it provides more flexibility, is in line with guidance in the NPPF, and, at a time when the future economic climate is changing within the Borough, is more sustainable in the medium to long term both for the Council and also developers, landowners, investors and employers.

3.2 Local Plan: Preferred Options Consultation Draft

- 3.2.1 The Local Plan will replace the adopted Barrow-in-Furness Local Plan Review 1996-2006 (August 2001) and the Housing Chapter Alteration (June 2006) and will sit alongside the Barrow Port Area Action Plan, which was adopted in July 2010.
- 3.2.2 The Local Plan will set out the vision for the Borough and how the council intends to achieve the vision. It will incorporate both strategic and detailed policies, borough wide and site specific policies that address a range of topics including; employment, housing, the natural and historic environment, community facilities, transport, retail, leisure and tourism.
- 3.2.3 The initial stage of the Local Plan involved the preparation of a series of Issues and Options, focusing on the key issues which the plan needed to address. These were prepared by the council in late Summer / early Autumn 2014. Comments were sought on this initial stage of the plan preparation until the end of October 2014. A HRA pre-screening assessment was undertaken at the Issues and Options stage. A summary of the outcomes from the pre-screening stage is provided within Appendix A. The full results of the pre-screening assessment are provided in the Issues and Options Pre-Screening Report, which is available as a standalone report.
- 3.2.4 The council are now at the stage of Preferred Options. The preparation of the Preferred Options has been informed by the consultation responses received on the Issues and Options and the results of both the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) processes.

3.3 Local Plan Vision and Objectives

- 3.3.1 The Council's overall vision for the borough set out within the Local Plan is that *'by 2031 Barrow Borough will be a place where a thriving diverse economy has supported strong inclusive communities, with an improved housing offer, diversified job opportunities, high level education and skills base, vibrant town centres and retail offer, and access to high quality open space and active leisure. The Borough's health and wellbeing will have improved, and the natural environment and landscape will have been protected and enhanced, with resources managed sustainably and waste minimised'*.
- 3.3.2 In order to meet this vision, the plan must achieve the following objectives:
- The Plan must help create a strong, sustainable and diverse economy, where business is actively encouraged and supported
 - The Plan must help create and sustain healthy and inclusive communities
 - The Plan must enable communities to grow, ensuring they have access to decent homes in the right locations which are suitable for all their needs
 - The Plan must encourage the sustainable management of resources and minimise waste
 - The Plan must help create and protect vibrant, attractive retail centres, which are adaptable and resilient to economic change
 - The Plan must ensure that residents have the opportunities to gain access to the highest levels of education
 - The Plan must ensure residents have access to high quality, inclusive open spaces including the wider countryside and help protect these from inappropriate development
 - The Plan must demonstrate that only good quality design is acceptable and ensure that local heritage is respected and protected

- The Plan must protect and enhance habitats and species and help promote them as a key to sustainable development
- The Plan must demonstrate, along with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, that efficient and integrated infrastructure networks are in place to support growth and development whilst maintaining the valued and locally distinctive character of the Borough.
- The Plan must prepare for climate change in order to ensure it has the least impact on the population and on the environment.

3.4 Local Plan Themes

3.4.1 The Local Plan is structured around 10 key themes, these include:

- Development Strategy
- Climate Change and Pollution
- Infrastructure
- Economy
- Housing
- Maintaining Vibrant Town and Local Centres
- Heritage and Built Environment
- The Natural Environment
- Green Infrastructure
- Promoting Healthy Communities

3.4.2 Under each of the strategic themes, the Local Plan sets out a number of topics, which each contain a series of proposed policies. In total there are 112 policies, which are set out in Appendix C.

4.0 Identification of Natura 2000 Sites

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 When assessing the impact of a plan on 'Natura 2000' sites, it is important to consider the impact on 'Natura 2000' sites not only within the area the plan is to be implemented, but also on sites outside of the plan boundary as these could still be affected by the plan. There is no statutory defined distance within which Natura 2000 sites could be affected by a plan, and potentially a plan could impact upon a site a significant distance away from the plan area. Consequently the catchment area within which Natura 2000 sites could be affected by the plan should be considered on a case by case basis.

4.2 Potential Impacts

4.2.1 In order to be able to assess whether there will be any *likely significant* effects that will impact upon the network of Natura 2000 sites as a result of the policies within the Local Plan, or in combination with 'other plans', it is necessary firstly to identify potential impacts that could cause a *likely significant* effect on a Natura 2000 site.

4.2.2 The type of impacts need to be considered in terms of whether they are:

- **Direct** e.g. land take from site
- **Related** e.g. pollution, noise, fragmentation,

4.2.3 The following potential impacts have been identified:

- **Land Take** - Any land take within a Natura 2000 site is likely to have an adverse impact upon site integrity. It is likely to impact on species populations and species movements.
- **Air Quality** – Changes in the composition of air quality as a result of development or an increase in number of trips near the vicinity of a Natura 2000 site that could damage vegetation and harm species living in these habitats.
- **Water Quality** – Changes in the quality of water composition in the watershed as a result of development in or near to the Natura 2000 site, and increased pollution that could alter the water quality entering the water network and could damage vegetation and habitats/ species at these sites.
- **Hydrology** – Changes in the hydrological cycle affected by heat, surface run off, loss of permeable surfaces etc. and can result in drought or flooding of Natura 2000 sites that could damage vegetation or harm species living in these habitats.
- **Water Supply** – Changes in the levels of demand for water supply across the Borough as a result of new development, for example housing and employment sites, may increase levels of water abstraction, potentially affecting Natura 2000 sites which are hydrologically connected to the source of water supply.
- **Habitat Species/Disturbance** – Disturbance both to habitats and to species travelling to Natura 2000 sites through ecological isolation and fragmentation if development restricts migratory routes to Natura 2000 sites and/or that impacts on food resources or breeding grounds en route.
- **Recreational/ Visitor Pressure** – Disturbance both to habitats and to species as a result of development, if it significantly increases the number of people visiting Natura 2000 sites and added pollution and contamination of sites because of a larger footfall.

4.3 Potential Pathways

4.3.1 Before identifying the Natura 2000 sites to consider, there is also a need to establish how potential impacts (as identified in section 4.2) may be able to find a path to a Natura 2000 site. There are a number of pathways which should be considered:

- **Wind** – potential impacts particularly those impacting upon air quality can reach the Natura 2000 sites via the prevailing wind.
- **River Network** – potential impacts specifically linked to water quality, and hydrology could possibly be connected via the river network to the Natura 2000 sites.
- **Water Supply** – an assessment of the connectivity of the water supply in Barrow i.e. reservoirs and the Natura 2000 sites.

- **Roads** – distance to Natura 2000 sites in relation to the road network and the feasibility of air, noise and light pollution from increased traffic on the roads.
- **Species movement** – distance between Barrow and the Natura 2000 sites and the location of other important habitats within the boundary of the plan such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Country Parks, Biological Heritage Sites and Local Nature Reserves.

4.3.2 If no pathways exist to the Natura 2000 site, any potential impacts can be ruled out as they will not have a likely significant effect on the site.

4.4 Identification of Natura 2000 Sites

4.4.1 In light of the potential pathways identified in paragraph 4.2.1, table 4.1 lists all the relevant European sites considered to fall within the Local Plan's immediate 'zone of influence' and those within the wider vicinity of the Borough. A detailed justification for the inclusion of these sites at the 'Screening' stage is also provided within this table.

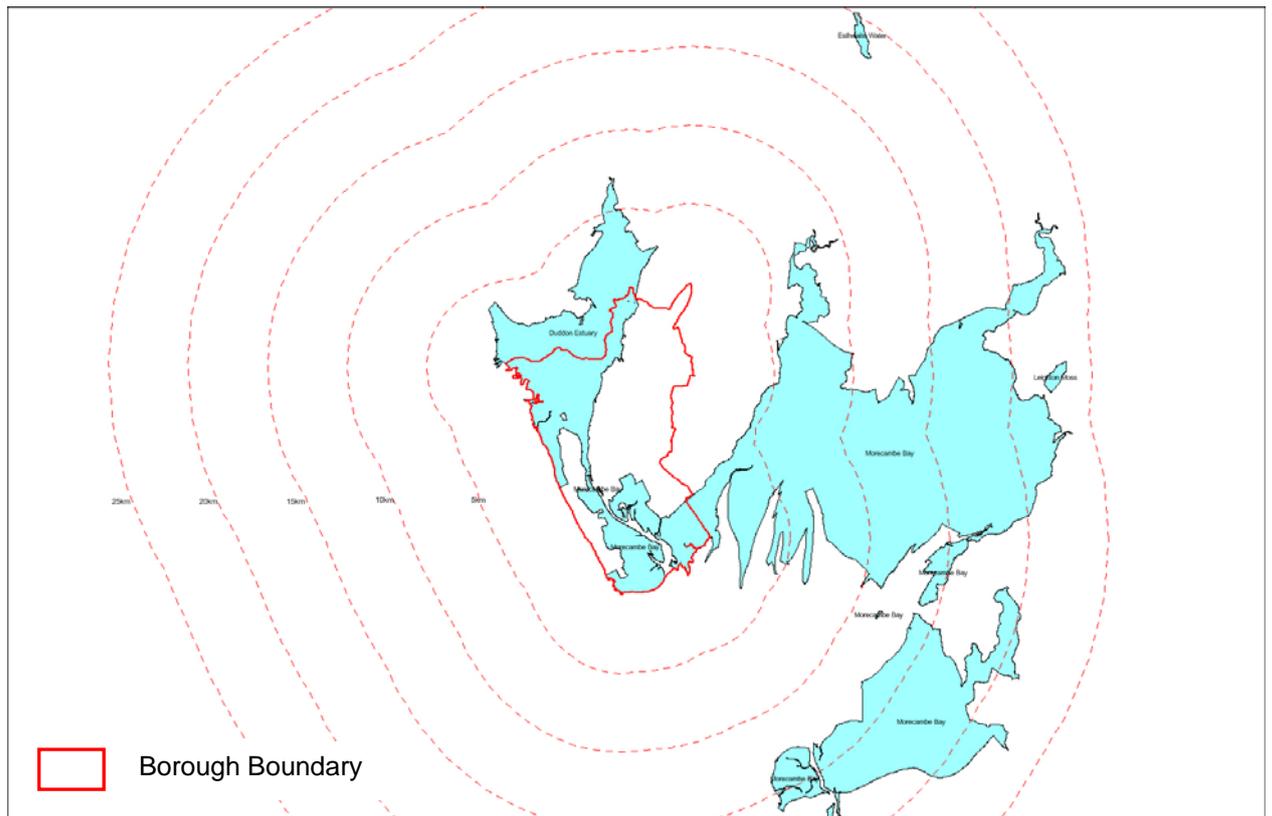
4.4.2 Contact with Natural England was also made early in the process to ensure that this list of identified sites was comprehensive enough to allow a robust screening assessment. The correspondence received from Natural England is appended to this report (Appendix B), which confirmed that *'the list detailed looks good and particularly helpful as the approach to screening is based on the vulnerability of sites (e.g. hydrological links) rather than just adopting a standard distance approach.'*

Table 4.1: Natura 2000 Sites for Inclusion in HRA Screening Process

No.	Site	Type of Site	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Reason for site inclusion at 'Screening' stage
1	Morecambe Bay	SAC	Within Plan Area	Site in the plan area
	Morecambe Bay	SPA	Within Plan Area	
	Morecambe Bay	Ramsar	Within Plan Area	
2	Duddon Estuary	SPA	Within Plan Area	
	Duddon Estuary	Ramsar	Within Plan Area	
3	Duddon Mosses	SAC	6.5 (north)	Site in close proximity to plan area
4	Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons	SAC	6.8 (north)	Site in close proximity to plan area
5	Roudsea Wood and Mosses	SAC	8.0 (east)	Site in close proximity to plan area and also an estuary site
6	Yewbarrow Woods	SAC	13.0 (north-east)	Site in close proximity to plan area
7	Witherslack Mosses	SAC	18.5m (east)	Wetland site with hydrological links to plan area
8	Morecambe Bay Pavements	SAC	19.5 (north-east)	Site in close proximity to plan area
9	Esthwaite Water	Ramsar	20.6 (north-east)	Site in close proximity to plan area
10	Drigg Coast	SAC	21,000 (north-west)	Site could be affected by discharge of effluent from waste water treatment works in plan area
11	Leighton Moss	SPA	22.5 (east)	Significant site for birds, could be affected by features such as wind farms etc
	Leighton Moss	Ramsar	22.5 (east)	

4.4.3 There are presently proposals for a new Special Protection Area on Morecambe Bay and the Duddon Estuary and adjacent coast. The key motivation for this is to combine the two existing SPAs into one site to extend protection to the little tern (*Sterna albibrons*) breeding colony in the Duddon Estuary and to extend the combined SPA in order to protect foraging areas of Sandwich terns (*Sterna sandvicensis*) and little terns.

Figure 4.3: Ramsar Sites



4.4.5 The relevant Natura 2000 Sites as identified in this section are herein referred to as the ‘Natura 2000 sites’ for the remainder of this report.

4.5 Understanding Site Characteristics

4.5.1 In order to understand the potential impacts of the Local Plan policies on the Natura 2000 sites, it is important to understand the following key factors about each site:

- Description of each site in terms of species and habitats it contains.
- Conservation objectives of each site
- Aspects of the site that are vulnerable and could be particularly sensitive to change in the environment.

4.5.2 The tables in Appendix D provide this information for each of the identified Natura 2000 sites.

4.5.3 A number of data sources were used to compile this data. The data sources used are listed below:

- English Nature, Appropriate Assessment development plans – North East England, provision of site information.
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee www.jncc.gov.uk
- Government Office for the North East, Draft Appropriate Assessment of the Regional Spatial Strategy.
- Natural England GIS Digital Boundary Datasets http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/gis/gis_register.asp.

PART TWO: SCREENING

5.0 Screening Methodology

5.1 Screening Process

- 5.1.1 As set out in section 3.4 and Appendix C, the Local Plan: Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains 112 policies presented under the 10 strategic themes.
- 5.1.2 As part of the ‘Screening’ process, each of these policies have been assessed to determine whether or not they lead directly to some form of development that may have a potential impact on the identified Natura 2000 sites. If no direct development can occur as a result of the policy then it can be screened out. If the policy itself does or could lead to some form of direct development then it needs to be assessed to see if there are likely to be any impacts in relation to the Natura 2000 sites and the significance of these.

5.2 Screening Assessment

- 5.2.1 The screening of the policies has been completed in the form of a matrix as shown in table 5.1. The traffic light assessment criteria through which policies are screened and colour-coded in the screening matrices is detailed within table 5.2.

Table 5.1: Screening Matrix

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
Strategic Theme:				
▪				

Table 5.2: Criteria for Screening Local Plan Policies

Criteria Category	Rationale
Category O: Unknown Effect	
O	Further details of option required.
Category A: No Negative Effect on Natura 2000 Site	
A1	Policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
A2	Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural environment, including biodiversity where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.
A3	Policies intended to conserve or enhance the built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.
A4	Policies that would have no effect because no development could occur through the option itself, as development would be implemented through other policies within the Local Plan, which are more specific and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on European Sites and associated sensitive areas.
A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The type of development 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests. 4. The policy contains criteria to prevent adverse effects on European sites.
A6	Policies that positively steer development away from European sites and

associated sensitive areas.	
Category B: No Significant Effect on Natura 2000 Site	
B1	Policies that could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are trivial or 'de minimis'.
Category C: Possible Adverse Effect on Natura 2000 Site	
C1	Policies steer a quantum or type of development that could have a direct adverse effect upon the European site, although the effect would be dependent upon how the option is implemented in the future e.g. location and scale of development brought forward.
C2	Policies steer a quantum or type of development that could have an indirect adverse effect upon the European site, if sites which are brought forward for development have either ecological or hydrological links to a European site.
Category D: Adverse Effect on Natura 2000 Site	
D1	The policy could directly affect a European site because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development onto a European site, or adjacent to it.
D2	The policy could indirectly affect a European site e.g. because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development that may be very close to it, or ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or it may increase disturbance as a result of recreational pressure.

5.3 Analysing the Screening Results

5.3.1 Section 6 presents the results of the screening assessment for all the Local Plan Policies.

5.3.2 Sections 7 and 8 provide an analysis of the screening results for the Local Plan policies and the allocated employment and residential sites.

Category A Policies

5.3.3 All policies that are assigned category 'A' and highlighted in green as part of the screening assessment have been screened out from any further assessment, as they are deemed as having no effects on the network of Natura sites.

Category B Policies

5.3.4 For policies that are assigned 'category B' and highlighted yellow, these are deemed as having no significant effects on the network of Natura sites.

Category C Policies

5.3.5 Policies highlighted in orange are identified as having the potential to generate adverse effects. For these policies, a further assessment has been undertaken to determine the nature of the impact and identify the potential pathways for such impacts to travel to the Natura 2000 sites. This assessment has been completed in the form of a matrix as shown in figure 5.3.

Table 5.3: Matrix for Analysing Impacts

Policies	Policy Summary	Potential Impacts	Potential Pathways
Theme			
	▪	▪	

Category D Policies

5.3.6 Any policies highlighted in red have been identified as being likely to generate significant adverse effects on the Natura 2000 sites. These policies have been subject to the same further assessment as the

category C policies, as detailed in table 5.3. Any policies assigned to this category trigger the need to undertake the next stage of the HRA process ‘Appropriate Assessment’.

In-Combination Effects of Policy

- 5.3.7 In order to confirm whether the impacts of the policies within categories B, C and D are likely to be any more significant when considered in combination with the other Local Plan policies, these policies have been assessed against one another to determine in-combination effects.
- 5.3.8 The assessment of the in-combination effects has been undertaken in the form of a matrix as shown in table 5.4, allowing for the policies along the vertical axis to be assessed in combination with the policies along the horizontal axis.

Table 5.4: Matrix for Screening In-Combination Effects of Policy

Local Plan Policies (Categories B, C and D)	Example Policy A xx:	Example Policy B xx:	Example Policy C xx:
Example Policy A: xx			
Example Policy B: xx			
Example Policy C: xx			

- 5.3.9 For each of the possible policy combinations, a category has been assigned as detailed in table 5.5. This exercise has enabled an understanding of whether the policy’s likely impact on the network of Natura 2000 sites would be greater, if implemented in combination with the policies along the horizontal axis.

Table 5.5: Assessing the In-Combination Effects

Category	Rationale
○	The effect of the policy in combination with other policies within the plan will not increase the overall impact of the policy.
-	The effect of the policy in combination with other policies within the plan will increase the overall impact of the policy slightly.
--	The effect of the policy in combination with other policies within the plan will increase the overall impact of the policy significantly.

6.0 Screening of Local Plan Policies

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This section of the report presents the results of the ‘screening’ assessment for all the Local Plan policies.

6.2 Screening Results

Local Plan Policies

6.2.1 All 112 policies have been reviewed and assessed against the criteria detailed within table 5.2. The results of the assessment are shown in the matrices contained within Appendix E, with a summary of the results presented in table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1: Results of Screening Appraisal of Policies

Issue	Policy	Potential Effects Category
Development Strategy		
Sustainable Development	Policy S1: Council’s commitment to sustainable development	A1
	Policy S2: Sustainable Development Criteria	A1
The Development Strategy	Policy S3: Development Strategy	A4
Design	Policy S4: Design	A1
	Policy S5: Landscaping	A1
	Policy S6: Development on Strategic Routes	A1
	Policy S7: Development Briefs	A1
Climate Change and Pollution		
Coastal and Watercourse Management	Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	C1
	Policy C2: Development and the Coast	A2
Water Quality and Efficiency	Policy C3: Water Management	A1 / A3
Derelict and Contaminated Land	Policy C4: Contaminated and Unstable Land	A1 / A3
Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy	B1
Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	C1
Light Pollution	Policy C7: Light Pollution	A1 / A6
Infrastructure		
Development and Infrastructure	Policy I1: Developer Contributions	A4
Accessing Community Facilities	Policy I2: Protecting Community Facilities	A1
	Policy I3: Access to Community Facilities	A1
Enhancing Sustainable Travel Choices	Policy I4: Sustainable Travel Choices	A1
Travel Plans	Policy I5: Travel Plans	A1
Parking	Policy I6: Parking	A1
External Transport Links	Policy I7: Transport Links	B1
Tele -communications	Policy I8: Telecommunications	A5
Economy		
Demand for land and sites for employment uses	Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	D1

Issue	Policy	Potential Effects Category
	Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 1	C1
	Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 2	See separate table 6.2
	Policy EM3: Loss of Employment Land	A1
	Policy EM4: Conversions for employment use in urban locations	A5
	Policy EM5: Conversions for employment use in rural locations	B1
Energy Developments	Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	D1
Economic Diversification	Policy EM7: Economic Diversification - Tourism	A5
	Policy EM8: Caravan and Camping Sites	A5
	Policy EM9: Loss of Self-Catering Accommodation	A4
	Policy EM10: Self Catering Holiday Accommodation	A5
	Policy EM11: Farm diversification	A5
Housing		
How Much Housing is Required	Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	C1
Where Should New Housing Go?	Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	C1
	Policy H3: Allocation of Sites for Housing Development	See separate tables 6.3 – 6.6
	Policy H4: Development Cordons	B1
	Policy H5: Residential Development in the Open Countryside	A5
	Policy H6: Residential Extensions in the Open Countryside	A5
	Policy H7: Housing on Windfall Sites	A5
	Policy H8: Housing in Residential Gardens	A5
	Policy H9: Housing Density	A4
Delivery of Development	Policy H10: Housing Delivery	A4
Housing Mix	Policy H11: Housing Mix	A1
	Policy H12: Lifetime Homes	A1
Neighbourhood Renewal	Policy H13: Regenerating the Housing Stock	A5
Affordability	Policy H14: Affordable Housing	A4
Gypsy and Travellers	Policy H15: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	A5
House Extensions	Policy H16: Loss of Sunlight	A1
	Policy H17: Protection of Residential Amenity	A1
	Policy H18: Prevention of Terracing Effect	A1
	Policy H19: Design of Extensions on Corner Plots	A1
	Policy H20: Design of Roofs	A1
	Policy H21: Front Extensions	A1
	Policy H22: Design of Dormer Windows	A1
Garages and Parking	Policy H23: Conversion of Garages	A1
	Policy H24: New Garages	A1
Patios and Balconies	Policy H25: Design of Patio areas and Balconies	A1
Retail		
Vision for Barrow and Dalton	Policy R1: The vision for Barrow and Dalton town	A4

Issue	Policy	Potential Effects Category
Town Centres	centres	
Retail in Barrow Town Centre	Policy R2: Barrow Town Centre	A4
	Policy R3: Barrow's Primary Shopping Area	A5
	Policy R4: Sequential test for new retail developments, including proposals which remove restrictive goods conditions on existing units	B1
Retail in Dalton	Policy R5: Dalton Town Centre	A4
	Policy R6: Non-retail uses in Dalton Town Centre	A1
	Policy R7: Retail development outside of Dalton Town Centre	A5
Impact Assessments	Policy R8: Impact Assessments – Retail in Barrow	A1
	Policy R9: Impact Assessments – Retail in Dalton	A1
Other Main Town Centre Uses (non retail) in Barrow and Dalton	Policy R10: Sequential test for other main town centre uses	A5
	Policy R11: Sequential test for new office developments	A5
	Policy R12: Taxi offices operating from a dwelling	A5
	Policy R13: Taxi Offices	A5
	Policy R14: Opening hours of bars and nightclubs within the town centre	A1
	Policy R15: The location of hot food takeaways	A5
	Policy R16: Opening hours of hot food takeaways	A1
Living in Barrow and Dalton Town Centres	Policy R17: Conversion of upper floors to residential units within the town centre	A5
	Policy R18: Residential Protection Areas	A5
Neighbourhood Shopping Centres	Policy R19: Neighbourhood shopping centres	A5
Rural Shops	Policy R20: Protection of rural shops and services	A5
Heritage and Built Environment		
Heritage Assets	Policy HE1: Heritage Assets and their setting	A3
	Policy HE2: Listed Buildings	A3
	Policy HE3: Conservation Areas	A3
	Policy HE4: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Assets	A3
Natural Environment		
Landscape	Policy N1: Conserving and enhancing landscape character	A2
Conserving Soil Resources	Policy N2: Safeguarding and Improving Soils	A1
Nature Conservation and Geodiversity	Policy N3: Protecting biodiversity and geodiversity	A2
	Policy N4: Protecting other wildlife features	A2
Green Infrastructure		
Green Infrastructure: A multi-functional resource – Building with Nature	Policy G11: Green Infrastructure	A2
Components of Green Infrastructure	Policy G12: Green Wedges	A2
	Policy G13: Wildlife Corridors	A2
	Policy G14: Green Corridors	A2
	Policy G15: Green Spaces	A2
	Policy G16: Green Routes	A2

Issue	Policy	Potential Effects Category
	Policy GI7: Green Links	A2
	Policy GI8: New Woodland	A2
	Policy GI9: Protection of Woodland	A2
	Policy G10: Private Garden Boundaries	A2
Promoting Healthy Communities		
Health	Policy HC1: Health and Wellbeing	A1
	Policy HC2: Land at Furness General Hospital	A2
	Policy HC3: Doctors Surgeries and Health Centres	A5
	Policy HC4: Children's Nurseries	A5
	Policy HC5: Access to buildings and open spaces	A1
	Policy HC6: Crime Prevention	A1
Sport & Recreation	Policy HC7: New Leisure Facilities	B1
	Policy HC8: Loss of playing fields, sports pitches or facilities	A1
	Policy HC9: New outdoor sports facilities	A5
	Policy HC10: Multi-use games areas	A5
	Policy HC11: Play Areas	A5
	Policy HC12: Golf Courses	A5
	Policy HC13: Equestrian Development	B1
	Policy HC14: Allotments	A5
	Policy HC15: Despoiled Landscapes	A4
Education & Community	Policy HC16: Education Provision	C1

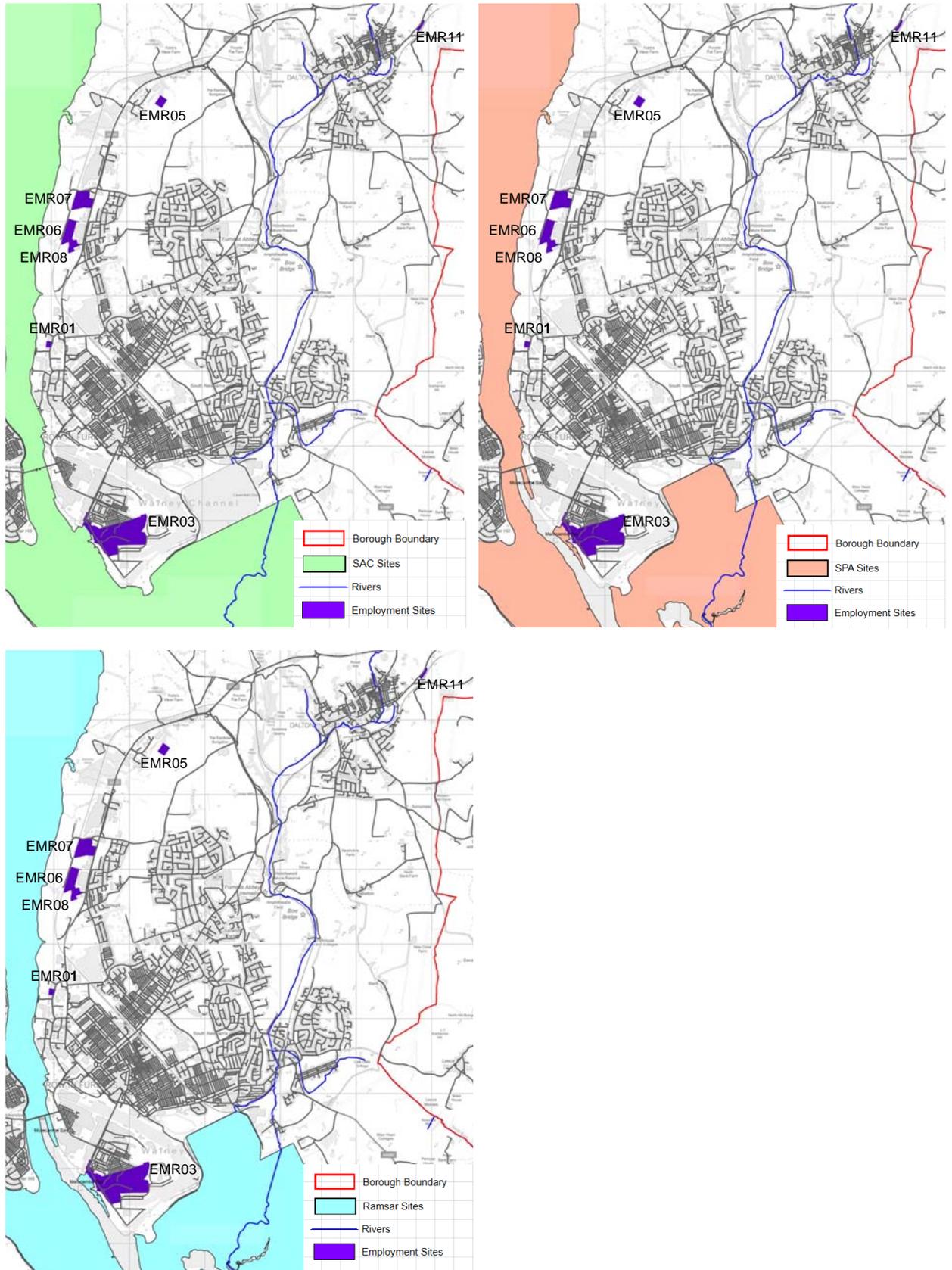
Allocated Employment Sites

- 6.2.2 Option 2 of Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites identifies a number of employment sites in Barrow and a site in Dalton. As summarised in table 6.2, these sites have all been reviewed and assessed against the criteria detailed within table 5.2. The results of the assessment are shown in the matrices contained within Appendix F.
- 6.2.3 Figure 6.1 also shows the location of the employment sites in Barrow and Dalton in relation to the Natura 2000 sites.

Table 6.2: Results of Screening Appraisal of Barrow and Dalton Employment Sites

Site Ref.	Site Name	Potential Effects Category
Barrow		
EMR01	Remaining part of Furness Business Park, Barrow	A5
EMR03	Waterfront Business Park, Barrow	D2
EMR05	Land East of Park Road, Barrow	B1
EMR06	Land West of Robert McBride, Park Road, Barrow	B1
EMR07	Land South of Kimberley Clark, Park Road, Barrow	B1
EMR08	Land West of Country Park Industrial Estate, Park Road, Barrow	B1
Dalton		
EMR11	Ulverston Road, Dalton	A5

Figure 6.1: Barrow and Dalton Employment Sites



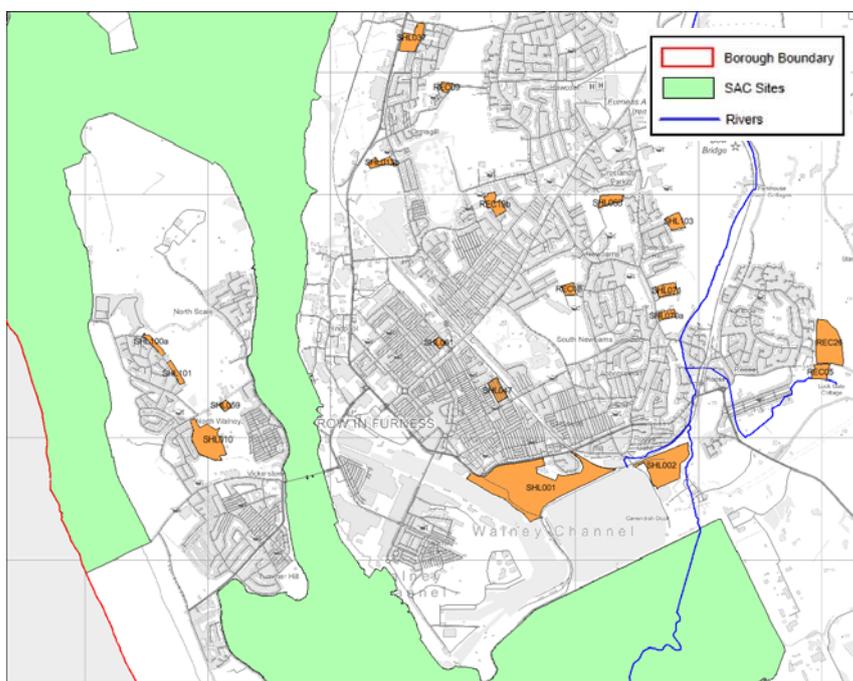
Allocated Housing Sites

- 6.2.4 Policy H3: Allocation of Sites for Housing Development identifies a number of residential sites in Barrow, Dalton, Askam, Ireleth and Lindal. As summarised in tables 6.3 – 6.6, these sites have all been reviewed and assessed against the criteria detailed within table 5.2. The results of the assessment are shown in the matrices contained within Appendix F.
- 6.2.5 Figures 6.2 – 6.5 also show the location of the housing sites in relation to the Natura 2000 sites.

Table 6.3: Results of Screening Appraisal of Barrow Housing Sites

Site Ref.	Site Name	Potential Effects Category
Housing Sites in Barrow		
REC05	Land South of Leece Lane, Barrow	A5
REC09	Field between Netherby Drive and Ormsgill Lane, Barrow	A5
REC18	Field to East of Park View School, Barrow	A5
REC19b	Thornccliffe South (tennis courts / field section)	A5
REC26	Land East of Holbeck, Barrow	B1
SHL001	Marina Village	D2
SHL002	Salthouse Mills	D2
SHL010	Park Vale, Walney	C2
SHL013b	Former Candleworks Site (South), Schneider Rd, Barrow	B1
SHL037	E5 Land South of Ashley & Rock, Park Road, Barrow	B1
SHL047	North Central Clearance Area, Barrow	A5
SHL059	Former Avon Garden Centre, Mill Lane, Walney	A5
SHL061	Former Kwik Save premises, Holker Street, Barrow	A5
SHL068	Fields to rear of Croslands Park (Holly Croft)	A5
SHL070a	Land to South of Abbey Meadow	A5
SHL071	No. 11 smallholding (including building)	A5
SHL100a	Land North of Westpoint House (western section), Solway Drive, Walney	A5
SHL101	Land South of Westpoint House, Solway Drive, Walney	A5
SHL103	Land off Meadowlands Avenue	A5

Figure 6.2: Barrow Housing Sites



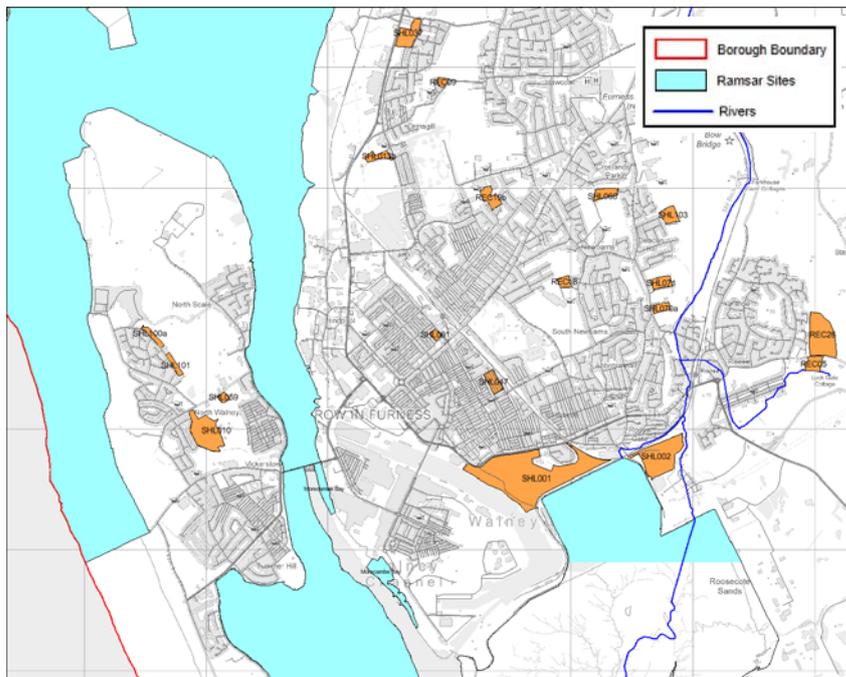
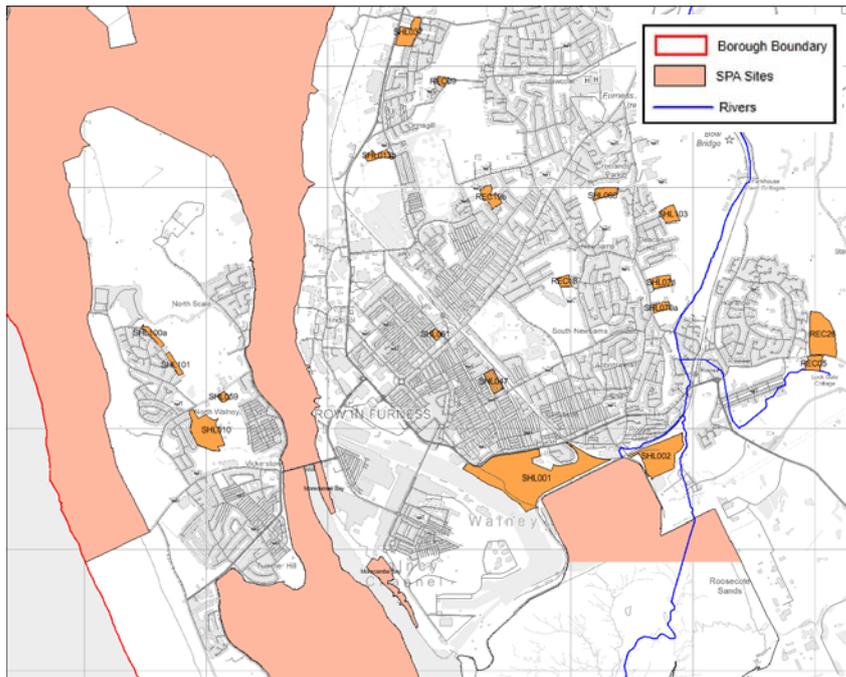


Table 6.4: Results of Screening Appraisal of Dalton Housing Sites

Site Ref.	Site Name	Potential Effects Category
Housing Sites in Dalton		
REC10	Land to West of Crooklands Brow	A5
REC25	Land at Greenhills Farm	A5
REC34	Site at junction of Long Lane & Newton Rd	A5
REC43	Land East of Greystone Lane, Dalton	A5
REC47	Elliscales Quarry Dalton & Land to West	A5
REC48	Land East of Askam Road, Dalton	A5
SHL005	Land at Crooklands Brow	A5
SHL096	Crompton Drive, Dalton	A5

Figure 6.3: Dalton Housing Sites

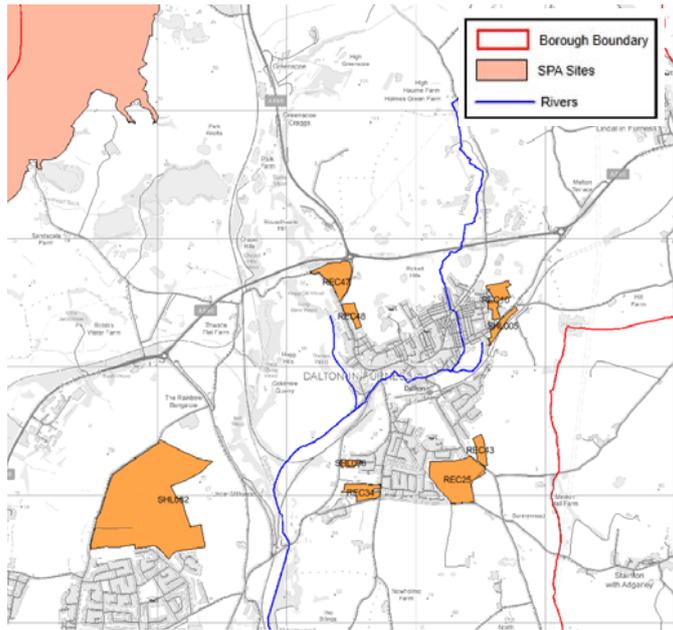
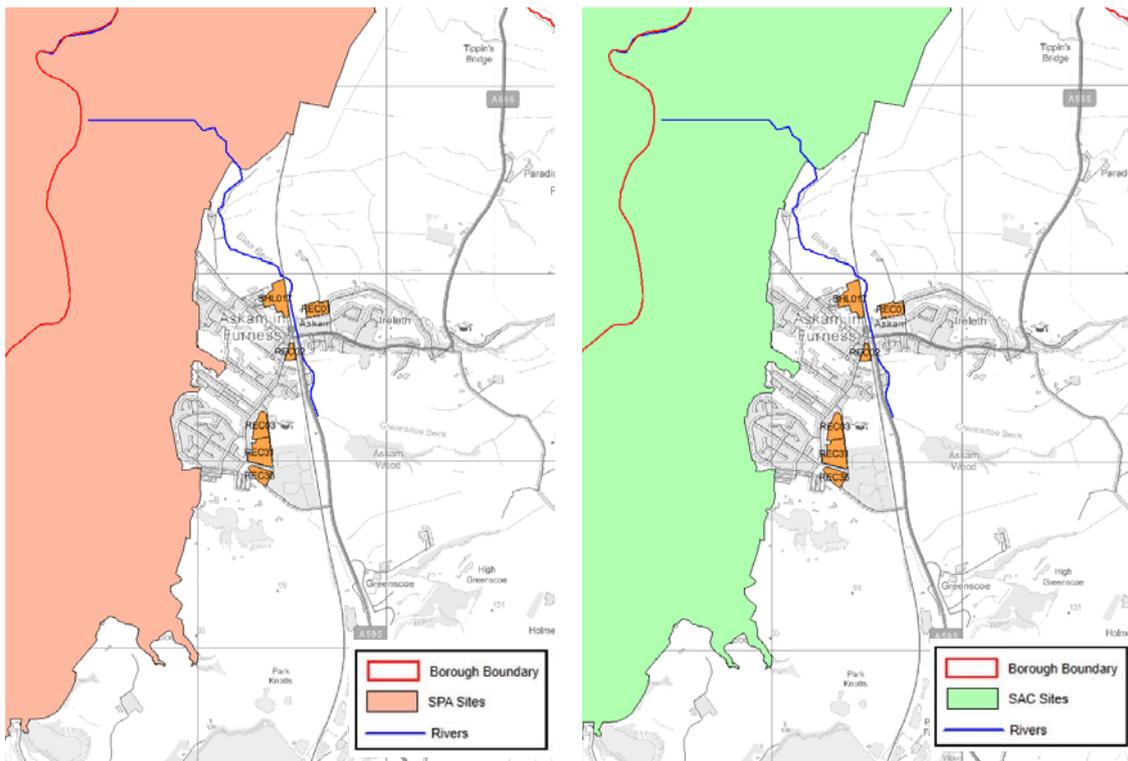


Table 6.5: Results of Screening Appraisal of Askam and Ireleth Housing Sites

Site Ref.	Site Name	Potential Effects Category
Housing Sites in Askam and Ireleth		
REC01	Land East of Saves Lane, Ireleth	A5
REC02	Duke Street, Askam	A5
REC03	Land at junction of Lots Rd and Duke St, Askam	A5
REC31	Land North of New Road, Askam	A5
REC36	Land South of New Road, Askam	A5
SHL017	Urofoam Factory, Duddon Road	B1

Figure 6.4: Askam and Ireleth Housing Sites



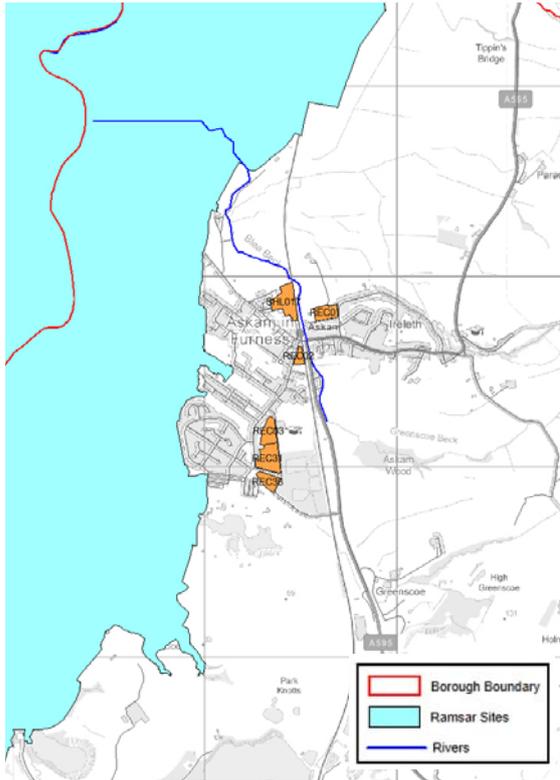
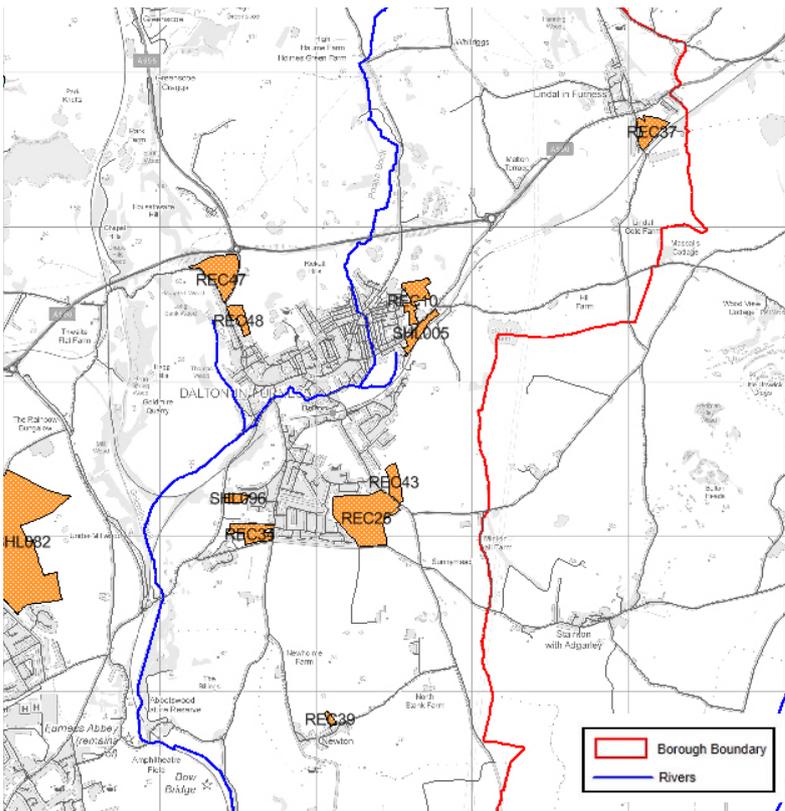


Table 6.6: Results of Screening Appraisal of Lindal and Newton Housing Sites

Site Ref.	Site Name	Potential Effects Category
Housing Sites in Lindal and Newton		
REC37	Land East of London Road, Lindal	A5
REC39	Land to rear of Farmers Arms, Newton	A5

Figure 6.5: Lindal Housing Sites



7.0 Assessing the Impact of Local Plan Policies

7.1 Policies with No Negative Effect (Category A)

7.1.1 All policies which have been assigned a 'Category A' within table 6.1 can be screened out, as they are not considered likely to have any effect on the Natura 2000 sites, either in isolation or in combination with other plans. In total there are 96 policies which are listed in table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Policies with No Negative Effect (Category A)

Policies
Policy S1: Council's commitment to sustainable development
Policy S2: Sustainable Development Criteria
Policy S3: Development Strategy
Policy S4: Design
Policy S5: Landscaping
Policy S6: Development on Strategic Routes
Policy S7: Development Briefs
Policy C2: Development and the Coast
Policy C3: Water Management
Policy C4: Contaminated and Unstable Land
Policy C7: Light Pollution
Policy I1: Developer Contributions
Policy I2: Protecting Community Facilities
Policy I3: Access to Community Facilities
Policy I4: Sustainable Travel Choices
Policy I5: Travel Plans
Policy I6: Parking
Policy I8: Telecommunications
Policy EM3: Loss of Employment Land
Policy EM4: Conversions for employment use in urban locations
Policy EM7: Economic Diversification - Tourism
Policy EM8: Caravan and Camping Sites
Policy EM9: Loss of Self-Catering Accommodation
Policy EM10: Self Catering Holiday Accommodation
Policy EM11: Farm Diversification
Policy H5: Residential Development in the Open Countryside
Policy H6: Residential Extensions in the Open Countryside
Policy H7: Housing on Windfall Sites
Policy H8: Housing in Residential Gardens
Policy H9: Housing Density
Policy H10: Housing Delivery
Policy H11: Housing Mix
Policy H12: Lifetime Homes
Policy H13: Regenerating the Housing Stock

Policy H14: Affordable Housing
Policy H15: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation
Policy H16: Loss of Sunlight
Policy H17: Protection of Residential Amenity
Policy H18: Prevention of Terracing Effect
Policy H19: Design of Extensions on Corner Plots
Policy H20: Design of Roofs
Policy H21: Front Extensions
Policy H22: Design of Dormer Windows
Policy H23: Conversion of Garages
Policy H24: New Garages
Policy H25: Design of Patio areas and Balconies
Policy R1: The vision for Barrow and Dalton town centres
Policy R2: Barrow Town Centre
Policy R3: Barrow's Primary Shopping Area
Policy R5: Dalton Town Centre
Policy R6: Non-retail uses in Dalton Town Centre
Policy R7: Retail development outside of Dalton Town Centre
Policy R8: Impact Assessments – Retail in Barrow
Policy R9: Impact Assessments – Retail in Dalton
Policy R10: Sequential test for other main town centre uses
Policy R11: Sequential test for new office developments
Policy R12: Taxi offices operating from a dwelling
Policy R13: Taxi Offices
Policy R14: Opening hours of bars and nightclubs within the town centre
Policy R15: The location of hot food takeaways
Policy R16: Opening hours of hot food takeaways
Policy R17: Conversion of upper floors to residential units within the town centre
Policy R18: Residential Protection Areas
Policy R19: Neighbourhood shopping centres
Policy R20: Protection of rural shops and services
Policy HE1: Heritage Assets and their setting
Policy HE2: Listed Buildings
Policy HE3: Conservation Areas
Policy HE4: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Assets
Policy N1: Conserving and enhancing landscape character
Policy N2: Safeguarding and Improving Soils
Policy N3: Protecting biodiversity and geodiversity
Policy N4: Protecting other wildlife features
Policy GI1: Green Infrastructure
Policy GI2: Green Wedges
Policy GI3: Wildlife Corridors
Policy GI4: Green Corridors

Policy GI5: Green Spaces
Policy GI6: Green Routes
Policy GI7: Green Links
Policy GI8: New Woodland
Policy GI9: Protection of Woodland
Policy G10: Private Garden Boundaries
Policy HC1: Health and Wellbeing
Policy HC2: Land at Furness General Hospital
Policy HC3: Doctors Surgeries and Health Centres
Policy HC4: Children’s Nurseries
Policy HC5: Access to buildings and open spaces
Policy HC6: Crime Prevention
Policy HC14: Allotments
Policy HC15: Despoiled Landscapes
Policy HC8: Loss of playing fields, sports pitches or facilities
Policy HC9: New outdoor sports facilities
Policy HC10: Multi-use games areas
Policy HC11: Play Areas
Policy HC12: Golf Courses

7.2 Policies with No Significant Effect (Category B)

- 7.2.1 As highlighted in table 6.1, seven of the policies have been assessed as being likely to have an effect, but the effect would not be considered ‘*significant*’ on the Natura 2000 sites, because the effects of these policies are trivial or ‘*de-minimis*’. These policies are listed in table 7.2 below.

Table 7.2: Policies with No Significant Effect (Category B)

Policies
Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy
Policy I7: Transport Links
Policy EM5: Conversions for employment use in rural locations
Policy H4: Development Cordons
Policy R4: Sequential test for new retail developments, including proposals which remove restrictive goods conditions on existing units
Policy HC7: New Leisure Facilities
Policy HC13: Equestrian Development

- 7.2.2 Although the effects of these policies have been assessed as being ‘*de-minimis*’, as explained within the methodology, the in-combination effects of these policies with all other Local Plan policies, except those listed in table 7.1, have been assessed. This exercise has been undertaken to determine if the impacts of the above policies are more significant in combination with other Local Plan policies. This information is presented in table 7.5 and the conclusions derived from this assessment are discussed in table 7.6.

7.3 Policies with Possible Adverse Effect (Category C)

- 7.3.1 A total of six policies including the two employment options under Policy EM2 have been identified through the screening process as having potentially *adverse* effects on the Natura 2000 sites. As a result these policies have been further assessed in table 7.3 to determine what the potential impacts would be

and the likely pathways that these impacts may spread to the Natura 2000 sites. As explained in section 4.2, impacts have been assessed in terms of whether they are direct e.g. land take from site or related e.g. causing pollution, noise or fragmentation.

Table 7.3: Policies with Potentially Adverse Effects (Category C)

Policies	Policy Summary	Potential Impacts	Potential Pathways
Climate Change and Pollution			
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support natural defence measures to protect against coastal and fluvial flooding and erosion in the Borough. ▪ Support for new defence structures where the implementation of natural defences is not feasible ▪ All new defence measures will be subject to specific criteria. <p><i>Unknowns:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scale of development ▪ Location where new defence structures may be required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct - the loss of land for the development of defence structures could affect species movement / migration patterns. ▪ Direct – flood defence structures could impact upon water flow which could affect river or coastal habitats. 	Species Movement Hydrology
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support for the development of new sources of renewable energy provided that certain criteria are met. <p><i>Unknowns:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location of development ▪ Scale of development ▪ Type of renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Related - the development of biomass could have an impact on air quality. ▪ Related - wind development could affect migration patterns for certain species. 	Wind Species Movement
Economy			
Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposals for new employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8), or the extension of existing premises used for employment uses, will be approved subject to meeting specific criteria. ▪ There may also be scope for the following types of uses to be accommodated where they meet the criteria above: Industrial/commercial training facilities, specialised leisure uses which cannot be accommodated centrally because of their scale or operational requirements/ impacts, small scale ancillary facilities which support the functioning of the employment area. ▪ Trade counters and retailing from employment premises will be restricted to that ancillary for the main operation of the B1/B2/B8 business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct - the loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns. ▪ Related – new employment uses could result in increased levels of commuting or a change in the type of traffic on these key routes i.e. increased number of HGVs which would have an impact on air quality. 	Roads Species Movement

Policies	Policy Summary	Potential Impacts	Potential Pathways
Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate specific sites in Barrow and Dalton for employment uses. Criteria based policy for determining applications for employment uses on windfall sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct - the loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns. Related - increased surface water runoff with more hard standing cover. 	Rivers
Housing			
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The housing figure per annum is considered appropriate to meet the needs of the Borough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct - the loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns. Related - increased surface water runoff with more hard standing cover. Related - increased water take from additional homes Related - air pollution could arise from construction activity associated with development. 	Species Movement Rivers Water Supply Wind
Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing development will be concentrated in the Principal Centre of Barrow (74% or 1206 dwellings); followed by the Key Centre of Dalton (18% or 293 dwellings), the Local Centre of Askam & Ireleth (6% or 98 dwellings) and Newton and Lindal (2% or 33 dwellings). Housing development outside the settlements listed in this policy will require exceptional justification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct - the loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns. Related - increased water take from additional homes Related - air pollution could arise from construction activity associated with development. 	Species Movement Rivers Wind
Promoting Healthy Communities			
Policy HC16: Education Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals for the development of education facilities should be located within existing education sites. Where a need can be demonstrated for educational facilities on new sites development should be located in a sustainable and accessible location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct - the loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns. Related - air pollution could arise from construction activity associated with development. Related - change in travel patterns could cause increased congestion on key routes. 	Species Movement Wind Roads
	<p><i>Unknowns</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of educational facility. Size of educational facility and proposed intake. 		

7.3.2 The in-combination effects of these policies with all other Local Plan policies, except those listed in table 7.1, have also been assessed. This exercise has been undertaken to determine if the impacts of the above policies are more significant in combination with other Local Plan policies. This information is presented in table 7.5 and the conclusions derived from this assessment are discussed in table 7.6.

7.4 Policies with Adverse Effect (Category D)

- 7.4.1 A total of two policies have been identified through the screening process as having *adverse* effects on the Natura 2000 sites. Similar to the policies within Category C, these policies have been further assessed in table 7.4 to determine what the potential impacts would be and identify potential pathways to the Natura 2000 sites.

Table 7.4: Policies with Adverse Effects (Category D)

Policy	Policy Summary	Potential Impacts	Potential Pathways
Economy			
Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Waterfront Business Park is an employment site of regional significance suitable for large scale business development. ▪ Proposals seeking to expand the port and its role in supporting the development of the 'Energy Coast' will be supported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct – potential destruction of key habitats. ▪ Direct - the loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns. ▪ Related – disturbance from noise / activity. 	Species Movement Rivers Water Supply
Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Energy industry development will be encouraged in the area around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct – potential destruction of key habitats. ▪ Direct - the loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns. ▪ Related – disturbance from noise / activity. 	Species Movement Rivers Water Supply

- 7.4.2 The in-combination effects of these policies with all other Local Plan policies, except those listed in table 7.1, have also been assessed. This exercise has been undertaken to determine if the impacts of the above policies are more significant in combination with other Local Plan policies. This information is presented in table 7.5 and the conclusions derived from this assessment are discussed in table 7.6.

7.5 Likely Potential Impacts of Local Plan Policies

- 7.5.1 To summarise, the potential impacts arising from the category C and D policies include:

Direct:

- Loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns.

Related:

- Air pollution could arise from construction activity associated with development.
- Increased surface water runoff with more hard standing cover.
- The development of biomass could have an impact on air quality.
- Wind development could affect migration patterns for certain species.
- Improved external transport links could result in increased levels of commuting which would have an impact on air quality.
- Increase in vehicular traffic or change in the type of traffic on the road could have an impact on air quality.
- Improvements to transport links may make the borough more accessible to visitors. More people could result in disturbance of habitats whether direct or indirect related to noise and air quality changes.
- Change in travel patterns could cause increased congestion on key routes.

7.6 Policy In-Combination Effects

- 7.6.1 This section of the report considers the in-combination effects of all the Local Plan policies identified as being either category B, C or D. The results of this assessment are presented in table 7.5 and the conclusions derived from this assessment are discussed in table 7.6, as follows.

Table 7.5: Assessing the In-Combination Effects of Local Plan Policies

Policies (Categories B, C and D)	Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy	Policy I7: Transport Links	Policy EM5: Conversions for employment use in rural locations	Policy H4: Development Cordons	Policy R4: Sequential test for new retail developments, including proposals which remove restrictive goods conditions on existing units	Policy HC7: New Leisure Facilities	Policy HC13: Equestrian Development	Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 1	Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 2	Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	Policy HC16: Education Provision	Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area
Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	○
Policy I7: Transport Links	○		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Policy EM5: Conversions for employment use in rural locations	○	○		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Policy H4: Development Cordons	○	○	○		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Policy R4: Sequential test for new retail developments, including proposals which remove restrictive goods conditions on existing units	○	○	○	○		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Policy HC7: New Leisure Facilities	○	○	○	○	○		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Policy HC13: Equestrian Development	○	○	○	○	○	○		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		○	○	○	○	-	○	-	○
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		○	○	○	○	○	○	-

Policies (Categories B, C and D)	Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy	Policy I7: Transport Links	Policy EM5: Conversions for employment use in rural locations	Policy H4: Development Cordons	Policy R4: Sequential test for new retail developments, including proposals which remove restrictive goods conditions on existing units	Policy HC7: New Leisure Facilities	Policy HC13: Equestrian Development	Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 1	Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 2	Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	Policy HC16: Education Provision	Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area
Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	■	○	-	○	○	○	○
Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	■	-	○	○	○	○
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	-	■	○	○	○	○
Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	■	○	○	○
Policy HC16: Education Provision	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	■	○	○
Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	-	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	○	■	○
Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	○	○	○	○	○	○	■

- 7.6.2 As table 7.5 confirms, the impact of the policies which are largely proposing growth, whether residential or employment led growth or policies relating to the introduction of renewable energy installations are considered greater if considered in combination with other Local Plan policies. Table 7.6 provides further commentary on the potential in-combination impacts of policy, where identified in table 7.5.
- 7.6.3 It is clear from the assessment presented in table 7.5, that from the policies identified as Category B (listed in table 7.2), for only one of the policies, Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy Policy was the impact considered to be greater when considered in-combination with other policies within the Local Plan.

Table 7.6: Potential Impact of In-Combination Policies

Policy	In-Combination Policies	Potential Impacts
Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy C5 encourages all new developments to incorporate renewable energy production equipment. Depending upon the type of renewable energy sources selected, this policy could have a greater impact at the Waterfront Business Park if it was implemented on account of the Business Park's adjacency to the Morecambe Bay sites and size of site.
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy H2: Distribution of Housing ▪ Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposing housing and employment growth near to coastal areas could result in the provision of more coastal defences to prevent against flooding. If natural defences are not viable, new defence structures may be considered.
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy EM6 notes that the area identified around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal is considered to have specific potential and suitability for uses related to the generation and transmission of energy. As a result, the potential impact on the Morecambe Bay sites could therefore be greater.
Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Options 1 & 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy H1: Annual Housing Target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment growth together with housing growth is likely to encourage more people to live and work in the borough, which could have a greater impact particularly in terms of air quality. It is not envisaged that this level of growth will lead to increased recreational / visitor pressure on the Natura 2000 sites.
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Options 1 & 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing growth together with employment growth is likely to encourage more people to live and work in the borough, which could have a greater impact particularly in terms of air quality. It is not envisaged that this level of growth will lead to increased recreational / visitor pressure on the Natura 2000 sites.

<p>Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy ▪ Policy H2: Distribution of Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposing a strategic employment area in close proximity to the Morecambe Bay sites together with an improved housing offer could encourage more people to work in the borough, which could have a greater impact particularly in terms of air quality and disturbance to the Morecambe Bay sites in terms of noise and activity.
<p>Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy EM6 notes that the area identified around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal is considered to have specific potential and suitability for uses related to the generation and transmission of energy. The impact on the Morecambe Bay sites could therefore be significant.

8.0 Assessing the Impact of Allocated Sites

Employment Sites

8.1 Employment Sites with No Negative Effect (Category A)

- 8.1.1 All sites which have been assigned a ‘Category A’ within table 6.2: Results of Screening Appraisal of Barrow and Dalton Employment Sites can be screened out, as they are not considered likely to have any effect on the Natura 2000 sites, either in isolation or in combination with other plans. These sites are listed in table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Employment Sites with No Negative Effect (Category A)

Allocations
EMR01 Remaining part of Furness Business Park, Barrow
EMR11 Ulverston Road, Dalton

8.2 Employment Sites with No Significant Effect (Category B)

- 8.2.1 As highlighted in table 6.2, four of the employment sites have been assessed as being likely to have an effect, but the effect would not be considered ‘significant’ on the Natura 2000 sites, because the effects of these policies are trivial or ‘de-minimis’. These sites include:

Table 8.2: Employment Sites with No Significant Effect (Category B)

Allocations
EMR05 Land East of Park Road, Barrow
EMR06 Land West of Robert McBride, Park Road, Barrow
EMR07 Land South of Kimberley Clark, Park Road, Barrow
EMR08 Land West of Country Park Industrial Estate, Park Road, Barrow

8.3 Employment Sites with Possible Adverse Effect (Category C)

- 8.3.1 None of the employment sites were identified through the screening process as having potentially adverse effects on the Natura 2000 sites.

8.4 Employment Sites with Adverse Effect (Category D)

- 8.4.1 Only one of the sites was identified through the screening process as having adverse effects on the Natura 2000 sites. This site has been further assessed in table 8.3 to determine what the potential impacts would be and to identify potential pathways to the Natura 2000 sites.

Table 8.3: Employment Sites with Adverse Effects (Category D)

Sites	Site Details	Potential Impacts	Potential Pathways
EMR03 Waterfront Business Park, Barrow	Allocated as a Strategic Employment Site in Barrow Port Area Action Plan for B1, B2 and B8 uses. The draft Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for employment development. No. of hectares remaining vacant: 24.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Related - construction activity linked to road improvements may have an impact on air quality. ▪ Related - increased surface water runoff with more hard standing cover. ▪ Direct - the loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration 	Species Movement Wind

Sites	Site Details	Potential Impacts	Potential Pathways
		<p>patterns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Related – disturbance from noise / activity. 	

8.5 Likely Potential Impacts of Employment Allocations

8.5.1 To summarise the potential impacts arising from the delivery of these employment sites include:

Direct:

- Loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns.

Related:

- Air pollution could arise from construction activity associated with development.
- Increased surface water runoff with more hard standing cover.
- Increase in vehicular traffic could have an impact on air quality.
- Disturbance to species from noise / activity.

Residential Sites

8.6 Housing Sites with No Negative Effect (Category A)

8.6.1 All sites which have been assigned a 'Category A' within tables 6.3 - 6.6 can be screened out, as they are not considered likely to have any effect on the Natura 2000 sites, either in isolation or in combination with other plans. These sites are listed in table 8.4.

Table 8.4: Housing Sites with No Negative Effect (Category A)

Location	Allocations
Barrow	REC05 Land South of Leece Lane, Barrow
	REC09 Field between Netherby Drive and Ormsgill Lane, Barrow
	REC18 Field to East of Park View School, Barrow
	REC19b Thornccliffe South (tennis courts / field section)
	SHL047 North Central Clearance Area, Barrow
	SHL059 Former Avon Garden Centre, Mill Lane, Walney
	SHL061 Former Kwik Save premises, Holker Street, Barrow
	SHL068 Fields to rear of Croslands Park (Holly Croft)
	SHL070a Land to South of Abbey Meadow
	SHL071 No. 11 smallholding (including building)
	SHL100a Land North of Westpoint House (western section), Solway Drive, Walney
	SHL101 Land South of Westpoint House, Solway Drive, Walney
	SHL103 Land off Meadowlands Avenue
Dalton	REC10 Land to West of Crooklands Brow
	REC25 Land at Greenhills Farm
	REC34 Site at junction of Long Lane & Newton Rd
	REC43 Land East of Greystone Lane, Dalton
	REC47 Elliscales Quarry Dalton & Land to West
	REC48 Land East of Askam Road, Dalton
	SHL005 Land at Crooklands Brow
	SHL096 Crompton Drive, Dalton
Askam and Ireleth	REC01 Land East of Saves Lane, Ireleth
	REC02 Duke Street, Askam

	REC03 Land at junction of Lots Rd and Duke St, Askam
	REC31 Land North of New Road, Askam
	REC36 Land South of New Road, Askam
Lindal and Newton	REC37 Land East of London Road, Lindal
	REC39 Land to rear of Farmers Arms, Newton

8.7 Housing Sites with No Significant Effect (Category B)

- 8.7.1 As highlighted in tables 6.3 – 6.6, four of the Barrow sites have been assessed as being likely to have an effect, but the effect would not be considered ‘*significant*’ on the Natura 2000 sites, because the effects of these policies are trivial or ‘*de-minimis*’. These sites are listed in table 8.5.

Table 8.5: Housing Sites with No Significant Effect (Category B)

Allocations
REC26 Land East of Holbeck, Barrow
SHL013b Former Candleworks Site (South), Schneider Rd, Barrow
SHL037 E5 Land South of Ashley & Rock, Park Road, Barrow
SHL017 Urofoam Factory, Duddon Road

8.8 Housing Sites with Possible Adverse Effect (Category C)

- 8.8.1 A total of one site was identified through the screening process as having potentially *adverse* effects on the Natura 2000 sites. As a result this site have been further assessed in table 8.6 to determine what the potential impacts would be and the likely pathways that these impacts may spread to the Natura 2000 sites. As explained in section 4.2, impacts have been assessed in terms of whether they are direct e.g. land take from site or related e.g. causing pollution, noise or fragmentation.

Table 8.6: Housing Sites with Potentially Adverse Effects (Category C)

Sites	Site Details	Potential Impacts	Potential Pathways
SHL010 Park Vale, Walney	Previously developed site within the urban boundaries including running track, sports pitch, car park and changing rooms. Site locations identified to enhance edges to the Green Wedge ‘corridor’ developing up the central spine of Walney with an opportunity for a development addressing the track area whatever its future use. Development would include offsite improvements to footpath infrastructure. Proposed number of dwellings: 46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Related - construction activity linked to road improvements may have an impact on air quality. ▪ Related - increased surface water runoff with more hard standing cover. ▪ Related - increased water take from additional homes ▪ Direct - the loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns. ▪ Related – disturbance from noise / activity. 	Species Movement Wind Roads

8.9 Housing Sites with Adverse Effect (Category D)

- 8.9.1 A total of two sites were identified through the screening process as having *adverse* effects on the Natura 2000 sites. Similar to the sites within Category C, these sites have been further assessed in table 8.7 to determine what the potential impacts would be and identify potential pathways to the Natura 2000 sites.

Table 8.7: Housing Sites with Adverse Effects (Category D)

Sites	Site Details	Potential Impacts	Potential Pathways
SHL001 Marina Village	Previously developed site within the urban boundaries. Allocated for housing in Barrow Port Area Action Plan. Proposed number of dwellings: 650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Related - construction activity linked to road improvements may have an impact on air quality. ▪ Related - increased surface water runoff with more hard standing cover. ▪ Related - increased water take from additional homes ▪ Direct - the loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns. ▪ Related – disturbance from noise / activity. 	Species Movement Water Supply Wind
SHL002 Salthouse Mills	Brownfield, predominantly vacant site within the urban boundaries. Allocated as housing site in Barrow Port Area Action Plan and therefore an acceptable location for housing. However it is the Councils intention to phase into the latter stages of the Plan as discussions are ongoing with the developer in relation to resolving access issues. Without provision of adequate access and unless it is proved viable at the next stage of the Plan this site will not be carried forward as an allocation, but could still be come forward as a windfall development . Proposed number of dwellings: 250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Related - construction activity linked to road improvements may have an impact on air quality. ▪ Related - increased surface water runoff with more hard standing cover. ▪ Related - increased water take from additional homes ▪ Direct - the loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns. ▪ Related – disturbance from noise / activity. 	Species Movement Water Supply Wind Rivers

8.10 Likely Potential Impacts of Housing Allocations

8.10.1 To summarise the potential impacts arising from the delivery of these housing sites include:

Direct:

- Loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns.

Related:

- Air pollution could arise from construction activity associated with development.
- Increased surface water runoff with more hard standing cover.
- Increase in vehicular traffic could have an impact on air quality.
- Disturbance to species from noise / activity.

9.0 Screening of Plans for Potential In-Combination Effects

9.1 Identifying Relevant Plans

- 9.1.1 As part of the HRA process, it is important to consider in-combination effects with other plans. Plans under consideration may range from neighbouring authorities’ Local Plan Documents down to specific strategic plans on topics such as regeneration or renewable energy.
- 9.1.2 Although Barrow only shares a physical boundary with South Lakeland, it is important on account of the extent of the Natura 2000 sites, principally the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary sites as shown in figure 9.1, to consider the plans of the other neighbouring authorities in both Cumbria and Lancashire. The authorities that have been considered include: South Lakeland, Copeland, Lancaster, Wyre and Blackpool. The boundaries of these authorities are shown in figure 9.2.

Figure 9.1: Extent of Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay Sites

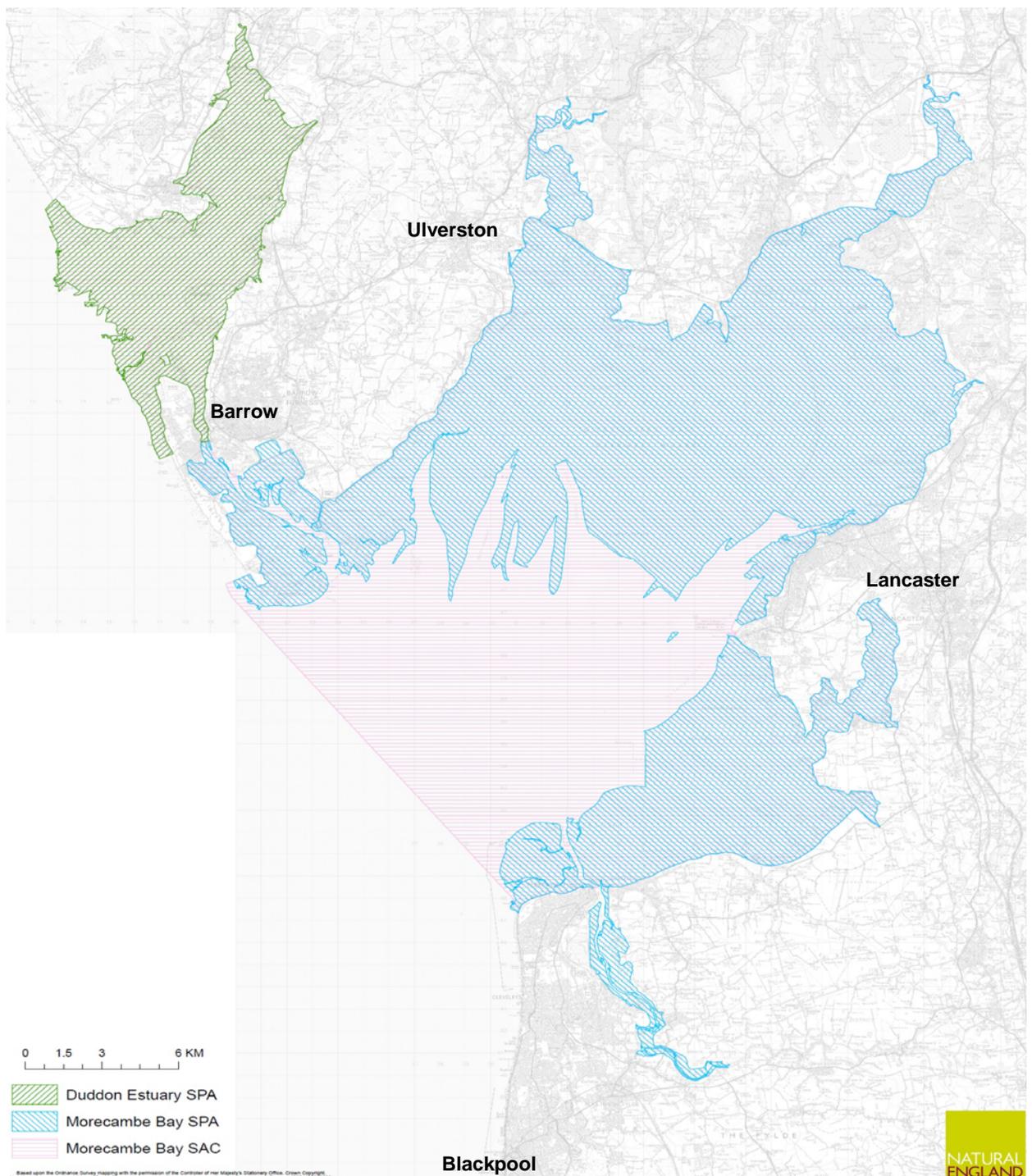


Figure 9.2: Neighbouring Authorities to Barrow



9.1.3 As detailed in Appendix G, the following plans have been screened to determine whether there is the potential for an in-combination effect with the policies of the Barrow Local Plan. The full list of plans include:

County Level Plans

Cumbria

- 3rd Cumbria Local Transport Plan (2011-2026)
- Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan (MWLP)
- Cumbria Joint Wind Energy SPD (July 2007)

Lancashire

- Local Transport Plan for Lancashire (2011–2021)
- Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan
 - Core Strategy
 - Site Allocations and Development Control Policies Local Plan
 - Local Plan Review

Barrow Plans

- Barrow Port Area Action Plan

Other Borough Level Plans***South Lakeland***

- South Lakeland Local Plan Saved Policies
- South Lakeland Core Strategy
- South Lakeland Land Allocations DPD

Copeland

- Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028
 - Proposals Map and Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 'Saved' Policies
 - Core Strategy and Development Management Policies
- Site Allocations and Policies Plan

Lake District

- Lake District National Park Local Plan
 - Lake District National Park Core Strategy
 - Lake District National Park Allocation of Land DPD

Lancaster

- Lancaster District Local Plan Saved Policies
- Lancaster District Core Strategy
- Lancaster City Council Local Plan (Including the Development Management, Site Allocations and Morecambe Area Action Plan DPDs)

Wyre

- Wyre Borough Local Plan Saved Policies
- Wyre Borough Council Fleetwood Thornton Area Action Plan
- Wyre Borough Council Local Plan

Blackpool

- Blackpool Local Transport Plan
- Blackpool Local Plan
- Blackpool Core Strategy
- Site Allocations & Development Management document

9.1.4 From this screening assessment, the following plans have been identified as potentially having in-combination effects, which are considered further as part of the Appropriate Assessment. This is covered in section 11.11.

- Barrow Port Area Action Plan
- Wyre Borough Council Fleetwood Thornton Area Action Plan

PART THREE: APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

10.0 Appropriate Assessment Methodology

10.1 Moving to Appropriate Assessment

- 10.1.1 As concluded within sections 7 and 8, as the impact of the policies within tables 7.3 and 7.4 and the delivery of the allocated sites within tables 8.3, 8.6 and 8.7 are considered to have the potential to cause *significant* effects, including the potential to result in direct and indirect adverse impacts on the Natura 2000 sites, it is recommended that the impacts of these policies are fully considered through the stage of Appropriate Assessment.
- 10.1.2 As explained in section 2.2.4, Appropriate Assessment provides a detailed consideration of potential impacts on the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites with respect to the site’s conservation objectives and its structure and function.

10.2 Appropriate Assessment

- 10.2.1 In order for impacts to be considered as being likely to have a *significant* effect on a Natura 2000 site, then a clear pathway must exist between the impact source and the Natura 2000 site. Such pathways can be in the form of wind, river network, water supply, roads and species movement.
- 10.2.2 The initial stage of Appropriate Assessment involves taking the likely impacts to arise from each of the policies and considering whether pathways exist for these impacts to travel to the identified Natura 2000 sites. This exercise has been undertaken in the form of a matrix as shown in table 10.1, setting out the Natura 2000 sites along the horizontal axis and the identified policies along the vertical axis. The confirmation of a pathway has been denoted by a simple Y for yes and coloured red to indicate there may be an impact and N for no and coloured green to indicate sites would be unaffected. To assist with this exercise, a plan was produced identifying the road and river networks and the key settlements within the Borough.

Table 10.1: Identifying affected Natura 2000 Sites

Category C and D Policies	Likely Pathway to Natura 2000 Sites														Nature and extent of impact	
	Morecambe Bay SAC	Morecambe Bay SPA	Morecambe Bay Ramsar	Duddon Estuary SPA	Duddon Estuary Ramsar	Duddon Mosses SAC	Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC	Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC	Yewbarrow Woods SAC	Witherslack Mosses SAC	Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC	Esthwaite Water Ramsar	Drigg Coast SAC	Leighton Moss SPA		Leighton Moss Ramsar
Policy xx																■

- 10.2.3 This exercise has been undertaken for both the policies and the identified site allocations which have been identified as requiring Appropriate Assessment.
- 10.2.4 Any Natura 2000 sites identified as having no known pathways for the policy impacts to travel to have at this stage been ruled out from any further assessment.
- 10.2.5 Each of the Natura 2000 sites likely to be effected by potential impacts of the Local Plan were then taken in turn and analysed further. This involved understanding the characteristics and vulnerabilities of the

sites, before considering in more detail the potential likely effects of policy and measures to prevent, reduce or offset any significant effects. The detailed information compiled for each of the sites has been taken from the data sheets provided on each of the sites which are accessible from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) website.

- 10.2.6 Initially, for each individual site, a breakdown of the potential likely effects were provided presented in tabular format (table 10.2), with impacts denoted by a simple Y to indicate yes an impact of this nature would be likely for this site and N to indicate no an impact of this nature would not be possible for this site.

Table 10.2: Understanding Potential Likely Effects

Policies	Potential Likely Effects				
	Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation	Disturbance	Recreational Pressure	Water Levels & Quality	Air Quality
Policy xx					

- 10.2.7 The next stage of the Appropriate Assessment further interrogates the likely policy impacts and proposes measures which aim to prevent, reduce or offset any significant effects. Following the adoption of such mitigation, a judgement is then made to determine whether there are likely to be any residual effects of the policy. This exercise has been undertaken in the form of a matrix as shown in table 10.3.

Table 10.3: Analysing Potential Impacts

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	▪	▪	

- 10.2.8 If residual effects are at this stage likely, then it will be necessary to progress to Stage 3 of the HRA process 'Assessment of Alternative Solutions'.

11.0 Appropriate Assessment

11.1 Policies and Allocated Sites

11.1.1 The eight policies within table 11.1 and the four allocated sites within table 11.2 have all been taken forward to the stage of Appropriate Assessment.

Table 11.1: Local Plan Policies subject to Appropriate Assessment

Policy
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals
Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 1 and Option 2
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target
Policy H2: Distribution of Housing
Policy HC16: Education Provision
Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area
Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area

Table 11.2: Allocated Sites subject to Appropriate Assessment

Allocations	
Employment	EMR03 Waterfront Business Park, Barrow
Housing	SHL010 Park Vale, Walney
	SHL001 Marina Village
	SHL002 Salthouse Mills

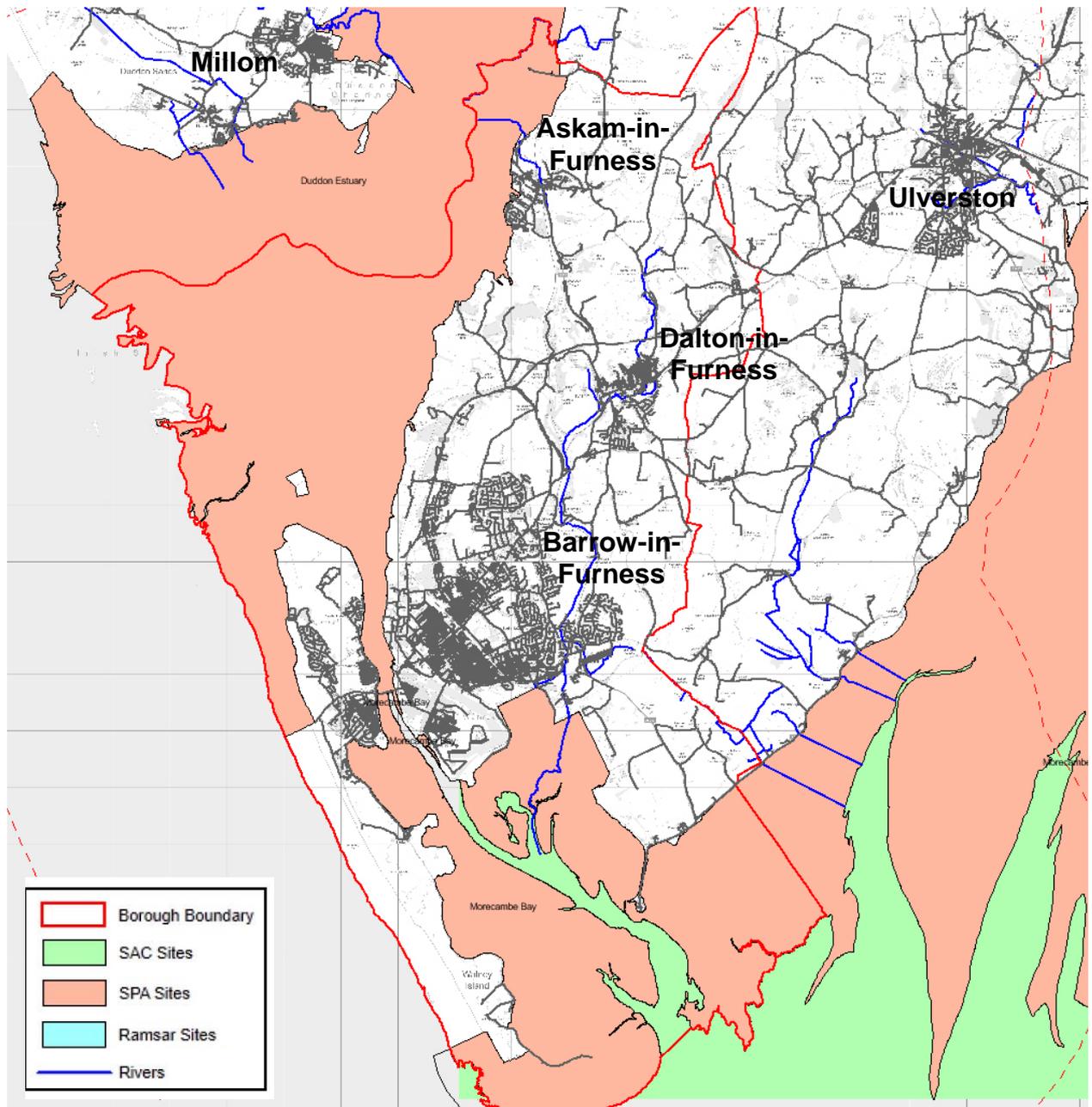
11.1.2 The above policies and allocated sites are herein referred to as the 'identified policies' and 'identified sites' for the remainder of this section.

11.2 Investigating Potential Pathways

11.2.1 Although the policies listed in table 11.1 and the allocated sites listed in table 11.2 have been identified as likely to have an adverse effect on account of the nature or proposed quantum of development, if no pathways exist to the Natura 2000 sites, any potential impacts can be ruled out as they will not have a likely *significant* effect on the site.

11.2.2 Section 4.3 provides further clarification on the types of pathways which should be considered (i.e. wind, river network, water supply, roads and species movement). Figure 11.1 also locates key settlements within the Borough and identifies the road and river networks. These can then be seen in relation to the immediate Natura 2000 sites which are within and adjacent to the Borough boundary.

Figure 11.1: Potential Pathways to Natura 2000 Sites



Local Plan Policies

- 11.2.3 Table 11.3 identifies which of the Natura 2000 sites are likely to be effected by the Category C and D policies (listed in table 11.1) on account of pathways being identified. Consideration is also given to the nature and extent of impact.
- 11.2.4 As table 11.3 confirms, all identified policies are considered likely to have an impact on the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary sites, which are in the immediate vicinity of the Borough, although the effects of policies C1 and C6 are also considered likely to impact on the Duddon Mosses SAC, Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC and Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC.
- 11.2.5 As a result, it is necessary to examine the impact of these policies on the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites, with respect to the conservation objectives of the sites. This is covered in sections 11.3 – 11.7.

Table 11.3: Effect of Local Plan Policies on Natura 2000 Sites

Category C and D Policies	Likely Pathway to Natura 2000 Sites														Nature and extent of impact	
	Morecambe Bay SAC	Morecambe Bay SPA	Morecambe Bay Ramsar	Duddon Estuary SPA	Duddon Estuary Ramsar	Duddon Mosses SAC	Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC	Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC	Yewbarrow Woods SAC	Witherslack Mosses SAC	Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC	Esthwaite Water Ramsar	Drigg Coast SAC	Leighton Moss SPA		Leighton Moss Ramsar
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation Disturbance Water Levels & Quality Air Quality
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation Disturbance Water Levels & Quality Air Quality
Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation Disturbance Air Quality
Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation Disturbance Air Quality
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation Disturbance Recreational Pressure
Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation Disturbance Recreational Pressure
Policy HC16: Education Provision	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation Disturbance

Category C and D Policies	Likely Pathway to Natura 2000 Sites														Nature and extent of impact	
	Morecambe Bay SAC	Morecambe Bay SPA	Morecambe Bay Ramsar	Duddon Estuary SPA	Duddon Estuary Ramsar	Duddon Mosses SAC	Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC	Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC	Yewbarrow Woods SAC	Witherslack Mosses SAC	Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC	Esthwaite Water Ramsar	Drigg Coast SAC	Leighton Moss SPA		Leighton Moss Ramsar
Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation ▪ Disturbance ▪ Air Quality
Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation ▪ Disturbance ▪ Air Quality

Allocated Sites

Employment Sites

- 11.2.6 Table 11.4 identifies which of the Natura 2000 sites are likely to be effected by delivery of the employment site allocations (listed in table 11.2), on account of pathways being identified for impacts to travel. Consideration is also given to the nature and extent of impact.
- 11.2.7 As table 11.4 confirms, the Waterfront Business Park is considered likely to have an impact on both the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary sites. As a result, it is necessary to examine the impact of this allocation on the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites, with respect to the conservation objectives of the sites. This is covered in sections 11.3 – 11.5.

Housing Sites

- 11.2.8 Table 11.4 identifies which of the Natura 2000 sites are likely to be effected by delivery of the housing site allocations (listed in table 11.2), on account of pathways being identified for impacts to travel. Consideration is also given to the nature and extent of impact.
- 11.2.9 Figures 6.1 – 6.4 show the location of the proposed housing sites in relation to the immediate Natura 2000 sites which are within and adjacent to the Borough boundary.
- 11.2.10 As table 11.4 confirms, the Park Vale site is considered likely to have an impact on the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary sites, which are in the immediate vicinity of the Borough and the Marina Village and Salthouse Mills are also considered likely to have an impact on the Morecambe Bay sites. As a result, it is necessary to examine the impact of these allocations on the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites, with respect to the conservation objectives of the sites. This is covered in sections 11.3 and 11.4.

Table 11.4: Impact of delivery of allocated sites on Natura 2000 Sites

	Likely Pathway to Natura 2000 Sites														Nature and extent of impact	
	Morecambe Bay SAC	Morecambe Bay SPA	Morecambe Bay Ramsar	Duddon Estuary Ramsar	Duddon Estuary SPA	Duddon Mosses SAC	Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC	Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC	Yewbarrow Woods SAC	Witherslack Mosses SAC	Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC	Esthwaite Water Ramsar	Drigg Coast SAC	Leighton Moss SPA		Leighton Moss Ramsar
Employment Allocations																
EMR03 Waterfront Business Park, Barrow	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation ▪ Disturbance ▪ Air Quality
Housing Allocations																
SHL001 Marina Village	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation ▪ Disturbance ▪ Recreational Pressure ▪ Air Quality
SHL002 Salthouse Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation ▪ Disturbance ▪ Recreational Pressure ▪ Air Quality
SHL010 Park Vale, Walney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation ▪ Disturbance ▪ Recreational Pressure ▪ Air Quality

11.3 Affected Natura 2000 Sites

11.3.1 Following the conclusions drawn from tables 11.3 and 11.4, the subsequent sections will focus on the following Natura 2000 sites:

- Morecambe Bay;
- Duddon Estuary;
- Duddon Mosses;
- Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC; and
- Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC.

11.4 Morecambe Bay

Description

11.4.1 Morecambe Bay is located on the Irish Sea coast of north-west England. It is one of the largest estuarine systems in the UK and is fed by five main river channels (the Leven, Kent, Keer, Lune and Wyre) which drain through the intertidal flats of sand and mud. Mussel *Mytilus edulis* beds and banks of shingle are present, and locally there are stony outcrops. The whole system is dynamic, with shifting channels and phases of erosion and accretion affecting the estuarine deposits and surrounding saltmarshes. The flats contain an abundant invertebrate fauna that supports many of the waterbirds using the bay. The capacity of the bay to support large numbers of birds derives from these rich intertidal food sources together with adjacent freshwater wetlands, fringing saltmarshes and saline lagoons, as well as dock structures and shingle banks that provide secure roosts at high tide. The site is of European importance throughout the year for a wide range of bird species. In summer, areas of shingle and sand hold breeding populations of terns, whilst very large numbers of geese, ducks and waders not only overwinter, but (especially for waders) also use the site in spring and autumn migration periods. The bay is of particular importance during migration periods for waders moving up the west coast of Britain.

11.4.2 Morecambe Bay comprises 90% Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins), 8.0% Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes, 1.0% Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair and 1% Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets.

Morecambe Bay SAC

11.4.3 Habitats that are a primary reason for selection of the site as a SAC include:

- Estuaries
- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
- Large shallow inlets and bays
- Perennial vegetation of stony banks
- Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
- Atlantic salt meadows (*Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima*)
- Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria*
- Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation
- Humid dune slacks

11.4.4 Habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of the site as a SAC include:

- Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
- Coastal lagoons
- Reefs
- Embryonic shifting dunes
- Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetia*)
- Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp. *argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*)

11.4.5 Species that are a primary reason for selection of the site as a SAC include:

- Great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*)

Morecambe Bay SPA

11.4.6 The qualification of Morecambe Bay as a SPA site is based on its importance for the bird communities which use the site, which include:

- During the breeding season the area regularly supports 3% of the population in Great Britain of Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*)
- Over winter the area regularly supports:
 - 4.7% of the NW European population of Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)
 - 1.1% of the World population of Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*)
 - 2.4% of the East Atlantic Flyway population of Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)
 - 3.8% of the East Atlantic Flyway population of Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*)
 - 8.5% of the East Atlantic Flyway population of Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*)
 - 5.4% of the East Atlantic Flyway population of Eurasian Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*)
 - 2.6% of the East Atlantic Flyway population of Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*)
 - 3.9% of the East Atlantic Flyway population of Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*)
 - 1.1% of the East Atlantic Flyway population of Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)
 - 2.1% of the NW European population of Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*)
 - 3.6% of the East Atlantic Flyway population Redshank (*Tringa totanus*)
- On passage the area regularly supports 1.5% of the international population (unspecified) of Common ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*)

Morecambe Bay RAMSAR

11.4.7 The qualification of Morecambe Bay as a Ramsar site is based on its importance for its large numbers of wintering and passage waterfowl which include:

11.4.8 Species regularly supported during the breeding season:

- Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus graellsii*)
- Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*)
- Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*)

11.4.9 Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:

- Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)
- Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*)
- Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*)
- Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*)
- Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*)
- Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*)
- Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)
- Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)
- Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*)
- Common redshank (*Tringa tetanus*)
- Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)
- Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus graellsii*)

11.4.10 Species with peak counts in winter:

- Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*)
- Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*)
- Eurasian wigeon (*Anas Penelope*)
- Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*)
- Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*)
- European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*)
- Northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*)
- Red knot (*Calidris canutus*)
- Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)
- Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*)

Vulnerabilities

11.4.11 The site is subject to a wide range of pressures such as land-claim for agriculture, overgrazing, dredging, overfishing, industrial uses and unspecified pollution. However, overall the site is relatively robust and many of those pressures have only slight to local effects and are being addressed through Management Plans. The breeding tern interest is very vulnerable and the colony has recently moved to the adjacent Duddon Estuary. Positive management is being secured through management plans for non-governmental organisation reserves, English Nature Site Management Statements, European Marine Site Management Scheme, and the Morecambe Bay Partnership.

Impacts

11.4.12 Tables 11.5 and 11.6 consider the specific effects of the identified policies and identified sites on the Morecambe Bay sites.

Table 11.5: Morecambe Bay - Potential Likely Effects of Policies

Policies	Potential Likely Effects				
	Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation	Disturbance	Recreational Pressure	Water Levels & Quality	Air Quality
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	Y	Y	N	Y	X
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 1	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 2	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Policy HC16: Education Provision	Y	Y	N	N	N
Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	Y	Y	N	N	Y

Table 11.6: Morecambe Bay - Potential Likely Effects of Allocated Sites

Allocated Sites	Potential Likely Effects				
	Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation	Disturbance	Recreational Pressure	Water Levels & Quality	Air Quality
EMR03 Waterfront Business Park, Barrow	Y	Y	N	N	Y
SHL001 Marina Village	Y	Y	Y	N	N
SHL002 Salthouse Mills	Y	Y	Y	N	N
SHL010 Park Vale, Walney	Y	Y	Y	N	N

11.4.13 As likely impacts exist in terms of habitats (and species) loss and fragmentation, disturbance, recreational pressure and air quality, mitigation measures have been recommended in tables 11.7 and 11.8 to prevent, reduce or offset any significant effects, whether this be changes in the proposed wording of the policy or additions to the policy in terms of criteria.

11.4.14 As tables 11.7 and 11.8 confirm following the adoption and implementation of appropriate policy and other mitigation measures to minimise the impact of habitat (& species) loss & fragmentation, disturbance, recreational pressure, water levels & quality and air quality, the potential likely effects are not considered to have any residual impacts arising from the policies or allocated sites.

Table 11.7: Morecambe Bay - Analysing Local Plan Policy Impacts

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of natural and artificial defence structures to protect against coastal and fluvial flooding could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities. ▪ The change in landuse as a result of the construction of the defence structures could lead to long-term change in existing habitats in the areas where the defence structures are provided. The change could be positive such as the creation of new habitats for the site's bird communities or negative such as the loss of favourable habitat. ▪ The hydrological change as a result of the construction of defence structures could lead to a change in the water table and water properties within the local environment which could have a negative impact on the site's bird communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the construction of the defence structures could be managed through appropriate Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMP). Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer. ▪ Policy C1 includes criteria that support flood defence measures where there will be no unacceptable harm to natural coastal processes and habitats. ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the flood defence structures to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. 	None
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of renewable and low carbon energy systems for the production of energy could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities, in particular the breeding populations of terns. ▪ The change in landuse as a result of the construction of renewable and low carbon energy systems could lead to long-term change in existing habitats in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy C6 already contains criteria which states '<i>d) Proposals do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation, biodiversity geodiversity, flood risk, or the settings of heritage assets</i>'. It is suggested that the wording of this policy is further strengthened. ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the construction of renewable and low carbon energy systems could be managed through appropriate 	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	<p>areas where the renewable and low carbon energy systems are provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind energy is known to have detrimental effects to bird populations. The impacts could include direct mortality from collisions with rotor blades and other associated structures, displacement due to disturbance from areas surrounding potential wind farms and barrier effect as the turbines cause the birds to alter their flight paths. ▪ Biomass energy is known to emit particulates into the atmosphere. The impacts could include reduction in air and water quality within and adjacent to the Natura 200 site which could have a direct effect on the habitats and species for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified. ▪ Potential marine energy technologies such as tidal, wave and hydro within the Morecambe Bay estuary could cause direct impacts with the Natura 2000 site's bird communities such as direct mortality from collisions with rotor blades and displacement due to disturbance and change in water levels and quality. There could also be indirect impacts such as a reduction of food resources for the Natura 2000 site's bird communities as a result of the marine energy technology. 	<p>Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the construction of renewable and low carbon energy systems to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. ▪ Part 1 Section 2 of the Cumbria Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides guidance for wind energy development and requires new schemes to demonstrate that they will not adversely affect the conservation value of international sites. It is felt that this SPD provides robust guidance which applicants will be encouraged to refer to (part C of Policy C6). 	
<p>Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of new employment sites in option 1 will be located adjacent to existing residential or industrial sites and could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities. ▪ The land take as a result of the option 1 local employment sites could lead to long-term change in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the construction of new employment sites within option 1 will be located in areas adjacent to existing residential or industrial sites therefore the impact is likely to be low, however, any impacts could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific 	<p>None</p>

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	<p>existing habitats in areas adjacent to existing residential or industrial sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The increased employee commuting journeys as a result of the new employment sites could lead to a reduction of air quality within and adjacent to the Natura 200 site which could have a direct effect on the habitats and species for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified. 	<p>guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure biodiversity is considered as part of Policy EM2, the following criteria should be added 'new employment sites should only be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation'. ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the construction of new employment sites to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. ▪ Policy I4 promotes sustainable travel choices for all developments which will in turn reduce the amount of car journeys and associated reduction in air quality related to new employment sites. 	
<p>Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of new employment sites in option 2 on sites currently unallocated for employment could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities. ▪ The land take as a result of the option 2 could lead to long-term change in existing habitats on sites currently unallocated for employment which could include sites which are within sensitive bird areas. ▪ The increased employee commuting journeys as a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the construction of new employment sites within option 2 on sites currently unallocated for employment could have an impact on the qualification of the Natura 200 sites. The temporary impact would need to be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details 	<p>None</p>

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	<p>result of the new employment sites could lead to a reduction of air quality within and adjacent to the Natura 200 site which could have a direct effect on the habitats and species for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified.</p>	<p>of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The separate criteria based policy for option 2 would need criteria such as ‘new employment sites should only be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation’. ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the construction of new employment sites to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. ▪ Policy I4 promotes sustainable travel choices for all developments which will in turn reduce the amount of car journeys and associated reduction in air quality related to new employment sites. 	
<p>Policy H1: Annual Housing Target</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of the council’s proposed housing requirement could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site’s bird communities. ▪ The land take as a result of the council’s proposed housing requirement could lead to long-term change in existing habitats in areas adjacent to existing residential sites. ▪ The construction of the council’s proposed housing requirement will increase the population of the key settlements which may in turn will lead to the impact of some increased recreational/visitor pressure on the Natura 2000 site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the council’s proposed housing requirement will be located in areas adjacent to existing residential settlements, therefore the impact is likely to be low, however, this could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, 	<p>None</p>

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		<p>lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the council's proposed housing requirement to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. ▪ Policy N1 promotes the improved access to the landscape for recreation and tourism, including managed access to the undeveloped coast. Which will dilute pressure on the Natura 2000 site by spreading recreation and tourist opportunities throughout the borough. The Local Plan includes a plan showing the existing green infrastructure links across the Borough, which connect to the coastal path. ▪ The scale of housing growth is not envisaged be at the level required to need a recreation management plan to enhance the current management of the Natura 2000 sites. 	
<p>Policy H2: Distribution of Housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of housing development in the key conurbations of Barrow could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities. ▪ The land take as a result of the construction of housing development in the key conurbations of Barrow could lead to long-term change in existing habitats in areas adjacent to existing residential sites. ▪ The construction of housing development will increase the population of the key settlements which in turn will lead to the impact of increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from housing development in key conurbations will be located in areas adjacent to existing residential settlements therefore the impact is likely to be low, however, this could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, 	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	recreational/visitor pressure on the Natura 2000 site.	<p>lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from housing development in key conurbations to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. ▪ Policy N1 promotes the improved access to the landscape for recreation and tourism, including managed access to the undeveloped coast. Which will dilute pressure on the Natura 2000 site by spreading recreation and tourist opportunities throughout the borough. 	
<p>Policy HC16: Education Provision</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of new education facilities on existing education sites is unlikely to lead to a significant adverse impact during the construction works or long-term land take issues as the change in existing/proposed building footprint is likely to be negligible. ▪ The construction of new education facilities on new sites could lead to temporary disturbance during the construction stage and long-term habitat loss which could impact on the habitats and species for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from new education facilities could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council 	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		<p>environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the construction of new education facilities to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. 	
<p>Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction of the Waterfront Business Park in an area currently surrounded by residential and commercial industry could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities. The land take as a result of the proposed Waterfront Business Park could lead to long-term change in existing habitats as they will become surrounded by residential and commercial industry. The increased employee commuting journeys as a result of the Waterfront Business Park could lead to a reduction of air quality within and adjacent to the Natura 200 site which could have a direct effect on the habitats and species for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The temporary construction impacts from the construction of the new Waterfront Business Park in an area currently surrounded by residential and commercial industry is likely to be low, however, any impacts could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer. To ensure biodiversity is considered as part of Policy EM1, the following criteria should be added 'the Waterfront Business Park should only be supported where it would not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation'. Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the construction of the Waterfront Business Park to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. 	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy I4 promotes sustainable travel choices for all developments which will in turn reduce the amount of car journeys and associated reduction in air quality related to the Waterfront Business Park. 	
<p>Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The development of the energy industry development around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities. ▪ The land take as a result of the development of the energy industry development could lead to long-term change in existing habitats in areas adjacent to the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal. ▪ The increased employee commuting journeys as a result of the development of the energy industry development around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal could lead to a reduction of air quality within and adjacent to the Natura 2000 site which could have a direct effect on the habitats and species for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the construction of the development of the energy industry development around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer. ▪ To ensure biodiversity is considered as part of Policy EM6, the following criteria should be added 'the development of the energy industry development around the North and South Morecambe Gas should only be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation'. ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the development of the energy industry development around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. ▪ Policy I4 promotes sustainable travel choices for all 	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		developments which will in turn reduce the amount of car journeys and associated reduction in air quality related to the development of the energy industry development around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal.	

*There are presently proposals for a new Special Protection Area on Morecambe Bay and the Duddon Estuary and adjacent coast. The key motivation for this is to combine the two existing SPAs into one site to extend protection to the little tern (*Sternula albifrons*) breeding colony in the Duddon Estuary and to extend the combined SPA in order to protect foraging areas of Sandwich terns (*Sterna sandvicensis*) and little terns. The Potential SPAs (pSPAs) is considered within the aforementioned policy impacts.

Table 11.8: Morecambe Bay - Analysing Impacts of Local Plan Allocations

Local Plan Allocation	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
EMR03 Waterfront Business Park, Barrow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The development of the Waterfront Business Park could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site during the construction stage and long-term land take as a result of the change from existing habitat to a commercial development. ▪ The increase in car journeys as a consequence of enhanced employment could cause a reduction of air quality which could have secondary impacts on the habitats and species for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the development of the Waterfront Business Park could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer. ▪ Biodiversity considerations should be reflected within Policy EM1 by adding the following criteria 'the Waterfront Business Park should only be supported where it would not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation'. ▪ Policy I4 promotes sustainable travel choices for all developments which will in turn reduce the amount of car journeys and associated reduction in air quality related to new employment sites. 	None
SHL001 Marina Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The development of the Marina Village could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site during the construction stage and long-term land take as a result of the change from existing habitat to a commercial development. ▪ The increase in residential properties such as the Marina Village will boost the local population which will add pressure to recreation sites within and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the development of the Marina Village could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air 	None

Local Plan Allocation	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	adjacent to Barrow including Morecambe Bay Estuary.	<p>quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity considerations should be reflected within Policy H3, by adding the following criteria 'delivery of housing allocations will only be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation'. ▪ Policy N1 promotes the improved access to the landscape for recreation and tourism, including managed access to the undeveloped coast. Which will dilute pressure on the Natura 2000 site by spreading recreation and tourist opportunities throughout the borough. 	
SHL002 Salthouse Mills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The development of the Salthouse Mills could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site during the construction stage and long-term land take as a result of the change from existing habitat to a commercial development. ▪ The increase in residential properties such as Salthouse Mills will boost the local population which will add pressure to recreation sites within and adjacent to Barrow including Morecambe Bay Estuary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the development of Salthouse Mills could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the 	None

Local Plan Allocation	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		<p>environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity considerations should be reflected within Policy H3, by adding the following criteria ‘delivery of housing allocations will only be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation’. ▪ Policy N1 promotes the improved access to the landscape for recreation and tourism, including managed access to the undeveloped coast. Which will dilute pressure on the Natura 2000 site by spreading recreation and tourist opportunities throughout the borough. 	
<p>SHL010 Park Vale, Walney</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The development of Park Vale could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site during the construction stage and long-term land take as a result of the change from existing habitat to a commercial development. ▪ The increase in residential properties such as the Park Vale will boost the local population which will add pressure to recreation sites within and adjacent to Barrow including Morecambe Bay Estuary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the development of Park Vale could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer. ▪ Biodiversity considerations should be reflected within Policy H3, by adding the following criteria ‘delivery of housing allocations will only be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation’. 	<p>None</p>

Local Plan Allocation	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy N1 promotes the improved access to the landscape for recreation and tourism, including managed access to the undeveloped coast, which will dilute pressure on the Natura 2000 site by spreading recreation and tourist opportunities throughout the borough. 	

11.5 Duddon Estuary

Description

- 11.5.1 The Duddon Estuary is located north-west of Morecambe Bay on the coast of Cumbria in north-west England. It is formed where the River Duddon and the smaller Kirkby Pool opens into the Irish Sea. It is a complex site, mostly consisting of intertidal sand and mud-flats, important for large numbers of wintering and passage waterbirds. A range of grazed and ungrazed saltmarsh habitats occurs around the edge of the estuary, especially the sheltered inner section. The site is the most important in Cumbria for sand-dune communities including large areas of calcareous dunes at Sandscale and Haverigg Haws and contrasting acid dunes on North Walney. There are a number of settlements and industrial areas on the periphery of the site. Artificial habitats include slag banks and a flooded iron-ore working known as Hodbarrow Lagoon forms the largest coastal lagoon in north-west England. The intertidal sand- and silt-flats contain abundant invertebrates that support important numbers of wintering waterbirds, especially waders, during the migration and winter periods. Saltmarshes, sand dunes and Hodbarrow Lagoon act as important high-tide roosts for wintering waders and wildfowl. High-tide roosts are also found outside the site boundary on the landward side. The site is also of importance for breeding terns which nest in dune areas and slag banks, and feed in the shallow waters of the estuary and surrounding waters. Hodbarrow Lagoon is a key high-tide roosting site for terns.

Duddon Estuary SPA

- 11.5.2 The qualification of Duddon Estuary as a SPA site is based on its importance for the bird communities which use the site, which include:
- During the breeding season the area regularly supports 1.5% of the population in Great Britain of Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*)
 - Over winter the area regularly supports:
 - 2.7% of the NW European population of Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)
 - 1.3% of the NE Canada/Greenland/Iceland/NW European population of Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*)
 - 0.9% of the Eastern Atlantic population of Redshank (*Tringa totanus*)

Duddon Estuary RAMSAR

- 11.5.3 Species that are a criterion for selection of the site as a Ramsar include:
- Species with peak counts in winter:
 - Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*)
 - Red knot (*Calidris canutus*)
 - Common redshank (*Tringa tetanus*)
 - The site supports nationally important numbers of the rare natterjack toad (*Bufo calamita*), near the north-western edge of its range (an estimated 18-24% of the British population).
 - The site supports a rich assemblage of wetland plants and invertebrates - at least one nationally scarce plant and at least two British Red Data Book invertebrates.

Vulnerabilities

- 11.5.4 The Duddon Estuary is a diverse estuarine system dependent on the physical processes that dominate the natural system: consequently the vulnerability of habitats is linked to changes in the physical environment. The intertidal zone is being threatened by coastal squeeze as a result of land claim and coastal defence works as well as sea level rise and storm surges. Many of the saltmarshes are grazed by agricultural stock, sometimes at a high level. These issues are being addressed through the Shoreline Management Plan and more locally, Site Management Statements/Positive Management Schemes.
- 11.5.5 Waterfowl wintering on estuaries are vulnerable to loss of feeding areas through disturbance, land claim and development. The Duddon Estuary partnership is addressing some of the threats arising from recreational pressure and bait digging. Feasibility studies are being carried out for a bridge across the estuary, any such proposals will be subject to assessment under the Habitats Regulations, 1994. There are various developments for housing, amenity and industry adjacent to the site, however to date there has been no significant effect on the nature conservation interest of the estuary

Impacts

- 11.5.6 Tables 11.9 and 11.10 consider the specific effects of the identified policies and identified sites on the Duddon Estuary sites.

Table 11.9: Duddon Estuary - Potential Likely Effects of Policies

Policies	Potential Likely Effects				
	Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation	Disturbance	Recreational Pressure	Water Levels & Quality	Air Quality
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 1	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 2	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Policy HC16: Education Provision	Y	Y	N	N	N
Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	Y	Y	N	N	Y

Table 11.10: Duddon Estuary - Potential Likely Effects of Allocated Sites

Allocated Sites	Potential Likely Effects				
	Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation	Disturbance	Recreational Pressure	Water Levels & Quality	Air Quality
SHL001 Marina Village	N	N	Y	N	N
SHL002 Salthouse Mills	N	N	Y	N	N
SHL010 Park Vale, Walney	N	N	Y	N	N

- 11.5.7 As likely impacts exist in terms of habitats (and species) loss and fragmentation, disturbance, recreational pressure, water levels and quality and air quality, mitigation measures have been recommended in tables 11.11 and 11.12 to prevent, reduce or offset any significant effects, whether this is changes in the proposed wording of the policy or additions to the policy in terms of criteria.
- 11.5.8 As tables 11.11 and 11.12 confirm following the adoption and implementation of appropriate policy and other mitigation measures to minimise the impact of habitat (& species) loss & fragmentation, disturbance, recreational pressure, water levels & quality and air quality, the potential likely effects are not considered to have any residual impacts arising from the policies or allocated sites.

Table 11.11: Duddon Estuary - Analysing Local Plan Policy Impacts

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of natural and artificial defence structures to protect against coastal and fluvial flooding could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities, in particular the breeding populations of terns. ▪ The change in landuse as a result of the construction of the defence structures could lead to long-term change in existing habitats in the areas where the defence structures are provided. The change could be positive such as the creation of new habitats for the site's bird communities or negative such as the loss of favourable habitat. ▪ The hydrological change as a result of the construction of defence structures could lead to a change in the water table and water properties within the local environment which could have a negative impact on the Natura 2000 site's bird communities, such as the Red knot and other waders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the construction of the defence structures could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer. ▪ Policy C1 includes criteria that support flood defence measures where there will be no unacceptable harm to natural coastal processes and habitats. ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the flood defence structures to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. 	None
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of renewable and low carbon energy systems for the production of energy could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities, in particular the breeding populations of terns. ▪ The change in landuse as a result of the construction of renewable and low carbon energy systems could lead to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy C6 already contains criteria which states '<i>d) Proposals do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation, biodiversity geodiversity, flood risk, or the settings of heritage assets</i>'. It is suggested that the wording of this policy is further strengthened. ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the 	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	<p>a long-term change in existing habitats in the areas where the renewable and low carbon energy systems are provided which could impact. This could have a detrimental impact on the qualifying features of the Natura 2000 site such as the loss of potential habitat for the natterjack toad (<i>Bufo calamita</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind energy is known to have detrimental effects to bird populations. As the bird communities of Duddon Estuary are a primary qualification of the site as a Natura 2000 site wind energy could directly affect the site as follows; direct mortality from collisions with rotor blades and other associated structures, displacement due to disturbance from areas surrounding potential wind farms and barrier effect as the turbines cause the birds to alter their flight paths. ▪ Biomass energy is known to emit particulates into the atmosphere. The impacts could include reduction in air and water quality within and adjacent to the Natura 2000 site could have a direct effect on the habitats that the bird communities for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified depend. ▪ Potential marine energy technologies such as tidal, wave and hydro within the Duddon Estuary could cause direct impacts with the Natura 2000 site's bird communities such direct mortality from collisions with rotor blades and displacement due to disturbance. There could also be indirect impacts such as a reduction of food resources for the Natura 2000 site's bird communities as a result of the marine energy technology. 	<p>construction of renewable and low carbon energy systems could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the construction of renewable and low carbon energy systems to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. ▪ Part 1 Section 2 of the Cumbria Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides guidance for wind energy development and requires new schemes to demonstrate that they will not adversely affect the conservation value of international sites. It is felt that this SPD provides robust guidance which applicants will be encouraged to refer to (part C of Policy C6). 	
<p>Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of new employment sites in option 1 will be located adjacent to existing residential or industrial sites and could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities, in particular 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the construction of new employment sites within option 1 will be located in areas adjacent to existing residential or industrial sites therefore the impact is 	<p>None</p>

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	<p>the breeding populations of terns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The land take as a result of the option 1 local employment sites could lead to a long-term change in existing habitats in areas adjacent to existing residential or industrial sites which due to the urban location are unlikely to have a direct impact on the habitats or species for which the Natura 2000 site has been qualified. ▪ The increased employee commuting journeys as a result of the new employment sites could lead to a reduction of air quality within and adjacent to the Duddon Estuary which could have a direct effect on the habitats that the bird communities for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified depend. 	<p>likely to be low, however, any impacts could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure biodiversity is considered as part of Policy EM2, the following criteria should be added 'new employment sites should only be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation'. ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the construction of new employment sites to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. ▪ Policy I4 promotes sustainable travel choices for all developments which will in turn reduce the amount of car journeys and associated reduction in air quality related to new employment sites. 	
<p>Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of new employment sites in option 2 on sites currently unallocated for employment could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities, in particular the breeding populations of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the construction of new employment sites within option 2 on sites currently unallocated for employment could have an impact on the qualification of the 	<p>None</p>

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	<p>terns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The land take as a result of the option 2 could lead to a long-term change in existing habitats on sites currently unallocated for employment which could include sites which are within sensitive bird areas for which the Natura 2000 site has been qualified. ▪ The increased employee commuting journeys as a result of the new employment sites could lead to a reduction of air quality within and adjacent to the Natura 2000 site which could have a direct effect on the habitats that the bird communities for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified depend. 	<p>Natura 2000 sites. The temporary impact would need to be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The separate criteria based policy for option 2 would need criteria such as ‘new employment sites should only be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation’. ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the construction of new employment sites to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. ▪ Policy I4 promotes sustainable travel choices for all developments which will in turn reduce the amount of car journeys and associated reduction in air quality related to new employment sites. 	
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of the council's proposed housing requirement could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities, in particular the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the council's proposed housing requirement will be located in areas adjacent to existing residential 	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	<p>breeding populations of terns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The land take as a result of the council's proposed housing requirement could lead to long-term change in existing habitats in areas adjacent to existing residential sites, which due to the urban location are unlikely to have a direct impact on the habitats that the bird communities for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified depend. ▪ The construction of the council's proposed housing requirement will increase the population of the key settlements which in turn will lead to the impact of increased recreational/visitor pressure on the Natura 2000 which could impact on the habitats and species for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified. 	<p>settlements, therefore the impact is likely to be low, however, this could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the council's proposed housing requirement to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. ▪ Policy N1 promotes the improved access to the landscape for recreation and tourism, including managed access to the undeveloped coast. Which will dilute pressure on the Natura 2000 site by spreading recreation and tourist opportunities throughout the borough. 	
<p>Policy H2: Distribution of Housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of housing development in the key conurbations of Barrow could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities, in particular the breeding populations of terns. ▪ The land take as a result of the construction of housing development in the key conurbations of Barrow could 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from housing development in key conurbations will be located in areas adjacent to existing residential settlements therefore the impact is likely to be low, however, this could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the 	<p>None</p>

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	<p>lead to long-term change in existing habitats in areas adjacent to existing residential sites, which due to the urban location are unlikely to have a direct impact on the habitats or species for which the Natura 2000 site has been qualified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of housing development will increase the population of the key settlements which in turn will lead to the impact of increased recreational/visitor pressure on the Natura 2000 which could impact on the habitats and species for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified. 	<p>council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from housing development in key conurbations to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. ▪ Policy N1 promotes the improved access to the landscape for recreation and tourism, including managed access to the undeveloped coast. Which will dilute pressure on the Natura 2000 site by spreading recreation and tourist opportunities throughout the borough. 	
<p>Policy HC16: Education Provision</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of new education facilities on existing education sites is unlikely to lead to an adverse impact during the construction works or long-term land take issues as the change in existing/proposed building footprint is likely to be negligible. ▪ The construction of new education facilities on new sites could lead to temporary disturbance during the construction stage and long-term habitat loss which could impact on the habitats and species for which the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from new education facilities could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and 	<p>None</p>

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	<p>Natura 2000 site is qualified.</p>	<p>vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the construction of new education facilities to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. 	
<p>Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of the Waterfront Business Park in an area currently surrounded by residential and commercial industry could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities. ▪ The land take as a result of the Waterfront Business Park could lead to long-term change in existing habitats, as they will become surrounded by residential and commercial industry. In particular, it is likely to impact on the qualifying features of the Natura 2000 site, such as the loss of potential feeding areas for the site's bird communities. ▪ The increased employee commuting journeys as a result of the Waterfront Business Park could lead to a reduction of air quality within and adjacent to the Natura 2000 site which could have a direct effect on the habitats and species for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified depend. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the construction of the new Waterfront Business Park in an area currently surrounded by residential and commercial industry is likely to be low, however, any impacts could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be 	<p>None</p>

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		<p>discussed and agreed with the council environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure biodiversity is considered as part of Policy EM1, the following criteria should be added ‘the Waterfront Business Park should only be supported where it would not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation’. ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the construction of the Waterfront Business Park to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. ▪ Policy I4 promotes sustainable travel choices for all developments which will in turn reduce the amount of car journeys and associated reduction in air quality related to the Waterfront Business Park. 	
<p>Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The energy industry development around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site’s bird communities. ▪ The increased employee commuting journeys as a result of the development of the energy industry development around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal could lead to a reduction of air quality within and adjacent to the Natura 2000 site which could have a direct effect on the habitats and species for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified such as the Atlantic salt meadows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary construction impacts from the construction of the development of the energy industry development around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans Although the council do not have any specific guidance for the form or content of a CEMP, a CEMP should as a minimum include details of how specific environmental issues will be monitored and mitigated. This should address topics such as water quality, air quality and dust, noise and vibration, hazardous substances, soil, waste management, lighting, ecology, cultural heritage, sustainability and resource usage. The need for a CEMP would be imposed via a pre-commencement planning condition, which would allow the council to exercise effective control over the level of detail suitable to the specifics of any given scheme. The potential sensitive receptors, the environmental considerations and potential impacts should be discussed and agreed with the council 	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		<p>environmental health officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure biodiversity is considered as part of Policy EM6, the following criteria should be added 'the development of the energy industry development around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal should only be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation'. ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the development of the energy industry development around the North and South Morecambe Gas to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. ▪ Policy I4 promotes sustainable travel choices for all developments which will in turn reduce the amount of car journeys and associated reduction in air quality related to the development of the energy industry development around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal. 	

*There are presently proposals for a new Special Protection Area on Morecambe Bay and the Duddon Estuary and adjacent coast. The key motivation for this is to combine the two existing SPAs into one site to extend protection to the little tern (*Sternula albifrons*) breeding colony in the Duddon Estuary and to extend the combined SPA in order to protect foraging areas of Sandwich terns (*Sterna sandvicensis*) and little terns. The Potential SPAs (pSPAs) is considered within the aforementioned policy impacts.

Table 11.12: Duddon Estuary - Analysing Impacts of Local Plan Allocations

Local Plan Allocation	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
SHL001 Marina Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The increase in residential properties such as the Marina Villa will boost the local population which will add pressure to recreation sites within and adjacent to Barrow including Duddon Estuary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity considerations should be reflected within Policy H3, by adding the following criteria 'delivery of housing allocations will only be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation'. ▪ Policy N1 promotes the improved access to the 	None

Local Plan Allocation	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		<p>landscape for recreation and tourism, including managed access to the undeveloped coast. Which will dilute pressure on the Natura 2000 site by spreading recreation and tourist opportunities throughout the borough.</p>	
<p>SHL002 Salthouse Mills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The increase in residential properties such as Salthouse Mills will boost the local population which will add pressure to recreation sites within and adjacent to Barrow including Duddon Estuary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity considerations should be reflected within Policy H3, by adding the following criteria ‘delivery of housing allocations will only be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation’. ▪ Policy N1 promotes the improved access to the landscape for recreation and tourism, including managed access to the undeveloped coast. Which will dilute pressure on the Natura 2000 site by spreading recreation and tourist opportunities throughout the borough. 	<p>None</p>
<p>SHL010 Park Vale, Walney</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The increase in residential properties such as the Park Vale will boost the local population which will add pressure to recreation sites within and adjacent to Barrow including Duddon Estuary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity considerations should be reflected within Policy H3, by adding the following criteria ‘delivery of housing allocations will only be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation’. ▪ Policy N1 promotes the improved access to the landscape for recreation and tourism, including managed access to the undeveloped coast, which will dilute pressure on the Natura 2000 site by spreading recreation and tourist opportunities throughout the borough. 	<p>None</p>

11.6 Duddon Mosses

Description

- 11.6.1 This bog complex, which lies within the tributary plains of the Duddon estuary, supports a variety of conditions from hand-cut and vigorously regenerating cuttings, to domes of uncut bog, which display significant areas of actively-growing bog vegetation.
- 11.6.2 The contiguity of the original peat domes has been severed by road construction and agricultural conversion. On some of the component bogs peat-cutting, which has now ceased, has left a drained surface which is only partially active raised bog. The degraded raised bog is mostly dominated by purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea*, although pockets of raised bog plants including bog-mosses *Sphagnum* spp. offer good prospects for regeneration provided the hydrology is repaired. Degraded bog also occurs around the edges of discrete domes of active bog due to deep regional drainage and agricultural use of the surrounding land.

Duddon Mosses SAC

- 11.6.3 Habitats that are a primary reason for selection of the site as a SAC include:
 - Active raised bogs
 - Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration

Vulnerabilities

- 11.6.4 Past drainage for peat extraction has lowered the water table and allowed scrub to spread across the mosses. The majority of landowners have management agreements with English Nature to allow restoration work. A programme of scrub removal and ditch-blocking is being undertaken, with positive results.

Impacts

- 11.6.5 Table 11.13 considers the specific effects of the identified policies on the Duddon Mosses site.

Table 11.13: Duddon Mosses - Potential Likely Effects of Policies

Policies	Potential Likely Effects				
	Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation	Disturbance	Recreational Pressure	Water Levels & Quality	Air Quality
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	N	N	N	Y	N
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	N	N	N	Y	Y

- 11.6.6 As likely impacts exist in terms of water levels and quality and air quality, mitigation measures have been recommended in table 11.14 to prevent, reduce or offset any significant effects, whether this be changes in the proposed wording of the policy or additions to the policy in terms of criteria.
- 11.6.7 As table 11.14 confirms following the adoption and implementation of appropriate policy and other mitigation measures to minimise the impact to water levels & quality and air quality, the potential likely effects are not considered to have any residual impacts arising from the policies.

Table 11.14: Duddon Mosses - Analysing Local Plan Policy Impacts

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hydrological change as a result of the construction of defence structures could lead to a change in local water table and water properties which could impact the active raised bogs and degraded raised bogs which are the primary habitats for qualification as a Natura 2000 site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy C1 includes criteria that support flood defence measures where there will be no unacceptable harm to natural coastal processes and habitats. ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the flood defence structures to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. 	None
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biomass energy is known to emit particulates into the atmosphere. The impacts including reduction in air and water quality could impact the active raised bogs and degraded raised bogs which are the primary habitats for qualification as a Natura 2000 site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy C6 already contains criteria which states '<i>d) Proposals do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation, biodiversity geodiversity, flood risk, or the settings of heritage assets</i>'. It is suggested that the wording of this policy is further strengthened. ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the construction of renewable and low carbon energy systems to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. 	None

11.7 Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons

Description

11.7.1 Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons is located in the south of the Lake District National Park, Cumbria, and supports a diverse mosaic of habitats and an outstanding Dragonfly Assemblage, Natterjack Toads and rare sedge, rush and orchid species. The site comprises of a range of upland habitats including twenty-nine types of mire plant communities, heath, open water, base rich flushes, acid grassland, bracken and some woodland and juniper scrub.

Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC

11.7.2 Habitats that are a primary reason for selection of the site as a SAC include:

- Transition mires and quaking bogs

11.7.3 Habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site include:

- Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion

Vulnerabilities

11.7.4 This site comprises a complex mosaic of over 2000 discrete mires set within an agriculturally unimproved landscape. The mires are at or near favourable condition and would only be threatened by intensification of land-use on the surrounding commons or by interference with the site hydrology. There is a good liaison with a commoners association over part of the site. Lowland heath is not listed as a SAC feature on the site because of its degraded, unfavourable condition. Heathland may be inhibited from recovery by the livestock management regime but at current livestock levels this is not believed to be affecting the mire interest.

Impacts

11.7.5 Table 11.15 considers the specific effects of the identified policy on the Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons site.

Table 11.15: Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons - Potential Likely Effects of Policies

Policies	Potential Likely Effects				
	Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation	Disturbance	Recreational Pressure	Water Levels & Quality	Air Quality
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	N	N	N	Y	Y

11.7.6 As likely impacts exist in terms of water levels and quality and air quality, mitigation measures have been recommended in table 11.16 to prevent, reduce or offset any significant effects, whether this be changes in the proposed wording of the policy or additions to the policy in terms of criteria.

11.7.7 As table 11.16 confirms following the adoption and implementation of appropriate policy and other mitigation measures to minimise the impact to water levels & quality and air quality, the potential likely effects are not considered to have any residual impacts arising from the policies.

Table 11.16: Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons - Analysing Local Plan Policy Impacts

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
<p>Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biomass energy is known to emit particulates into the atmosphere. The impacts including reduction in air and water quality could impact the transition mires and quaking bogs which is the primary habitat for qualification as a Natura 2000 site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy C6 already contains criteria which states '<i>d) Proposals do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation, biodiversity geodiversity, flood risk, or the settings of heritage assets</i>'. It is suggested that the wording of this policy is further strengthened. ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the construction of renewable and low carbon energy systems to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. 	None

11.8 Roudsea Wood and Mosses

Description

- 11.8.1 Roudsea Wood and Mosses is located in south Cumbria, on the northern shore of Morecambe Bay. It supports a range of habitats, of which the main ones are woodland and lowland raised bog, and transitions between them as well as a number of rare and scarce species.
- 11.8.2 The bog lies in two hydrologically separate blocks and has been damaged by historic peat cutting and drainage of the surrounding land. Work to repair the hydrology is ongoing. The woodland is partly on limestone and partly on acidic substrates. Yew occurs both as dense groves and as scattered trees in the understorey of Ash or Ash-Elm Fraxinus-Ulmus woodland, which represents the Tilio-Acerion feature.

Roudsea Wood & Mosses SAC

- 11.8.3 Habitats that are a primary reason for selection of the site as a SAC include:
 - Active raised bogs
 - Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
 - Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines
 - Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles

Vulnerabilities

- 11.8.4 In the latter part of the 20th century, coppicing of the woodland ceased and lower water tables on the bogs, caused by drainage for peat-cutting, had allowed scrub to spread across them. Most of the site is now managed as a National Nature Reserve. Woodland management is carried out and much scrub has been cleared from Deer Dike Moss and ditches blocked to allow regeneration of the bog vegetation. Management of the southern bog, recently added to the National Nature Reserve, has been addressed in the management plan.

Impacts

- 11.8.5 Table 11.17 considers the specific effects of the identified policy on the Roudsea Wood and Mosses site.

Table 11.17: Roudsea Wood and Mosses - Potential Likely Effects of Policies

Policies	Potential Likely Effects				
	Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation	Disturbance	Recreational Pressure	Water Levels & Quality	Air Quality
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	N	N	N	Y	Y

- 11.8.6 As likely impacts exist in terms of water levels and quality and air quality, mitigation measures have been recommended in table 11.18 to prevent, reduce or offset any significant effects, whether this be changes in the proposed wording of the policy or additions to the policy in terms of criteria.
- 11.8.7 As table 11.18 confirms following the adoption and implementation of appropriate policy and other mitigation measures to minimise the impact to water levels & quality and air quality, the potential likely effects are not considered to have any residual impacts arising from the policies.

Table 11.18: Roudsea Wood and Mosses - Analysing Local Plan Policy Impacts

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
<p>Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biomass energy is known to emit particulates into the atmosphere. The impacts including reduction in air and water quality could impact the active raised bogs and degraded raised bogs which are the primary habitats for qualification as a Natura 2000 site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy C6 already contains criteria which states '<i>d) Proposals do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation, biodiversity geodiversity, flood risk, or the settings of heritage assets</i>'. It is suggested that the wording of this policy is further strengthened. ▪ Policy N3 will ensure that where an adverse impact is likely from the construction of renewable and low carbon energy systems to the Natura 2000 site, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the project team. 	None

11.9 Potential In-Combination Effects

- 11.9.1 As identified in section 9, the following plans have been identified as having the potential to generate in-combination effects with the Barrow Local Plan.
- Barrow Port Area Action Plan
 - Wyre Borough Council Fleetwood Thornton Area Action Plan
- 11.9.2 Table 11.19 considers the significance of these effects and whether any in-combination effects can be negated through the implementation of mitigation measures.
- 11.9.3 Where the above plans have been subject to the process of HRA, the conclusions derived from either the Screening or Appropriate Assessment stages have informed which elements of the plan are likely to have an impact.
- 11.9.4 As table 11.19 confirms, none of the plans are likely to generate any significant impacts.

Table 11.19: Understanding the Significance of Potential In-Combination Effects

Plans	Elements of plan likely to have an impact	Barrow Local Plan policies which may have in-combination impact	Likely Natura 2000 Sites to be impacted	Comment	Likely Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
Barrow Port Area Action Plan (AAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Barrow Cruise Facility - key impacts are a limited amount of habitat loss and temporary alterations in water quality with the development of the Cruise Facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy H3: Allocation of Sites for Housing Development - SHL001 Marina Village and SHL002 Salthouse Mills Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites - EMR03 Waterfront Business Park, Barrow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Morecambe Bay Duddon Estuary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collectively these sites if all brought forward could place increased pressure on the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation Disturbance Recreational Pressure Water Levels & Quality Air Quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be important to ensure that the proposed mitigation for Policy H3 and Policy EM2 identified in chapter 11 is adopted along with the proposed mitigation measures identified within the HRA of the Barrow Port AAP for the Cruise Facility which included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using booms and sediment curtains during dredge operations to constrain sediment loss. Creation of compensatory habitat; Dredging during minimal tidal periods to minimise dispersion of sediment; Controlled methods of dredging, reducing the potential for sediment dispersion; Construction best practice such as outlined within CIRIA and PIANC guidance. and Monitoring of operations and levels of sediment in water linked to baseline conditions. This would enable trigger levels where dredging ceases if suspended sediment levels become too high. It is recommended that the council include wording within the Local Plan which encourages monitoring of any in combination effects. 	None
Wyre Borough Council Fleetwood and Thornton Area Action Plan (AAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased development around Fleetwood Docks including employment and residential. Extension of Fleetwood Marina. Waste treatment facility. Former railway line to Fleetwood Town Centre to be brought back into use with a potential rail freight link. A new housing development areas of up to 380 dwellings plus up to 120 dwellings within Fleetwood Docks (to the north of the area) and up to 700 dwellings (to the south). New office development adjacent to the existing Lancashire Waste Technology Park. Intensification of operations on secure employment site; Provision of a continuous riverside multi-user recreational route (walkers, cyclists, horse-riders) from Stanah to Fleetwood Town Centre. Reclamation of a large area of landfill for nature conservation, and recreation with maximum restoration in the long-term. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy H3: Allocation of Sites for Housing Development - SHL001 Marina Village and SHL002 Salthouse Mills Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites - EMR03 Waterfront Business Park, Barrow Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Morecambe Bay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of flood defence measures in Barrow and increased development within Fleetwood could impact on water levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation Water Levels & Quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be important to ensure that the proposed mitigation for Policy H3, Policy EM2 and Policy C1 identified in chapter 11 is adopted along with the proposed mitigation measures identified within section 6 of the Appropriate Assessment of the Fleetwood and Thornton AAP (September 2009). 	None

PART FOUR: CONCLUSION

12.0 Conclusion

12.1 Overview

12.1.1 This report presents the results of both the Screening and Appropriate Assessment stages of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) process for the Barrow Local Plan: Preferred Options Consultation Draft.

12.2 Screening

12.2.1 As detailed within section 6, 112 policies including the Borough's employment and housing allocations have been subject to a comprehensive screening assessment, to determine the likely impact of the policies.

Local Plan Policies

12.2.2 Over 85% of the policies were screened out on account of the fact that they were not considered to have any effect on the Natura 2000 sites. This was on account of one of the following reasons:

- the policy would not lead to development
- the policy would have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on account of the type, quantum or location of development proposed
- the policy was designed to conserve or enhance the natural environment
- the policy was designed to conserve or enhance the built and /or historic environment
- the policy contained criteria to prevent adverse effects

12.2.3 For seven of the policies, the effects were assessed as being de-minimis. Before these policies could be screened out from any further assessment, the in-combination effects of these policies with all other Barrow Local Plan policies was tested. The outcome of this assessment concluded that for only one of the policies, Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy Policy was the impact considered to be greater when considered in-combination with other policies within the Local Plan.

12.2.4 There were however six policies (including the two employment options) that were identified through the screening process as having potentially *adverse* effects and a further two policies identified as having *adverse* effects on the Natura 2000 sites. These policies included:

- Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion
- Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals
- Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 1 and Option 2
- Policy H1: Annual Housing Target
- Policy H2: Distribution of Housing
- Policy HC16: Education Provision
- Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area
- Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area

12.2.5 For these policies an exercise was undertaken to determine what the potential impacts would be, and the likely pathways that these impacts may spread to the Natura 2000 sites.

Allocated Sites

12.2.6 Of the seven employment allocations proposed, only one of the allocations EMR03 Waterfront Business Park in Barrow was identified as having an adverse effect on the Natura 2000 sites.

12.2.7 Of the 35 housing allocations proposed, one of the allocations SHL010 Park Vale, Walney was identified as having potentially *adverse* effects and a further two sites SHL001 Marina Village and SHL002 Salthouse Mills as having *adverse* effects on the Natura 2000 sites.

12.2.8 Similar to the process undertaken for Local Plan policies, an exercise was undertaken to determine what the potential impacts would be, and the likely pathways that these impacts may spread to the Natura 2000 sites.

12.3 Appropriate Assessment

12.3.1 As the screening stage concluded that there were policies and allocated sites considered to have the potential to cause significant effects, including the potential to result in direct and indirect adverse impacts on the Natura 2000 sites, the stage of Appropriate Assessment was instigated, to ensure full consideration of the likely impacts. The policies and allocated sites taken forward to this stage included:

- Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion
- Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals
- Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 1 and Option 2
- Policy H1: Annual Housing Target
- Policy H2: Distribution of Housing
- Policy HC16: Education Provision
- Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area
- Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area
- EMR03 Waterfront Business Park, Barrow
- SHL010 Park Vale, Walney
- SHL001 Marina Village
- SHL002 Salthouse Mills

12.3.2 In order for impacts to be considered as being likely to have a *significant* effect on a Natura 2000 site, then a clear pathway must exist between the impact source and the Natura 2000 site, whether the pathway is in the form of wind, river network, water supply, roads and species movement. An exercise was undertaken investigating potential pathways and any Natura 2000 sites identified as having no known pathways for the policy impacts to travel to were ruled out from any further assessment. As a result, the Appropriate Assessment focused upon the following Natura 2000 sites, taking each of the sites in turn and providing a detailed consideration of the potential impacts on the integrity of the site with respect to its conservation objectives and its structure and function.

- Morecambe Bay;
- Duddon Estuary;
- Duddon Mosses;
- Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC; and
- Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC.

12.3.3 In order to prevent, reduce or offset any likely *significant* effects, a series of mitigation measures were suggested. In terms of proposed mitigation, consideration of the following Local Plan policies is important to ensure impacts can be minimised.

- Policy N1: Conserving and enhancing landscape character
- Policy N3: Protecting biodiversity and geodiversity
- Policy I4: Sustainable Travel Choices

12.3.4 As a result of these measures being adopted and implemented by the council, a judgement was then made to determine whether there were likely to be any residual impacts. For all of the policies and allocated sites, no residual impacts were identified.

12.3.5 The assessment in section 11.9 also confirms there will be no in combination residual impacts.

12.4 Next Steps

12.4.1 As no residual impacts were identified for any of the policies following the adoption and implementation of the suggested mitigation measures, it is not considered necessary to progress to Stage 3 of the HRA process 'Assessment of Alternative Solutions' for the Barrow Local Plan, provided that the council do adopt the suggested mitigation measures.

12.4.2 Should any of the preferred Local Plan policies be subject to any further amendment by the council in terms of the proposed wording, then the conclusions drawn at the Screening and Appropriate Assessment stages would need revisiting to ensure the conclusions remained valid.

- 12.4.3 In terms of the specific employment and residential site allocations, when planning applications come forward for sites EMR03 Waterfront Business Park, Barrow, SHL010 Park Vale, Walney SHL001 Marina Village and SHL002 Salthouse Mills, if circumstances change and the council don't feel satisfied that there is enough current evidence to demonstrate that there would not be an adverse effect on the integrity of the relevant nature sites as a result of interventions proposed, project specific HRAs can be requested to accompany the planning application.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Pre-Screening Results

Issue	Question	Options	Potential Effects Category
Development Strategy			
Sustainable Development	Question S1: Should the Council's commitment to sustainable development be highlighted in the Local Plan?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
	Question S2: Should the Local Plan identify what it considers to be sustainable development?	Option 1	A1
Option 2		A1	
The Development Strategy	Question S3: What should the Council's development strategy be for the next 15 year period?	Option 1	C1
		Option 2	B1
		Option 3	C1
		Option 4	O
Design	Question S4: Should the Local Plan contain an overarching design policy?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
	Question S5: Should the Local Plan contain a policy relating to landscaping?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
	Question S6: Should the Local Plan contain a policy to ensure development fronting onto a strategic route is of high quality?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
	Question S7: Should development briefs be produced for each allocated site?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
		Option 4	A1
Option 5		A1	
Climate Change and Pollution			
Coastal and Watercourse Management	Question C1: How should the Local Plan manage flood risk and erosion?	Option 1	C1
		Option 2	O
	Question C2: How should the Local Plan ensure that new development does not detrimentally impact upon the coast?	Option 1	A2
		Option 2	O
Water Quality and Efficiency	Question C3: How can the Local Plan contribute towards water management?	Option 1	A1 / A3
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	O
Derelict and Contaminated Land	Question C4: What approach should the Local Plan use to ensure appropriate investigation and remediation of contaminated land?	Option 1	A1 / A3
		Option 2	O
Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	Question C5: How should the Local Plan facilitate the provision of renewable energy in new development?	Option 1	B1
		Option 2	B1
		Option 3	O
	Question C6: How should the Council ensure that renewable and low carbon energy proposals are acceptable?	Option 1	C1
		Option 2	C1
		Option 3	O
Infrastructure			
Development and Infrastructure	Question I1: How should the Local Plan ensure that developers contribute towards the required infrastructure, services and facilities to support new development?	Option 1	A4
		Option 2	A4

Accessing Community Facilities	Question I2: What approach should the Local Plan take to protect community facilities?	Option 1	A4
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A4
	Question I3: What approach should the Local Plan take to ensure new housing development has good access to community facilities?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
	Enhancing Sustainable Travel Choices	Question 4: How should the Local Plan ensure new developments promote sustainable travel choices?	Option 1
Option 2			A1
Option 3			A1
Option 4			O
Travel Plans	Question I5: What approach should the Local Plan use to ensure the effectiveness of Travel Plans?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
		Option 4	A1
Parking	Question I6: Which of the following approaches is most appropriate in terms of dealing with the provision of car parking?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
		Option 4	A1
External Transport Links	Question I7: What should be the approach to ensuring good external transport links?	Option 1	C1
		Option 2	O
Tele-communications	Question I8: How should the Local Plan support telecommunications infrastructure whilst minimising impacts on the environment and amenity?	Option 1	B1
		Option 2	O
Economy			
Demand for land and sites for employment use	Question EM1: Should the Local Plan continue to promote the Waterfront Business Park as the Borough's Strategic Employment Opportunity Area?	Option 1	D1
		Option 2	C1
		Option 3	O
	Question EM2: Should the Local Plan allocate local employment sites to meet the requirement or should applications for employment uses be judged against a criteria based planning policy?	Option 1	C1
		Option 2	C1
		Option 3	O
	Question EM3: How should the Council deal with proposals for the loss of employment land?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	O
	Question EM4: Should the Council continue to encourage the re-use of suitable buildings in urban locations for employment use?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	B1
		Option 3	O
	Question EM5: Should the Council continue to encourage the re-use of suitable buildings in rural locations for employment use?	Option 1	B1
		Option 2	B1
		Option 3	O
Energy Developments	Question EM6: Should the area around North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal be identified in the Local Plan as an opportunity area for energy uses?	Option 1	D1
		Option 2	O
Economic Diversification	Question EM7: Should the Local Plan promote other economic sectors through the Local Plan, such as tourism, in an attempt to diversify the economy in the Borough?	Option 1	C1
		Option 2	O
	Question EM8: Should the Local Plan continue to control the location of touring caravan and camping sites?	Option 1	A2 / A5
		Option 2	O

	Question EM9: Should the Local Plan continue to protect existing self-catering accommodation?	Option 1	A4
		Option 2	A4
	Question EM10: Should the Local Plan continue to control the location of self catering holiday accommodation to protect the open countryside?	Option 1	B1
		Option 2	O
	Question EM11: Should the Local Plan encourage farm diversification?	Option 1	B1
		Option 2	O
Housing			
How Much Housing is Required	Question H1 Do you agree with the Housing Figure of 180 net additional dwellings per annum over the Local Plan period?	Option 1	C1
		Option 2	O
Where Should New Housing Go?	Question H2 How should the Borough's housing allocations be distributed?	Option 1	C1
		Option 2	C1
		Option 3	C1
		Option 4	O
	Question H3: Should the Local Plan continue to direct housing in Askam & Ireleth through the use of Development Cordons? Should the existing development cordon be extended to allow for some sustainable growth in order to maintain the settlement?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
		Option 3	B1
		Option 4	O
	Question H4: Should the Local Plan continue to direct housing in Biggar through the use of a Development Cordon? Should the existing development cordon be extended to allow for some sustainable growth in order to maintain the settlement?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
		Option 3	O
	Question H5: Should the Local Plan continue to direct housing in Lindal through the use of a Development Cordon? Should the existing development cordon be extended to allow for some sustainable growth in order to maintain the settlement?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
		Option 3	A7
		Option 4	A7
	Question H6: Should the Local Plan continue to direct housing in Marton through the use of a Development Cordon? Should the existing development cordon be extended to allow for some sustainable growth in order to maintain the settlement?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
		Option 3	A7
	Question H7: Should the Local Plan continue to direct housing in Newton through the use of a Development Cordon? Should the existing development cordon be extended to allow for some sustainable growth in order to maintain the settlement?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
Option 3		A7	
Option 4		A7	
Question H8: Should the Local Plan continue to direct housing in North Scale through the use of a Development Cordon? Should the existing development cordon be extended to allow for some sustainable growth in order to maintain the settlement?	Option 1	A5	
	Option 2	C1	
	Option 3	O	
Question H9: Should the Local Plan continue to direct housing in Rampside through the use of a Development Cordon? Should the existing development cordon be extended to allow for some sustainable growth in order to maintain the settlement?	Option 1	A5	
	Option 2	A5	
	Option 3	B1	
	Option 4	O	
Question H10: Should the Local Plan continue to direct housing in Roa Island through the use of a Development Cordon? Should the existing development cordon be extended to allow for some sustainable growth in order to maintain the settlement?	Option 1	A5	
	Option 2	A5	
	Option 3	O	

	Question H11: How should the Local Plan manage residential development in the open countryside?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	O
	Question H12: How should the Local Plan manage residential extensions in the open countryside?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
	Question H13: How should the Local Plan ensure that housing development on windfall sites is sustainable?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
	Question H14: What approach should the Local Plan take in relation to housing density?	Option 1	A4
		Option 2	A4
		Option 3	A4
		Option 4	A4
Option 5		A4	
Phasing of Development	Question H15: What approach should the Local Plan take in considering when sites should be developed?	Option 1	A4
		Option 2	A4
		Option 3	A4
Housing Mix	Question H16: What approach should the Local Plan take to delivering a mix of housing in the Borough?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
		Option 4	A1
	Question H17: What approach should the Local Plan take in relation to Lifetime Homes?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
		Option 4	A1
		Option 5	A1
		Option 6	A1
Neighbourhood Renewal	Question H18: How can the Local Plan improve the Borough's older housing stock? Should the Local Plan continue to promote housing market renewal as a means of improving the attractiveness of neighbourhoods?	Option 1	B1
		Option 2	O
Affordability	Question H19: What is the best way to ensure a supply of affordable housing to meet the identified need?	Option 1	A4
		Option 2	A4
		Option 3	A4
		Option 4	A4
Gypsy and Travellers	Question H20: How should the Local Plan address gypsy and travellers accommodation needs identified in the Gypsy and Traveller Assessment 2013?	Option 1	B1
		Option 2	B1
		Option 3	B1
		Option 4	B1
House Extensions	Question H21: Should the Local Plan contain a policy to protect resident's sunlight?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
	Question H22: Should the Local Plan contain a policy to protect resident's privacy?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
	Question H23: Should the Local Plan contain a policy to prevent terracing effects?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
	Question H24: Should the Local Plan contain a policy to control the design of extensions on corner plots?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1

	Question H25: Should the Local Plan contain a policy which directs the design of extension roofs?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
	Question H26: Should the Local Plan contain a policy to guide the design of porches?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
	Question H27: Should the Local Plan contain a policy to direct the design of dormer Windows	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
Garages and Parking	Question H28: Should the Local Plan contain a policy to prevent the conversion of garages where this would harm highway safety or the streetscene	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
	Question H29: Should the Local Plan contain restrictions on the size of new garages?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
	Question H30: Should the Local Plan contain a policy which controls the length of driveways associated with new garages in the interests of highway safety and to protect the character of the streetscene?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
	Space around Dwellings	Question H31: Should the Local Plan include a policy which encourages the retention of space around developments in the interests of streetscene character?	Option 1
Option 2			A1
Option 3			A1
Question H32: Should the Local Plan include a policy which directs the design of patio areas and balconies in the interests of residential amenity and to protect the character of the streetscene?		Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
Maintaining Vibrant Town and Local Centres			
Vision for Barrow and Dalton Town Centres	Question R1: Is the vision for Barrow and Dalton town centres appropriate to consolidate their vitality?	Option1	B1
		Option 2	O
Retail in Barrow Town Centre	Question R2: Where should Barrow's Town Centre be?	Option1	A5
		Option 2	O
	Question R3: Where should Barrow's Primary Shopping Area be?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
		Option 3	O
	Question R4: How should the Local Plan set out what will be permitted in Barrow's Primary Shopping Area?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
	Question R5: Should the Local Plan include a specific policy requiring developers to undergo a sequential test for retail uses to protect the vitality and viability of Barrow town centre?	Option 1	B1
		Option 2	B1
Option 3		B1	
Retail in Dalton	Question R6: Where should Dalton's Town Centre area be?	Option 1	A4
		Option 2	A4
	Question R7: To protect the vitality of Dalton town centre, should the Local Plan restrict non-retail uses in the town centre?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	O
	Question R8: To protect the vitality of Dalton town centre, should the Local Plan restrict retail development outside of the town centre?	Option 1	A7
		Option 2	A7
		Option 3	O

Impact Assessments	Question R9: Should the Local Plan set a local threshold requiring an Impact Assessment on sites above a certain size in order to protect the vitality and viability of Barrow and Dalton town centres.	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
Other Main Town Centre Uses (non retail) in Barrow and Dalton	Question R10: Should the Local Plan require developers to undergo a sequential test for other main town centre uses to protect the vitality and viability of town centres?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
	Question R11: Should the Local Plan contain a ‘town centre first’ approach which requires developers to undergo a sequential test for new office developments to protect the vitality and viability of town centres?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
		Option 3	A5
	Question R12: Should the local plan contain policies to protect the amenities of residents, particularly those living within town centres, from noise and traffic associated with taxi offices which operate from a dwelling?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
	Question R13: Should the local plan contain a policy to protect the amenities of residents, particularly those living within town centres, from noise and traffic associated with taxi offices?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
	Question R14: Should the Local Plan restrict the opening hours of bars and nightclubs within the town centre?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
		Option 4	A1
	Question R15: Should the Local Plan restrict the location of hot food takeaways?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
Option 3		A5	
Option 4		A5	
Question R16: Should the Local Plan restrict the opening hours of hot food takeaways	Option 1	A1	
	Option 2	A1	
	Option 3	A1	
	Option 4	A1	
Living in Barrow and Dalton Town Centres	Question R17: Should the Local Plan encourage the conversion of upper floors within the town centre?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
	Question R18: Should the Local Plan identify and protect Residential Protection Areas?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
Neighbourhood Shopping Centres	Question R19: Should the Local Plan aim to protect neighbourhood shopping centres?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
		Option 3	B1
		Option 4	O
Rural Shops	Question R20: Should the Local Plan aim to protect rural shops and services?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	B1
		Option 3	O
Heritage and Built Environment			
Heritage Assets	Question HE1: How should the Local Plan protect and enhance heritage assets and their setting?	Option 1	A3
		Option 2	A3
		Option 3	A3
	Question HE2: Should the Local Plan set out when damage to / or loss of a listed building may be appropriate?	Option 1	A3
		Option 2	A3

	Question HE3: Should the Local Plan set out when development affecting the setting of Conservation Areas may be appropriate?	Option 1	A3	
		Option 2	A3	
		Option 3	A3	
	Question HE4: Should the Local Plan include a policy that protects scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological features?	Option 1	A3	
		Option 2	A3	
		Option 3	A3	
The Natural Environment				
Landscape	Question N1: Should the Local Plan include a specific policy that conserves and enhances landscape character?	Option 1	A2	
		Option 2	A1	
		Option 3	O	
Conserving Soil Resources	Question N2: How should the Local Plan safeguard and improve soils?	Option 1	A1	
		Option 2	A4	
		Option 3	A1	
		Option 4	O	
Nature Conservation and Geodiversity	Question N3: How should the Local Plan protect designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites?	Option 1	A2	
		Option 2	O	
	Question N4: How can the Local Plan protect species and non-designated biodiversity sites?	Option 1	A2	
		Option 2	B1	
		Option 3	O	
Green Infrastructure				
Green Infrastructure: A multi-functional resource – Building with Nature	Question GI1: How should the Local Plan best protect and enhance the character and environmental qualities of the Borough’s urban areas and surrounding countryside whilst accommodating the development that the Borough needs?	Option 1	A2	
		Option 2	A5	
		Option 3	A5	
Components of Green Infrastructure	Question GI2: What approach should the Local Plan take to protect the character and setting of the Borough’s settlements whilst improving the accessibility of its residents to open green spaces?	Option 1	A2	
		Option 2	A2	
	Question GI3: What approach should the Local Plan take to protect the ability for wildlife to move around easily?	Option 1	A2	
		Option 2	A2	
	Question GI4: What approach should the Local Plan take to ensure that development takes into account the connectivity between important green spaces?	Option 1	A2	
		Option 2	A2	
	Question GI5: How should the Local Plan protect green spaces that contribute to local amenity and street scene character?	Option 1	A2	
		Option 2	A2	
	Question GI6: What approach should the Local Plan take to enhancing the accessibility and connectivity between areas of open green space?	Option 1	A2	
		Option 2	A2	
	Question GI7: How should the Local Plan promote the development of Woodland with the Borough?	Option 1	A2	
		Option 2	A2	
	Promoting Healthy Communities			
	Health	Question HC1: How should the Local Plan promote health and wellbeing?	Option 1	A1
Option 2			A1	
Option 3			A1	
Question HC2: Should the Local Plan protect land at Furness General Hospital?		Option 1	A7	
		Option 2	A7	
		Option 3	A2	

		Option 4	A7
	Question HC3: Should the Local Plan contain a policy on Doctors Surgeries and Health Centres?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
		Option 3	A5
	Question HC4: Should the Local Plan contain a policy on Childrens Nurseries?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
		Option 3	A5
	Question HC5: Should the Local Plan contain a policy on Access to buildings and open spaces?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
	Question HC6: Should the Local Plan contain a policy on crime prevention?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
Sport & Recreation	Question HC7: Should the Local Plan contain a policy for new leisure facilities?	Option 1	B1
		Option 2	B1
		Option 3	B1
	Question HC8: Should the Local Plan contain a policy to prevent/restrict development which results in the loss of playing fields, sports pitches or facilities?	Option 1	A1
		Option 2	A1
		Option 3	A1
	Question HC9: Should the Local Plan contain a policy for new outdoor sports facilities?	Option 1	B1
		Option 2	B1
		Option 3	B1
	Question HC10: Should the Local Plan contain a policy for multi-use games areas?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
		Option 3	A5
	Question HC11: Should the Local Plan contain a policy for play areas?	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
		Option 3	A5
Question HC12: Should the Local Plan contain a policy on golf courses?	Option 1	B1	
	Option 2	A4	
	Option 3	O	
Question HC13: Should the Local Plan contain a policy for equestrian development?	Option 1	B1	
	Option 2	A4	
	Option 3	O	
Question HC14: Should the Local Plan contain a policy for allotments?	Option 1	A5	
	Option 2	A5	
	Option 3	A5	
Question HC15: Should the Local Plan contain a policy for despoiled landscapes?	Option 1	A4	
	Option 2	A4	
	Option 3	O	
Education & Community	Question HC16: Should the Local Plan contain a policy for education provision?	Option 1	C1
		Option 2	A4
		Option 3	O

Appendix B: Correspondence with Natural England

CD\P2006022

BDP
11 Ducie Street
Piccadilly Basin
Manchester
M1 2JB

19-08-14

Kate Wheeler
Lead Advisor
Land Use Operations
Natural England
Consultation Service
Hornbeam House
Electra Way
Crewe Business Park
Crewe
CW1 6GJ



Dear Kate,

BARROW BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL PLAN HABITATS REGULATION ASSESSMENT (HRA)

Further to your early consultation regarding the draft HRA Screening Report for the Barrow-in-Furness Local Plan, which was submitted to you back in June 2013 (Ref: 87958), BDP have been appointed to work with Barrow Borough Council to undertake the Habitat Regulations Assessment for their emerging Local Plan. As a result, we wanted to write to you at this early stage of the process to inform you of the timescales we are working towards and the stages at which we would be grateful for your engagement. As an early action, we have sought to identify the relevant Natura 2000 sites to be included at the Screening Stage.

One of the key concerns raised in your response to the Council was in relation to the lack of sufficient detail in terms of the likely significant effects, particularly in terms of identifying the elements of the plan likely to give rise to such effects. Since this period, the Council have undertaken a considerable amount of work in preparing individual chapters of the plan which in turn address in detail specific topics of relevance to the Borough. As these are now at an initial issues and options stage, BDP are commencing the Screening stage of the HRA.

In order to ensure a robust and comprehensive Screening Report, we would like at this stage to confirm with you the selection of European sites that we have identified, which we feel may be affected by the Local Plan and are therefore proposing to include as part of our Screening Exercise. The table below lists all the relevant European sites considered to fall within the Barrow-in-Furness Local Plan 'zone of influence' and provides our reasons for the inclusion of the site at the Screening Stage. We would value at this stage any comments which you may have to assist us at the Screening Stage.

Natura 2000 Sites for Inclusion in HRA Screening Process

No.	Site	Type of Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Reason for site inclusion at 'Screening' stage
1	Morecambe Bay	SAC	61538.28	Within Plan Area	Site in the plan area
2	Morecambe Bay	SPA	37404.6	Within Plan Area	
3	Morecambe Bay	Ramsar	36985.52	Within Plan Area	
4	Duddon Mosses	SAC	311.42	Within Plan Area	Site in the plan area
5	Duddon Estuary	SPA	6806.3	Within Plan Area	
6	Duddon Estuary	Ramsar	6779.79	Within Plan Area	
7	Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons	SAC	1862.59	6.8 (north)	Site in close proximity to plan area

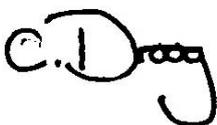
8	Roudsea Wood and Mosses	SAC	471.36	8.0 (east)	Site in close proximity to plan area and also an estuary site
9	Yewbarrow Woods	SAC	114.16	13.0 (north-east)	Site in close proximity to plan area
10	Witherslack Mosses	SAC	486.71	18.5m (east)	Wetland site with hydrological links to plan area
11	Morecambe Bay Pavements	SAC	2607.95	19.5 (north-east)	Site in close proximity to plan area
12	Esthwaite Water	Ramsar	139.19	20.6 (north-east)	Site in close proximity to plan area
13	Drigg Coast	SAC	1396	21,000 (north-west)	Site could be affected by discharge of effluent from waste water treatment works in plan area
14	Leighton Moss	SPA	128.61	22.5 (east)	Significant site for birds, could be affected by features such as wind farms etc
15	Leighton Moss	Ramsar	129.65	22.5 (east)	

	Site	Designation	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Reason for site inclusion at 'Screening' stage
1	Lake District	National Park	7.5 (north-east)	Visitor attraction within about 20km of plan area
2	Sandscale Haws	National Nature Reserve	Within Plan Area	Visitor attraction within area
3	North Walney	National Nature Reserve	Within Plan Area	Visitor attraction within plan area
4	Duddon Mosses	National Nature Reserve	6.0 (north-west)	Visitor attraction within about 20km of plan area
5	Roundsea Wood & Mosses	National Nature Reserve	8.0 (east)	Visitor attraction within about 20km of plan area
6	Rusland Moss	National Nature Reserve	13.5 (north-east)	Visitor attraction within about 20km of plan area
7	Whitbarrow	National Nature Reserve	22.0 (north-east)	Visitor attraction within about 20km of plan area
8	Gait Burrows	National Nature Reserve	22.0 (east)	Visitor attraction within about 20km of plan area
9	Arnsdale & Silverdale	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	18.5 (east)	Visitor attraction within about 20km of plan area

In terms of the timescales for this work, the Council will be issuing BDP with a copy of the Issues and Options Report by the end of August 2014 to allow an initial assessment to be undertaken. A draft Screening Report will be prepared by BDP and will be sent through to Natural England for informal comment during mid October. During the latter half of 2014, the Council will commence with the preparation of the Preferred Options of the Local Plan, reflecting the conclusions of both the SA and HRA processes. At this stage, BDP will revisit the Screening Appraisal to determine whether the preferred options have had any impact on the conclusions which have been drawn and will reflect upon the informal guidance that we receive from our early engagement with Natural England. This will allow us to finalise our Screening Report, which will then be issued to the Council, who then intend to go out to formal consultation on the Local Plan, Sustainability Appraisal Report and HRA Screening Report in March 2015.

I look forward to receipt of your comments once you had had the opportunity to review the information presented within this letter. If you require any additional information or clarification on any of the points raised, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,



Clare Droog
Senior Planning Consultant
BDP
Phone: 0161 828 2441
E-mail: clare.droog@bdp.com

From: Wheeler, Kate (NE) [kate.wheeler@naturalengland.org.uk]
Sent: 09 September 2014 11:25
To: Droog, Clare
Subject: RE: Barrow HRA- Selection of Natura 2000 Sites

Categories: Filed by Newforma

Dear Clare

The list detailed in your letter looks good and particularly helpful as you have selected the how to screen based on the vulnerability of sites (e.g. hydrological links) rather than just adopting a standard distance approach.

I don't have any further comments at this stage and look forward to the screening consultation.

As always please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or want help in-between the formal consultations.

Kind regards

Kate

Kate Wheeler
Lead Adviser
Cheshire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside & Lancashire Area

07769918711

Post should be sent to **Mail Hub Block B Government Buildings, Whittington Road, Worcester WR5 2LQ** marked for my attention.

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk>

We are here to secure a healthy natural environment for people to enjoy, where wildlife is protected and England's traditional landscapes are safeguarded for future generations.

In an effort to reduce Natural England's carbon footprint, I will, wherever possible, avoid travelling to meetings and attend via audio, video or web conferencing.

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Date: 13 January 2015
Our ref: 135167



clare.droog@bdp.com

BY EMAIL ONLY

Customer Services
Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Ms Droog

Planning consultation: BARROW BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL PLAN: ISSUES AND OPTIONS CONSULTATION DRAFT HABITATS REGULATION ASSESSMENT (HRA) PRE-SCREENING REPORT

Thank you for consultation received 14 October 2014.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Overall Natural England welcomes the detail that is provided in the Issues and Options Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) pre-screening report, and agrees with the conclusions reached so far.

As the Local Plan and HRA progress, more detailed consideration will be given to potential avoidance and mitigation measures which would serve to avoid adverse effects on the integrity of European sites, for example the provision of specific clauses within the policies to protect European sites and/or provide detail on measures that will be required before planning permission can be granted.

The HRA outlines that some options may lead to likely significant effects and this evidence should be fully considered when selected preferred options to take forward. Any preferred options selected, where likely significant effects are identified, will require further assessment to ensure any necessary avoidance and/or mitigation measures are incorporated to ensure no adverse effect on the site integrity of any European sites affected.

Later on the issue of effects may need to be monitored as allocations are made and detailed proposals are submitted, to ensure that the objective of avoiding harm to European sites is achieved through decisions within the framework of the policies set out in the plan.

The document albeit at an early stage should recognise that circumstances may change over the period of the Local Plan preparation, and in the latter stages of the Plan's implementation, when considering detailed planning matters; fresh up-to-date data may be required to confirm that development is not likely to have significant effect on European sites.

It is important that the policies remind of the need to consider indirect, as well as the more obvious direct impacts, over the plan period.

It is important to ensure that the plan and HRA run parallel and ensure local relevance, for example with coastal policies that they are clearly cross referenced. The plan also needs to include strong

references to the designated sites that are clearly detailed and mapped in the pre-screening HRA; these being Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe bay SPA, Morecambe bay Ramsar, Morecambe Bay SSSI and South Walney & Piel Channel Flats SSSI. Possibly also include reference to the marine SPA extension.

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter only please contact Kate Wheeler on 07769 918711. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours sincerely

Kate Wheeler
Cheshire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Lancashire Area

Cc lparr@barrowbc.gov.uk

Appendix C: Local Plan Strategic Themes and Associated Policies

Theme	Topic	Policies
Development Strategy	Sustainable Development	Policy S1: Council's commitment to sustainable development
		Policy S2: Sustainable Development Criteria
	The Development Strategy	Policy S3: Development Strategy
	Design	Policy S4: Design
		Policy S5: Landscaping
		Policy S6: Development on Strategic Routes
		Policy S7: Development Briefs
Climate Change and Pollution	Coastal and Watercourse Management	Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion
		Policy C2: Development and the Coast
	Water Quality and Efficiency	Policy C3: Water Management
	Derelict and Contaminated Land	Policy C4: Contaminated and Unstable Land
	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy
	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals
Light Pollution	Policy C7: Light Pollution	
Infrastructure	Development and Infrastructure	Policy I1: Developer Contributions
	Accessing Community Facilities	Policy I2: Protecting Community Facilities
		Policy I3: Access to Community Facilities
	Enhancing Sustainable Travel Choices	Policy I4: Sustainable Travel Choices
	Travel Plans	Policy I5: Travel Plans
	Parking	Policy I6: Parking
	External Transport Links	Policy I7: Transport Links
Tele -communications	Policy I8: Telecommunications	
Economy	Demand for land and sites for employment uses	Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area
		Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 1
		Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 2
		Policy EM3: Loss of Employment Land
		Policy EM4: Conversions for employment use in urban locations
		Policy EM5: Conversions for employment use in rural locations
	Energy Developments	Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area
	Economic Diversification	Policy EM7: Economic Diversification - Tourism
		Policy EM8: Caravan and Camping Sites
		Policy EM9: Loss of Self-Catering Accommodation
		Policy EM10: Self Catering Holiday Accommodation
Policy EM11: Farm diversification		
Housing	How Much Housing is Required	Policy H1: Annual Housing Target
	Where Should New Housing Go?	Policy H2: Distribution of Housing
		Policy H3: Allocation of Sites for Housing Development
		Policy H4: Development Cordons

		Policy H5: Residential Development in the Open Countryside
		Policy H6: Residential Extensions in the Open Countryside
		Policy H7: Housing on Windfall Sites
		Policy H8: Housing in Residential Gardens
		Policy H9: Housing Density
	Delivery of Development	Policy H10: Housing Delivery
	Housing Mix	Policy H11: Housing Mix
		Policy H12: Lifetime Homes
	Neighbourhood Renewal	Policy H13: Regenerating the Housing Stock
	Affordability	Policy H14: Affordable Housing
	Gypsy and Travellers	Policy H15: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation
	House Extensions	Policy H16: Loss of Sunlight
		Policy H17: Protection of Residential Amenity
		Policy H18: Prevention of Terracing Effect
		Policy H19: Design of Extensions on Corner Plots
		Policy H20: Design of Roofs
		Policy H21: Front Extensions
	Garages and Parking	Policy H22: Design of Dormer Windows
		Policy H23: Conversion of Garages
		Policy H24: New Garages
	Patios and Balconies	Policy H25: Design of Patio areas and Balconies
Retail	Vision for Barrow and Dalton Town Centres	Policy R1: The vision for Barrow and Dalton town centres
	Retail in Barrow Town Centre	Policy H2: Barrow Town Centre
		Policy R3: Barrow's Primary Shopping Area
		Policy R4: Sequential test for new retail developments, including proposals which remove restrictive goods conditions on existing units
	Retail in Dalton	Policy R5: Dalton Town Centre
		Policy R6: Non-retail uses in Dalton Town Centre
		Policy R7: Retail development outside of Dalton Town Centre
	Impact Assessments	Policy R8: Impact Assessments – Retail in Barrow
		Policy R9: Impact Assessments – Retail in Dalton
	Other Main Town Centre Uses (non retail) in Barrow and Dalton	Policy R10: Sequential test for other main town centre uses
		Policy R11: Sequential test for new office developments
		Policy R12: Taxi offices operating from a dwelling
		Policy R13: Taxi Offices
		Policy R14: Opening hours of bars and nightclubs within the town centre
		Policy R15: The location of hot food takeaways
Living in Barrow and Dalton Town Centres	Policy R16: Opening hours of hot food takeaways	
	Policy R17: Conversion of upper floors to residential units within the town centre	
	Policy R18: Residential Protection Areas	
Neighbourhood Shopping Centres	Policy R19: Neighbourhood shopping centres	
Rural Shops	Policy R20: Protection of rural shops and services	
Heritage and Built	Heritage Assets	Policy HE1: Heritage Assets and their setting
		Policy HE2: Listed Buildings

Environment		Policy HE3: Conservation Areas
		Policy HE4: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Assets
Natural Environment	Landscape	Policy N1: Conserving and enhancing landscape character
	Conserving Soil Resources	Policy N2: Safeguarding and Improving Soils
	Nature Conservation and Geodiversity	Policy N3: Protecting biodiversity and geodiversity
		Policy N4: Protecting other wildlife features
Green Infrastructure	Green Infrastructure: A multi-functional resource – Building with Nature	Policy GI1: Green Infrastructure
	Components of Green Infrastructure	Policy GI2: Green Wedges
		Policy GI3: Wildlife Corridors
		Policy GI4: Green Corridors
		Policy GI5: Green Spaces
		Policy GI6: Green Routes
		Policy GI7: Green Links
		Policy GI8: New Woodland
		Policy GI9: Protection of Woodland
		Policy GI10: Private Garden Boundaries
Promoting Healthy Communities	Health	Policy HC1: Health and Wellbeing
		Policy HC2: Land at Furness General Hospital
		Policy HC3: Doctors Surgeries and Health Centres
		Policy HC4: Children’s Nurseries
		Policy HC5: Access to buildings and open spaces
		Policy HC6: Crime Prevention
	Sport & Recreation	Policy HC7: New Leisure Facilities
		Policy HC8: Loss of playing fields, sports pitches or facilities
		Policy HC9: New outdoor sports facilities
		Policy HC10: Multi-use games areas
		Policy HC11: Play Areas
		Policy HC12: Golf Courses
		Policy HC13: Equestrian Development
		Policy HC14: Allotments
	Policy HC15: Despoiled Landscapes	
	Education & Community	Policy HC16: Education Provision

Appendix D: Information on Natura 2000 Sites

Characteristics of the Identified Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

	Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Annex I – Habitats		Annex II – Species	
				Primary reason for selection of this site	Qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site	Primary reason for selection of this site	Qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection
1	<p>Morecambe Bay</p> <p>Morecambe Bay is a very large site which extends from Fleetwood in Lancashire across to Millom in Cumbria, incorporating the estuaries of the Lune, Duddon, Keer, Kent and Leven.</p>	61506.22	Within Plan Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Estuaries ▪ Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide ▪ Large shallow inlets and bays ▪ Perennial vegetation of stony banks ▪ Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand ▪ Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) ▪ "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")" ▪ "Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")" * Priority feature ▪ Humid dune slacks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time ▪ Coastal lagoons * Priority feature ▪ Reefs ▪ Embryonic shifting dunes ▪ Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) * Priority feature ▪ Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) 	- Great crested newt	N/A
Conservation objectives							
<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species ▪ The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats ▪ The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species ▪ The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely ▪ The populations of qualifying species, and, ▪ The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 							
Factors which may affect the qualifying features							
<p>There are a wide range of pressures on Morecambe Bay but the site is relatively robust and many of these pressures have only slight or local effects on its interests. The interests depend largely upon the coastal processes operating within the Bay, which have been affected historically by human activities including coastal protection and flood defence works. Opportunities to reverse coastal squeeze are being explored. The saltmarsh is traditionally grazed and is generally in favourable condition for its bird interest. Most of the saltmarsh is traditionally grazed and is utilised by breeding, wintering and migrating birds for feeding, roosting and nesting purposes. Positive management is being secured through NGO reserve management plans, English Nature's Site Management Statements and Coastal Wildlife Enhancement Scheme, the European Marine Site Management Schemes for the Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay, and the Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay Partnerships. These aim for sustainable use of the site, taking account of other potential threats including commercial fisheries, aggregate extraction, gas exploration, recreation and other activities.</p>							

	Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Annex I – Habitats		Annex II – Species	
				Primary reason for selection of this site	Qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site	Primary reason for selection of this site	Qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection
2	Duddon Mosses	313.07	Within Plan Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs * Priority feature ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration 	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation objectives							
Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats ▪ The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats; and ▪ The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely 							
Factors which may affect the qualifying features							
Past drainage for peat extraction has lowered the water table and allowed scrub to spread across the mosses. The majority of landowners have management agreements with English Nature to allow restoration work. A programme of scrub removal and ditch-blocking is being undertaken, with positive results.							
3	Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons	1865.17	6.8 (north)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transition mires and quaking bogs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion 	N/A	N/A
Conservation objectives							
Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats ▪ The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats; and ▪ The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely 							
Factors which may affect the qualifying features							
This site comprises a complex mosaic of over 200 discrete mires set within an agriculturally unimproved landscape. The mires are at or near favourable condition and would only be threatened by intensification of land-use on the surrounding commons or by interference with the site hydrology. There is a good liaison with a commoners association over part of the site. Lowland heath is not listed as a SAC feature on the site because of its degraded, unfavourable condition. Heathland may be inhibited from recovery by the livestock management regime but at current livestock levels this is not believed to be affecting the mire interest.							

	Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Annex I – Habitats		Annex II – Species	
				Primary reason for selection of this site	Qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site	Primary reason for selection of this site	Qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection
4	Roudsea Wood & Mosses	470.45	8.0 (east)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs * Priority feature ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration ▪ Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines * Priority feature ▪ Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles * Priority feature 	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation objectives							
Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats ▪ The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitat; and ▪ The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely 							
Factors which may affect the qualifying features							
In the latter part of the 20th century, coppicing of the woodland ceased and lower water tables on the bogs, caused by drainage for peat-cutting, had allowed scrub to spread across them. Most of the site is now managed as a National Nature Reserve. Woodland management is carried out and much scrub has been cleared from Deer Dike Moss and ditches blocked to allow regeneration of the bog vegetation. Management of the southern bog, recently added to the National Nature Reserve, has been addressed in the management plan.							
5	Yewbarrow Woods	112.89	13.0 (north-east)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles * Priority feature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands ▪ Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles 	N/A	N/A
Conservation objectives							
Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats ▪ The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitat; and ▪ The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely 							

Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Annex I – Habitats		Annex II – Species		
			Primary reason for selection of this site	Qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site	Primary reason for selection of this site	Qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection	
Factors which may affect the qualifying features							
Although lack of regeneration at Yewbarrow is a problem resulting from browsing by deer, woodland grants have been given in recent years to encourage regeneration of native trees, together with funding for stockproof fencing. Estimates of areas covered by yew, juniper and heath will be checked the next time the site is surveyed.							
6	Witherslack Mosses	486.53	18.5m (east)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active raised bogs * Priority feature ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration 	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation objectives							
Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats ▪ The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and, ▪ The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely 							
Factors which may affect the qualifying features							
Past drainage for peat extraction and forestry has lowered the water table and allowed scrub to spread across the mosses. A programme of restoration works is in place on two of the mosses, and a management plan has been completed for major works on the third.							
7	Morecambe Bay Pavements	2609.69	19.5 (north-east)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. ▪ Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands ▪ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) ▪ Limestone pavements * Priority feature ▪ Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines * Priority feature ▪ Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles * Priority feature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ European dry heaths ▪ Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae * Priority feature ▪ Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Narrow-mouthed whorl snail Vertigo angustior 	N/A

Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Annex I – Habitats		Annex II – Species		
			Primary reason for selection of this site	Qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site	Primary reason for selection of this site	Qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection	
Conservation objectives							
Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species ▪ The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats ▪ The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species ▪ The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely ▪ The populations of qualifying species, and, ▪ The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 							
Factors which may affect the qualifying features							
The cSAC is subject to a number of problems related to the decline of traditional management practices. The under-grazing of grasslands and decline of traditional cattle grazing is leading to the loss of sward diversity and scrub encroachment problems. Localised overgrazing (sheep-dominated) has impoverished the pavement flora on one of the component sites. A decline of traditional coppice management has reduced the interest of some of the woodland sites. The planting of non-native conifer crops on some of the sites has led to localised declines in condition. However, large parts of the site are nature reserves and are sensitively managed. A major restoration project funded by LIFE Nature is in progress to remove non-native conifer plantations and further other aspects of site restoration. The problems are being addressed primarily through a series of management agreements. These include English Nature Wildlife Enhancement Schemes, Environmentally Sensitive Area Agreements, and Woodlands Grant Schemes.							
8	Drigg Coast	1397.44	21,000 (north-west)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Estuaries ▪ Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea) * Priority feature ▪ Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide ▪ Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand ▪ Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) ▪ Embryonic shifting dunes ▪ "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")" ▪ "Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")" * Priority feature ▪ Humid dune slacks 	N/A	N/A

Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Annex I – Habitats		Annex II – Species	
			Primary reason for selection of this site	Qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site	Primary reason for selection of this site	Qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection
			Conservation objectives			
			Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species ▪ The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats ▪ The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species ▪ The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely ▪ The populations of qualifying species, and, ▪ The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 			
			Factors which may affect the qualifying features			
			The estuary and sand dunes systems are still relatively 'natural' and there is no threat at present of any development that may affect estuarine processes. Much of the sand dune area is under Countryside Stewardship Agreements or as a Cumbrian Wildlife Trust Reserve. The vulnerability of the marine site will be further identified through English Nature's work to develop and promote the necessary conservation measures for UK marine SACs. English Nature has developed guidance on setting and reviewing conservation objectives, identified key human activities which may affect Annex I and Annex II interests, identified the necessary survey management and monitoring systems, and increased the awareness of those most closely involved in the use and management of marine SACs. English Nature's advice under Regulation 33 has been issued and a brief management scheme statement drafted.			

Characteristics of the Identified Special Protection Areas (SPA)

	Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Qualifying feature(s):
1	<p>Morecambe Bay</p> <p>Morecambe Bay SPA largely overlaps with Morecambe Bay SAC, with the exception of the Duddon Estuary which is the subject of a separate SPA designation.</p>	37404.6	Within Plan Area	<p>During the breeding season the area regularly supports 61858 seabirds including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3% of the Sandwich Tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> population in Great Britain <p>Over winter the area regularly supports 210668 waterfowl including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.7% of the Northern pintail <i>Anas acuta</i> NW European population - 1.1% of the Pink-footed Goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> World population - 2.4% of the Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i> East Atlantic Flyway population - 3.8% of the Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> East Atlantic Flyway population - 8.5% of the Red knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> East Atlantic Flyway population - 5.4% of the Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> East Atlantic Flyway population - 2.6% of the Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> East Atlantic Flyway population - 3.9% of the Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> East Atlantic Flyway population - 1.1% of the Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> East Atlantic Flyway population - 2.1% of the Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> NW European population - 3.6% of the Green Sandpiper <i>Tringa tetanus</i> East Atlantic Flyway population <p>On passage the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.5% of the Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> international population (unspecified)
Conservation Objectives				
<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features ▪ The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features ▪ The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely ▪ The population of each of the qualifying features, and, ▪ The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. 				
Factors which may affect the qualifying features				
<p>There are a wide range of pressures on Morecambe Bay but the site is relatively robust and many of these pressures have only slight or local effects on its interests. The interests depend largely upon the coastal processes operating within the Bay, which have been affected historically by human activities including coastal protection and flood defence works. Opportunities to reverse coastal squeeze are being explored. The saltmarsh is traditionally grazed and is generally in favourable condition for its bird interest. Most of the saltmarsh is traditionally grazed and is utilised by breeding, wintering and migrating birds for feeding, roosting and nesting purposes. Positive management is being secured through NGO reserve management plans, English Nature's Site Management Statements and Coastal Wildlife Enhancement Scheme, the European Marine Site Management Schemes</p>				

	Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Qualifying feature(s):
				for the Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay, and the Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay Partnerships. These aim for sustainable use of the site, taking account of other potential threats including commercial fisheries, aggregate extraction, gas exploration, recreation and other activities.
2	Duddon Estuary The Duddon Estuary SPA is located to the north of Barrow Island; its southern boundary is at Jubilee Bridge. The SPA covers those parts of the estuary not included in Morecambe Bay SPA.	6806.3	Within Plan Area	During the breeding season the area regularly supports: - 1.5% of the Great Britain breeding Sandwich Tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> population Over winter the area regularly supports 31505 waterfowl including: - 2.7% of the Northern pintail <i>Anas acuta</i> population - 1.3% of the Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> population - 0.9% of the Common Redshank <i>Tringa tetanus</i> population Conservation Objectives Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features ▪ The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features ▪ The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely ▪ The population of each of the qualifying features, and, ▪ The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. Factors which may affect the qualifying features The Duddon Estuary is a diverse estuarine system dependent on the physical processes that dominate the natural system: consequently the vulnerability of habitats is linked to changes in the physical environment. The intertidal zone is being threatened by coastal squeeze as a result of land claim and coastal defence works as well as sea level rise and storm surges. Many of the saltmarshes are grazed by agricultural stock, sometimes at a high level. These issues are being addressed through the Shoreline Management Plan and more locally, Site Management Statements/Positive Management Schemes. Waterfowl wintering on estuaries are vulnerable to loss of feeding areas through disturbance, land claim and development. The Duddon Estuary partnership is addressing some of the threats arising from recreational pressure and bait digging. Feasibility studies are being carried out for a bridge across the estuary, any such proposals will be subject to assessment under the Habitats Regulations, 1994. There are various developments for housing, amenity and industry adjacent to the site, however to date there has been no significant effect on the nature conservation interest of the estuary.
3	Leighton Moss	128.61	22.5 (east)	During the breeding season the area regularly supports: - 20% of the Great Britain breeding population of Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> - 1.3% of the Great Britain breeding population of Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> Conservation Objectives Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features

Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Qualifying feature(s):
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features ▪ The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely ▪ The population of each of the qualifying features, and, ▪ The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. <p data-bbox="349 403 2119 438">Factors which may affect the qualifying features</p> <p data-bbox="349 443 2119 655">Leighton Moss is the largest reedbed in North West England and is vulnerable to changes in water quality and water levels. Since the establishment of a reserve at Leighton Moss in 1964 the RSPB has raised water levels and actively managed the site in order to maintain and enhance its Phragmites dominated fen and open water to provide optimum conditions for its nationally important reedbed birds. This has involved water level management, ditch maintenance work, the coppicing and control of invading willow scrub, as well as the annual rotational cutting of reedbeds. The decline of booming bitterns on the site, reflecting a national trend, has been halted through detailed research and improved management of the site. This management, which also benefits other birds on the site, has involved further refinement of reedbed management and the manipulation of the reed/open water interface and with increased water level control.</p> <p data-bbox="349 660 2119 873">The maintenance of a high quality spring fed water supply is important and although there are few opportunities for this to become polluted within the catchment, agricultural run-off from land immediately adjacent to the reserve has been identified as a potential hazard in recent years. Initiatives are currently being initiated to reduce/remove this threat by the EA. The Moss is also susceptible to saline intrusion upstream of its tidal sluice from Morecambe Bay. This is potentially one of the most damaging threats to the reserve, there having been three inundations since 1964 caused by gales pushing in unusually high 10 metre tides. Fortunately these have occurred during the winter when the vegetation has been dormant and as such the effects have only been minor. It is proposed that the lowest point of the sea wall next to the tidal sluice be raised when strengthening the Quaker Stang sea defences, taking into account predicted sea level rise due to global warming in order to improve the tidal defences in the area.</p>

Characteristics of the Identified Ramsar Sites

	Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Ramsar criterion
1	Morecambe Bay	37404.6	Within Plan Area	<p>Ramsar criterion 4 The site is a staging area for migratory waterfowl including internationally important numbers of passage ringed plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 5 Assemblages of international importance: Species with peak counts in winter: 223709 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance. Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation): Species regularly supported during the breeding season: Lesser black-backed gull , <i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>, W Europe/Mediterranean/W Africa - 19666 apparently occupied nests, representing an average of 13.3% of the breeding population (Seabird 2000 Census) Herring gull , <i>Larus argentatus argentatus</i>, NW Europe and Iceland/W Europe) - 10431 apparently occupied nests, representing an average of 2.8% of the breeding population (Seabird 2000 Census) Sandwich tern , <i>Sterna (Thalasseus) sandvicensis sandvicensis</i>, W Europe - 290 pairs, representing an average of 2.8% of the GB population (5 year mean for 1992 to 1996) Species with peak counts in spring/autumn: Great cormorant , <i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>, NW Europe - 967 individuals, representing an average of 4.2% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) Common shelduck , <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>, NW Europe - 7032 individuals, representing an average of 2.3% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) Northern pintail , <i>Anas acuta</i>, NW Europe 3743 individuals, representing an average of 6.2% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) Common eider , <i>Somateria mollissima mollissima</i>, NW Europe - 5657 individuals, representing an average of 7.7% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) Eurasian oystercatcher , <i>Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus</i>, Europe & NW Africa –wintering - 66577 individuals, representing an average of 6.5% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) Ringed plover , <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>, Europe/Northwest Africa - 1041 individuals, representing an average of 1.4% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) Grey plover , <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>, E Atlantic/W Africa –wintering - 1655 individuals, representing an average of 3.1% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) Sanderling , <i>Calidris alba</i>, Eastern Atlantic 703 individuals, representing an average of 3.4% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3 - spring peak) Eurasian curlew , <i>Numenius arquata arquata</i>, N. a. <i>arquata</i> Europe (breeding) - 20018 individuals, representing an average of 4.7% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)</p>

Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Ramsar criterion
			<p>Common redshank , <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i>, 8816 individuals, representing an average of 3.5% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)</p> <p>Ruddy turnstone , <i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>, NE Canada, Greenland/W Europe & NW Africa - 1371 individuals, representing an average of 1.4% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)</p> <p>Lesser black-backed gull , <i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>, 40393 individuals, representing an average of 7.6% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)</p> <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <p>Great crested grebe , <i>Podiceps cristatus cristatus</i>, NW Europe - 217 individuals, representing an average of 1.3% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9- 2002/3)</p> <p>Pink-footed goose , <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>, Greenland, Iceland/UK - 3665 individuals, representing an average of 1.5% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)</p> <p>Eurasian wigeon , <i>Anas penelope</i>, NW Europe - 6133 individuals, representing an average of 1.5% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)</p> <p>Common goldeneye , <i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i>, NW & C Europe - 285 individuals, representing an average of 1.1% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)</p> <p>Red-breasted merganser , <i>Mergus serrator</i>, NW & C Europe - 327 individuals, representing an average of 3.3% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9- 2002/3)</p> <p>European golden plover , <i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i>, <i>P. a. altifrons</i> Iceland & Faroes/E Atlantic 4073 individuals, representing an average of 1.6% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)</p> <p>Northern lapwing , <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>, Europe – breeding - 16492 individuals, representing an average of 1% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)</p> <p>Red knot , <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i>, W & Southern Africa (wintering) - 66335 individuals, representing an average of 14.7% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)</p> <p>Dunlin , <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>, W Siberia/W Europe - 26416 individuals, representing an average of 1.9% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)</p> <p>Bar-tailed godwit , <i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i>, W Palearctic - 4579 individuals, representing an average of 3.8% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)</p>
Conservation measures undertaken			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site/Area of Special Scientific Interest ▪ National Nature Reserve (NNR) ▪ Special Protection Area (SPA) ▪ Land owned by a non-governmental organisation ▪ Site management statement/plan implemented ▪ Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB) ▪ Special Area of Conservation (SAC) 			
Factors which may affect the qualifying features			

Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Ramsar criterion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No factors reported 			
2	Duddon Estuary	6805.3	Within Plan Area Ramsar criterion 2 Supports nationally important numbers of the rare natterjack toad <i>Bufo calamita</i> , near the northwestern edge of its range (an estimated 18-24% of the British population). Supports a rich assemblage of wetland plants and invertebrates - at least one nationally scarce plant and at least two British Red Data Book invertebrates. Ramsar criterion 4 The site supports nationally important numbers of waterfowl during spring and autumn passage. Ramsar criterion 5 Assemblages of international importance: Species with peak counts in winter: 26326 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance. Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation): Species with peak counts in winter: Northern pintail , <i>Anas acuta</i> , NW Europe - 687 individuals, representing an average of 1.1% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9- 2002/3) Red knot , <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> , W & Southern Africa (wintering) - 749 individuals, representing an average of 0.2% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9- 2002/3) Common redshank , <i>Tringa totanus tetanus</i> - 2197 individuals, representing an average of 1.8% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Conservation measures undertaken			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site/Area of Special Scientific Interest National Nature Reserve (NNR) Special Protection Area (SPA) Land owned by a non-governmental organisation Management agreement Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Management plan in preparation 			
Factors which may affect the qualifying features			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No factors reported 			

	Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Ramsar criterion
3	Leighton Moss	128.61	22.5 (east)	<p>Ramsar criterion 1 An example of large reedbed habitat characteristic of the biogeographical region. The reedbeds are of particular importance as a northern outpost for breeding populations of great bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, Eurasian marsh harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> and bearded tit <i>Panurus biarmicus</i>.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 3 The site supports a range of breeding birds including great bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, Eurasian marsh harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> and bearded tit <i>Panurus biarmicus</i>. Species occurring in nationally important numbers outside the breeding season include northern shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> and water rail <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>.</p>
Conservation measures undertaken				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site/Area of Special Scientific Interest ▪ Special Protection Area (SPA) ▪ Land owned by a non-governmental organisation ▪ Management agreement 				
Factors which may affect the qualifying features				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sedimentation/siltation; Natural processes causing sedimentation. This results in increased turbidity and loss of aquatic flora and subsequently decreased quality of bittern habitat. ▪ Pollution – pesticides/agricultural runoff; Slurry from adjacent dairy farm and inorganic compounds from other agricultural sources. 				
4	Esthwaite Water	137.4	20.6 (north-east)	<p>Ramsar criterion 1 Esthwaite Water is a particularly good example of a mesotrophic lake, with a well developed hydrosere at the northern end.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 2 The lake supports a rich assemblage of pondweed species and is the only known locality in England and Wales for slender naiad <i>Najas flexilis</i>. The diverse aquatic invertebrate fauna includes a number of species with restricted distributions in Britain.</p>
Conservation measures undertaken				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site/Area of Special Scientific Interest ▪ National Nature Reserve (NNR) ▪ Management agreement 				
Factors which may affect the qualifying features				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eutrophication; this site condition is unfavourable because of eutrophication, occurring as a result of pollution from aquaculture and domestic sewage. Recent surveys have shown significant deterioration of the aquatic macrophyte flora as well as adverse changes in the water chemistry. ▪ Pollution – domestic Sewage ▪ Pollution – unspecified ▪ Pollution – associated with aquaculture 				

Appendix E: Screening Matrices – Local Plan Policies

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
Topic: Development Strategy				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces ▪ To provide everyone with a decent home ▪ To improve the health and well-being of people ▪ To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history ▪ To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations ▪ To improve the quality of the built environment ▪ To increase the level of participation in the democratic process ▪ To improve the level of skills, education and training ▪ To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. ▪ To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations. 	Sustainable Development	<p>Policy S1: Council's commitment to sustainable development</p> <p>When determining planning applications the Council will take a positive approach to ensure development is sustainable. The Council will work pro-actively with applicants to find positive solutions that allow suitable proposals for sustainable developments to be approved wherever possible. The Council is committed to seeking to enhance the quality of life for residents by taking an integrated approach to protect the built, natural and historic environment whilst ensuring access to improved services and facilities and a wider choice of housing. This will enable the Local Plans Vision and Objectives to be met and to secure development that simultaneously achieves economic, social and environmental gains for the borough.</p> <p>Planning applications that accord with the Development Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</p> <p>Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise, taking into account whether:</p> <p>Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or</p> <p>Specific policies in the Framework indicate that development should be restricted.</p>	A1	Policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
		<p>Policy S2: Sustainable Development Criteria</p> <p>In order to meet the objectives outlined in Policy S1, subject to other Development Plan policies which may determine the suitability of particular sites, all proposals will be required to meet all of the following criteria, taking into account the scale and magnitude of impact and any associated mitigation by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ensuring that proposed development incorporates green infrastructure designed and integrated to improve accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport for main travel purposes, particularly from areas of employment and retail, leisure and education facilities; b) Improving road safety and reducing congestion; c) Improving access to necessary services, facilities and infrastructure and ensuring that proposed development takes into account the capacity of existing or planned utilities infrastructure; d) Ensuring that the health, safety and environmental effects of noise, smell, dust, light, vibration, fumes or other forms of pollution or nuisance arising from the proposed development including from associated traffic are within acceptable levels; e) Contributing to the enhancement of the residential amenity of existing and committed dwellings, particularly privacy, security and natural light; f) Improvements to the health, safety or amenity of occupants or users of the proposed development; g) Contributing to the enhancement of the character, appearance and historic interest of related landscapes, settlements, street scenes, buildings, open spaces, trees and other environmental assets; h) Contribute to the enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity; i) Ensuring that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the site if possible; j) Avoiding adverse impact on mineral extraction and agricultural production k) Ensuring that proposed development mitigates against the impacts of climate change by the incorporation of energy and water efficiency measures and steering development away from areas of flood risk. 		
	The Development Strategy	<p>Policy S3: Development Strategy</p> <p>The Council should pursue an overarching strategy of sustainable balanced growth, redistributing development across the Borough to improve the residential environment of the central Barrow area and also allow an increased amount of development in Dalton and/or Askam and other sustainable settlements.</p> <p>A balance must be struck in planning policy in order to try and stabilise the negative trends, and the effects of these, by facilitating sustainable growth in accordance with the NPPF. For Barrow Borough the effects of the negative trends have been most acutely experienced in Barrow town centre, compared to the smaller town of Dalton and settlements of Askam & Ireleth and the outlying villages.</p> <p>Flexible, criteria-based planning policies, aligned with other local strategic policies, can foster the social, environmental and economic conditions necessary to promote positive trends able to sustain growth.</p>	A4	<p>Policies that would have no effect because no development could occur through the policy itself, as development would be implemented through other policies within the Local Plan, which are more specific and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on European Sites and associated sensitive areas.</p> <p>The effect of this policy would largely be dependent upon how much development was directed</p>

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
				to Dalton and Askam, particularly as Askam is located near to the Duddon Estuary Site.
	Design	<p>Policy S4: Design</p> <p>New development must be of a high quality design, which will support the creation of attractive, vibrant places. Designs will be specific to the site and must demonstrate a clear process that analyses and responds to the characteristics of the site and its context. Proposals must demonstrate clearly how they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Integrate with and where possible enhance the character of the adjoining built and natural environment, particularly affected heritage assets; b) Make the most effective and efficient use of the site and any existing buildings upon it; c) Create clearly distinguishable, well defined and designed public and private spaces that are attractive, accessible, coherent and safe and provide a stimulating environment; d) Allow an inclusive permeability and ease of movement within the site and with surrounding areas, placing the needs of pedestrians, cyclists and public transport above those of the motorist, depending on the nature and function of the uses proposed; e) Create a place that is easy to find your way around with routes defined by a well-structured building layout; f) Prioritise building and landscape form over parking and roads, so that vehicular requirements do not dominate the sites appearance and character; g) Exhibit design quality using design cues and materials appropriate to the area, locally sourced wherever possible; h) Respect the distinctive character of the local landscape, protecting and incorporating key environmental assets of the area, including topography, landmarks, views, trees, hedgerows, habitats, heritage assets and skylines. Where no discernible or positive character exists, creating a meaningful hierarchy of space that combines to create a sense of place. i) Create layouts that are inclusive and promote health, well-being, community cohesion and public safety; j) Incorporate public art where this is feasible and where it can contribute to design objectives; k) Ensure that development is usable by different age groups and people with disabilities; l) Integrate into landscaping, where relevant, sustainable urban drainage systems of an appropriate form and scale. m) Mitigate against the impacts of climate change by the incorporation of energy and water efficiency measures, the orientation of new buildings, and use of recyclable materials in construction. 	A1	Policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
		<p>Policy S5: Landscaping</p> <p>A Landscaping Scheme will be required as part of a planning application or by condition where development will have a significant impact upon the surrounding environment or where the development occupies a site in a prominent location. The Cumbria Landscape Character Toolkit should be used as a baseline tool to determine the impacts of new development on the landscape and the type of landscaping and/or mitigation to be put in place.</p> <p>All soft landscaping, all existing trees, shrubs and planted areas should be shown along with details of any protective measures proposed. Details of new trees, shrubs and planted areas in terms of species, density, size, spacing and position should be included. Native species should be used with decorative species used only for accent purposes in support of other design objectives. Native planting is particularly important in areas adjacent to natural habitats e.g. watercourses. Proposals must demonstrate that any soft landscaping proposed will have a positive visual impact upon the area and is able to survive in its environment.</p> <p>In terms of hard landscaping, materials used must be of a colour and texture appropriate to the locally distinctive character of the area, be durable, practical for the proposed use under a variety of weather conditions and where possible permeable surfaces should be used to alleviate run off.</p>	A1	<p>Policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.</p> <p>This policy could be positive, as it would seek to enhance opportunities for biodiversity and could strengthen ecological networks across the Borough, although likely to be on a minor scale.</p>
		<p>Policy S6: Development on Strategic Routes</p> <p>Proposals fronting onto or accessing a Strategic Route into Barrow will need to demonstrate how they will enhance or conserve street-scene character through the use of active frontage, suitable landscaping, boundary treatments and the sensitive design of signage, advertising and lighting where required.</p>	A1	Policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
		<p>Policy S7: Development Briefs</p> <p>The Council will produce development briefs for typologies of allocated sites. These will include the type of development the authority considers acceptable for the site. This will enable developers to produce a scheme of appropriate design, density, layout and scale. Briefs will include, where appropriate to the site, requirements/criteria relating to environmental considerations including landscape character/heritage/nature conservation protection and enhancement, and addressing climate change concerns, flooding, energy efficiency, sustainable construction methods, biodiversity enhancement and green infrastructure to enable planning application to be approved without delay. The briefs will also refer to the need for surface water drainage assessments, the use of sustainable drainage systems and where sites are potentially</p>	A1	Policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
		<p>contaminated, desk top studies, site investigations and remediation strategies as appropriate.</p> <p>The Council believes this approach is helpful to developers and the local authority to promote sites which will be realised in a timely manner in order to meet supply.</p> <p>Applications for development on windfall sites will require developers to demonstrate how the criteria listed above have been taken into account.</p>		
Topic: Climate Change and Pollution				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To protect and enhance biodiversity ▪ To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations. ▪ To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. ▪ To improve water quality and water resources. ▪ To restore and protect land and soil. ▪ To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities. ▪ To diversify and strengthen the local economy 	Coastal and Watercourse Management	<p>Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion</p> <p>The Council will support natural defence measures to protect against coastal and fluvial flooding and erosion in the Borough. However, where the implementation of natural defences is not feasible or viable, the Council will support new defence structures. All new defence measures will be subject to the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Measures are designed and incorporated to enhance biodiversity and be compliant with the Water Framework Directive; b) There will be no unacceptable harm to natural coastal processes, habitats, geodiversity and historic sites; c) Opportunities are maximised to enhance the Cumbria Coastal Way, England Coast Path or other public right of way, where the defences are situated on or adjacent to such a public right of way; and d) The open character of the undeveloped coast is maintained, with the existing landscape character of the site respected and reinforced. <p>Developments proposed next to watercourses should be compliant with the Water Framework Directive and cause no deterioration in water body status but where possible look to improve the status to 'good'. Development will not unacceptably encroach on or restrict access to a watercourse.</p> <p>Vegetated buffer strips between watercourses and development will be required to protect and enhance habitat value and water quality, while ensuring access for flood defence purposes is retained. The width of the buffer will be dependent upon a number of factors, including the type of development proposed and the findings of any ecological surveys accompanying the application.</p> <p>Designs that incorporate watercourses into development proposals as a feature will be encouraged and measures should be implemented that deter future development, including domestic gardens, extending into the buffer.</p>	C1	<p>Policies steer a quantum or type of development that could have a direct adverse effect upon the European site, although the effect would be dependent upon how the policy is implemented in the future e.g. location and scale of development brought forward.</p>
		<p>Policy C2: Development and the Coast</p> <p>Development in a coastal location will only be permitted where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) There will be no significant harm to natural coastal processes, including increasing the risk of flooding, coastal erosion and instability; b) There will be no unacceptable harm to habitats, species, geodiversity, designated and historic sites and their settings; c) The capacity of the coast to form a natural sea defence or adjust to changes in conditions without risk to life or property will not be prejudiced; d) There will not be an increase in the need for additional sea walls or other civil engineering works for coastal protection purposes except where necessary to protect existing investment; e) The open character of the undeveloped coast is maintained, with the existing landscape character of the site respected and reinforced; f) Local fisheries will not be prejudiced; g) There will be no unacceptable adverse effect on people's enjoyment of natural landscape character; h) There will be no adverse effect on the recreational activities at the coast. 	A2	<p>Policy intends to conserve or enhance the natural environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.</p> <p>Policy includes criteria to ensure no significant harm to habitats or geodiversity.</p>
	Water Quality and Efficiency	<p>Policy C3: Water Management</p> <p>All new development will minimise its impacts on the environment through the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) New development will achieve the minimum standards for water efficiency, as defined by Building Regulations (Approved Document G taking effect from October 2015). By the installation of fittings and fixed appliances, water recycling or other appropriate measures for the prevention of undue consumption of water and which recycle and conserve water resources. b) Developers will submit a Drainage Strategy that shows how foul and surface water will be effectively managed. Surface water should be discharged in the following order of priority: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. An adequate soakaway or some other form of infiltration system. ii. An attenuated discharge to watercourse. iii. An attenuated discharge to public surface water sewer iv. An attenuated discharge to public combined sewer. <p>Applicants wishing to discharge to public sewer will need to submit clear evidence demonstrating why alternative</p>	A1 / A3	<p>Policies will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.</p> <p>This policy is positive as it includes criteria to ensure sustainable use of water resources.</p>

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
			<p>options are not available.</p> <p>c) The external use of SuDS will be integrated into the development where appropriate. Such SuDS will be of a high design standard and will benefit biodiversity and contribute to improved water quality.</p> <p>The retrofitting of SuDS in locations that generate surface water run-off will be supported, subject to criterion (c) above.</p>		
	Derelict and Contaminated Land	Policy C4: Contaminated and Unstable Land	<p><i>Contaminated Land</i></p> <p>On land known to be or suspected of being contaminated, or where development may result in the release of contaminants from adjoining land, development will only be permitted where:</p> <p>a) It can be demonstrated that there is no significant harm, or risk of significant harm, to health and wellbeing and the environment, including pollution of any watercourse or controlled waters.</p> <p>b) Any necessary remedial action is undertaken to safeguard users or occupiers of the site or neighbouring land, and that the environment and any buildings or services during development are protected from contamination.</p> <p>All investigations should be carried out in accordance with the advice set out in ‘Development of Potentially Contaminated Land and Sensitive End Uses – An Essential Guide for Developers’ or any subsequent update of this guidance.</p> <p>Where the proposed use would be particularly vulnerable to the presence of contamination (i.e. residential) the planning application must be supported by an appropriate assessment of on site contamination in accordance with the above mentioned document.</p> <p><i>Unstable Land</i></p> <p>On land known or suspected of being unstable, development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is no significant harm to health and wellbeing and the environment, and that any necessary remedial action is undertaken to safeguard users or occupiers of the site or neighbouring land.</p> <p>Where the proposed use would be particularly vulnerable to land instability, the planning application must be supported by a risk assessment report that demonstrates that adequate and environmentally acceptable mitigation measures are in place.</p>	A1 / A3	<p>Policies will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.</p> <p>This policy is positive as it encourages appropriate remediation of land across the Borough.</p>
	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy	<p>New development must take into account the effects of climate change, promote the use of energy efficient methods and materials, and minimise its impact on the environment. Proposals will be expected to maximise the design of buildings, use of materials, their layout and orientation on site to be as energy efficient as possible.</p> <p>All new developments will be encouraged to incorporate renewable energy production equipment, sources of renewable energy such as photovoltaics and the potential for renewable, low carbon or decentralised energy schemes appropriate to the scale and location of the development provided they do not result in unacceptable harm.</p>	B1	<p>Policies that could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are trivial or ‘de minimis’ even if combined with other effects.</p>
	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	<p>In order to contribute towards the achievement of national renewable energy targets the Council will support development of new sources of renewable energy provided that:</p> <p>a) Measures are taken to avoid and where appropriate mitigate any significant negative impacts of the effects on local amenity resulting from development, construction and operation of the renewable energy schemes; and</p> <p>b) The visual impact can be accommodated within the landscape and seascape and the development would not give rise to an unacceptable adverse cumulative impact when considered in the context of other existing or consented installations; and</p> <p>c) Proposals are informed by the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD, the Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Cumbria Cumulative Impact and Vertical Infrastructure Study; and</p> <p>d) Proposals do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation, biodiversity geodiversity, flood risk, or the settings of heritage assets; and</p> <p>e) The site is accessible by suitable routes for construction and maintenance and the development of supporting infrastructure does not in itself result in unacceptable adverse impacts, including upon other infrastructure providers; and</p> <p>f) Developers have engaged with the community and local authority at an early stage prior to the formal submission of any proposals; and</p> <p>g) Large scale renewable energy developments make provision for direct community benefits over the period of the development.</p>	C1	<p>This policy will lead to development, although it does not specify where the sites will be located, the type of renewable energy proposed or the scale of renewable energy operation, therefore, there is the potential for this policy to have a significant adverse effect on one or more of the Natura 2000 sites.</p>

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
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	Light Pollution	Policy C7: Light Pollution	<p>The Council will seek to minimise light pollution and applications which propose new external lighting will be expected to demonstrate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The proposed artificial light has no impact on the locality; or b) Measures will be taken to avoid, and where appropriate mitigate, any negative impacts of the effects of new lighting on local amenity resulting from the development; c) the proposal has no significant impact on a protected site or species e.g. located on, or adjacent to, a designated European site or where there are designated European protected species that may be affected; d) the proposal is not in or near a protected area of dark sky or an intrinsically dark landscape where it may be desirable to minimise new light sources; e) the proposal has no impact on wildlife (e.g. white or ultraviolet light) being proposed close to sensitive wildlife receptors or areas, including where the light shines on water. 	A1 / A6	<p>Policies will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy. / Policies that positively steer development away from European sites and associated sensitive areas.</p> <p>Policy contains specific criteria to ensure no specific impact on designated European sites.</p>
Topic: Infrastructure					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces. ▪ To improve the level of skills, education and training. ▪ To improve the health and well-being of people. ▪ To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history. ▪ To improve water quality and water resources. ▪ To improve access to jobs. ▪ To diversify and strengthen the local economy. ▪ To improve the vitality and viability of town and local centres. 	Development and Infrastructure	Policy I1: Developer Contributions	<p>New development should make the most efficient use of existing infrastructure where there is capacity. Where developments will create additional need for improvements / provision of infrastructure, services or facilities or exacerbate an existing deficiency, contributions will be sought to ensure that the appropriate enhancements / improvements are made, and appropriate management arrangements are in place.</p> <p>The types of infrastructure that developments may be required to provide contributions towards include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilities and waste (where the provision does not fall within the utility providers legislative obligations); - Flood prevention and sustainable drainage measures; - Transport (highway, rail, bus and cycle / footpath network and any associated facilities); - Community Infrastructure including health, education, libraries, public realm and community facilities; - Green Infrastructure (such as outdoor sports facilities, open space, parks, allotments, play areas, enhancing and conserving biodiversity and management of environmentally sensitive areas); and - Climate change and energy initiatives through allowable solutions; <p>Where appropriate, the Council will permit developers to provide the necessary infrastructure themselves as part of their development proposals, rather than making financial contributions, subject to agreement with relevant consultees.</p>	A4	No development could occur through these policies alone, because they are implemented through other Local Plan policies which are more detailed and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on Natura 2000 sites.
	Accessing Community Facilities	Policy I2: Protecting Community Facilities	<p>Community facilities that serve the requirements of local people and which are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport will be protected. Community facilities which benefit the less mobile and which promote health and wellbeing will be given particular protection.</p> <p>The loss of such facilities will only be permitted where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There will continue to be satisfactory provision of that type of facility elsewhere in the local area; or - It has been demonstrated that there is a need to relocate the facility; or - It has been demonstrated that there is no longer a need or demand for the facility in the local area; or - It has been demonstrated that continued operation of the facility would not be viable; or - The facility will be replaced with a use where the benefits clearly outweigh the loss of the facility. 	A1	Policies will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
			Policy I3: Access to Community Facilities	<p>Proposals for new housing development will demonstrate how the existing local community facilities will be suitable and accessible for the users of the proposed development.</p> <p>Where such facilities are not suitable and accessible, development proposals for housing developments should provide appropriate community facilities to fulfil the needs created by the proposed development, or a contribution towards the provision of the facilities where this is considered more applicable.</p> <p>Community facilities will relate directly and be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development.</p> <p>In assessing whether a contribution from a particular site is appropriate the Borough Council will have due regard to the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The size of the site; and 	A1

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
			- The nature of the proposals and the suitability of the site for providing community facilities.		
	Enhancing Sustainable Travel Choices	Policy I4: Sustainable Travel Choices	<p>Development will be accessible by a range of sustainable transport options, including walking, cycling and public transport. Development likely to generate significant levels of transport within isolated and poorly accessible areas will be resisted unless a clear environmental, social or economic need can be demonstrated. Proposals should provide direct and safe access to the existing footpath and cycle network including pedestrian links between developments and bus stops to maximise use of public transport to access green space, shopping, schools, health and other amenities. Where this would require the provision of links beyond the development site, such as provision of new footpaths and cycleways or a new or enhanced bus service an appropriate planning obligation will be negotiated between the local planning authority and the applicant.</p> <p>Pedestrian and cycle routes within new developments must be well lit so as to create a safe, attractive and useable environment for all.</p> <p>Development proposals located on, or adjacent to, a proposed network of cycle routes should incorporate the appropriate section of route, and / or links to it. Where development affects the line of an existing route, the route will be required to be reinstated, or an acceptable alternative provided. The continuing integrity of the route should be maintained through the construction process. Routes, both interim and replacement, should be constructed to a standard and design acceptable to the Council and consistent with the Green Infrastructure Strategy requirements.</p> <p>Secure cycle parking provision, in accordance with the Council's adopted guidelines, will be required in all new car parks, particularly those associated with employment, retail, leisure and educational developments. In addition the Authority will encourage the provision of shower facilities at employment-generating developments.</p> <p>The Council will encourage the integration of vehicle charging infrastructure within new development, particularly commercial development.</p>	A1	<p>Policies will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.</p> <p>These policies encourage a reduction in vehicular traffic resulting in an improvement in air quality which will be a positive impact for the Borough.</p>
	Travel Plans	Policy I5: Travel Plans	<p>Development which generates a significant amount of movement will require the submission of a Transport Assessment and/or Travel Plan. As set out in national guidance the Travel Plan/Transport Assessment will demonstrate how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the needs of cyclists and pedestrians will be met and prioritised on site; b) the development will help to reduce the need to travel, particularly by private car; c) relevant information about existing travel habits in the surrounding area has been assessed; d) provision has been made for improved public transport services; e) the site will safely and conveniently connect to public rights of way and the wider green infrastructure network; f) the impact of the proposed development and the forecast level of trips by all modes of transport likely to be associated with the development, particularly of heavy goods vehicles accessing the site, has been minimised; g) the movement of freight and goods by rail will be maximised where possible. <p>Where the objectives of a Travel Plan are not met on time, developer contributions should be required to enable further mitigation measures to be achieved. Such contributions would be used by the County Council to develop such measures, in agreement with Barrow Borough Council.</p>	A1	<p>Policies will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.</p>
	Parking	Policy I6: Parking	<p>Proposals for new developments will be required to provide evidence to demonstrate that adequate parking provision has been provided in consultation with the Local Highways Authority and in accordance with the parking standards in the "Parking Guidelines in Cumbria" SPG or any update to it.</p> <p>In areas suffering from significant on-street parking problems, greater provision will be sought where possible, or alternative arrangements will be required. When applying parking standards each site should be assessed on its own merits and, if a developer can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the authority that their proposed parking provision is sufficient, the "Parking Guidelines in Cumbria" can be relaxed in favour of the demonstrated proposal.</p> <p>The design of on and off site parking provision will be safely accessible and appropriate to the streetscene and character of the local area.</p>	A1	<p>Policies will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.</p>
	External Transport Links	Policy I7: Transport Links	<p>Proposals to improve external transport links will be supported, provided that the environmental and social impacts associated with the proposals are evidenced and properly taken into consideration and with any necessary mitigation measures put into place.</p> <p>In particular, the following improvements will be supported:</p>	B1	<p>This policy could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are</p>

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
		a) Proposals to improved road safety and journey time reliability from the Borough to West Cumbria and to the M6. b) Proposals to increase the number and frequency of rail services between Furness and West Cumbria; and between Furness and the West Coast Main line.		trivial or 'de minimis' even if combined with other effects. This policy does also note that the environmental impacts need to be taken in to consideration and mitigation measures proposed where necessary.
	Tele - communications	Policy I8: Telecommunications Developments which seek to extend or improve connectivity through new telecommunications infrastructure will be permitted providing the following criteria are met: a) the siting and appearance of the proposed apparatus and associated structures should seek to minimise impact on the visual amenity, character or appearance of the surrounding area; b) if on a building, apparatus and associated structures should be sited and designed in order to seek to minimise impact to the external appearance of the host building; c) if proposing a new mast, it should be demonstrated that the applicant has explored the possibility of erecting apparatus on existing buildings, masts or other structures; d) Any new mast will include additional structural capacity to take account of possible future needs from other operators wishing to site share, unless it is demonstrated that such measures are not viable or feasible; e) The proposed apparatus and associated structures will not have an unacceptable impact on landscape character; f) The proposed apparatus and associated structures will not have an unacceptable impact upon designated sites or areas of ecological interest; g) The proposed apparatus and associated structures will not have an unacceptable impact archaeological sites, conservation areas or buildings of architectural or historic interest, including heritage assets and their settings. When considering applications for telecommunications development, the planning authority will have regard to the operational requirements of telecommunications networks and the technical limitations of the technology.	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 5. The policy contains criteria to prevent adverse effects on European sites.
Topic: Economy				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities ▪ To improve access to jobs ▪ To diversify and strengthen the local economy ▪ To improve the level of skills, education and training ▪ To improve the health and well-being of people 	Demand for land and sites for employment uses	Policy EM1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area The Waterfront Business Park, identified as part of the wider Barrow Waterfront regeneration area, is an employment site of regional significance suitable for large scale business development. In addition, proposals seeking to expand the port and its role in supporting the development of the 'Energy Coast' will be supported subject to proposals meeting the criteria set out in the Barrow Port Action Area Plan Document (2010) as periodically reviewed.	D1	The policy could directly affect a European site because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development onto a European site, or adjacent to it.
		Policy EM2: Local Employment Sites Option 1: Proposals for new employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8), or the extension of existing premises used for employment uses, will be approved subject to meeting all of the following criteria: a) The site is located within or directly adjoining the urban boundaries of Barrow, Dalton or within or directly adjoining the development cordons identified in the housing chapter; b) Site planning, layout and servicing arrangements are developed comprehensively; c) The use will not unduly impact upon the residential amenities of those living nearby due to noise, disturbance from traffic, hours of operation, external storage, light pollution, vibration or airborne emissions including odours; d) The site is capable of being satisfactorily accommodated within the highway network, with proposals for major sites (sites over 5000m ²), schemes likely to generate in excess of 100 HGV movements daily, or any development that may impact on the Trunk Road network being informed by a Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA); e) The site has been designed to promote user accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport; f) The internal layout has suitable space for landscaping, parking, loading and unloading and any other operational requirements; g) The proposals enhance actual or perceived community safety; h) The development is sustainable in its energy usage, environmental impact, waste management, flood risk and transport implications; i) Adequate protection of groundwater from pollution from the storage, handling or use of chemicals can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency, especially on sites within the St. Bees Sandstone Major Aquifer as shown on the Proposals Map; j) The proposal does not use the best and most versatile agricultural land (grade 3a and above), or impact unduly on the viability or functionality of farms. k) The proposal accords with the criteria set out in the policies within the Development Strategy Chapter, specifically those relating to sustainable development and design.	C1	Policies steer a quantum or type of development that could have a direct adverse effect upon the European site, although the effect would be dependent upon how the policy is implemented in the future e.g. location and scale of development brought forward. If the policy is taken not to allocate specific sites, the growth could go anywhere within the Borough.

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
		<p>There may also be scope for the following types of uses to be accommodated where they meet the criteria above: Industrial/commercial training facilities, specialised leisure uses which cannot be accommodated centrally because of their scale or operational requirements/impacts, small scale ancillary facilities which support the functioning of the employment area.</p> <p>Trade counters and retailing from employment premises will be restricted to that ancillary for the main operation of the B1/B2/B8 business.</p> <p>Option 2: Allocate specific sites in Barrow and Dalton for employment uses. Include a separate criteria based policy, similar to that in option 1 above, for use when determining applications for employment uses on windfall sites.</p>		
	Policy EM3: Loss of Employment Land	<p>In determining applications for non-employment uses which involve the loss of land and/or buildings which are either identified, currently used or were last used for industrial, business, office or other employment uses, developers will be required to provide a statement to the satisfaction of the council demonstrating that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) There is no demand for land/buildings in this location for employment purposes, including commercial evidence as to how the site has been marketed over the previous 12 months; b) Interventions to improve the attractiveness of the site for employment uses are not feasible; c) There is a clear need for the proposed use in this locality; d) There are no suitable alternative sites within the locality to meet the need for the proposed use; and e) The proposed redevelopment would not compromise the primary employment function of the locality or the operations of neighbouring users. 	A1	Policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
	Policy EM4: Conversions for employment use in urban locations	<p>The Authority will support the conversion of buildings, to create employment uses, providing that they satisfy criteria set out in EM2. Applicants must provide evidence that the building is structurally sound and capable of conversion without major rebuilding, extensions or modifications to the existing structure. Surveys will be required where species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 are thought to be present.</p>	A5	<p>Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons:</p> <p>2. The quantum of development</p> <p>Supporting the conversion of buildings in the urban area will be more positive as there are likely to be more sustainable travel policies.</p>
	Policy EM5: Conversions for employment use in rural locations	<p>The Authority will support the conversion of buildings in rural areas to create employment uses providing that they satisfy criteria set out in option 1 of EM2, and the development meets the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Access arrangements are satisfactory; b) Adequate off road parking is provided, or there is adequate on street parking in the immediate area without causing congestion or loss of amenity ; c) The appearance of traditional buildings and features such as walls and gateways are protected as part of the development; d) Their use does not cause a significant loss of amenity to neighbours. <p>Applicants must provide evidence that the building is structurally sound and capable of conversion without major rebuilding, extensions or modifications to the existing structure. Surveys will be required where species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 are thought to be present.</p>	B1	<p>Depending on the size of the building and the proposed employment use, this policy could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are trivial or 'de minimis' even if combined with other effects.</p>
	Energy Developments	<p>Policy EM6: Energy Uses Opportunity Area</p> <p>The area identified on the proposals map around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal is considered to have specific potential and suitability for uses related to the generation and transmission of energy. Energy industry development will be encouraged in this area subject to meeting the criteria in Policy EM2 and the requirements of any accompanying environmental assessments.</p>	D1	<p>The policy could directly affect a European site because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development onto a European site, or adjacent to it.</p>
	Economic Diversification	<p>Policy EM7: Economic Diversification - Tourism</p> <p>The Local Plan supports the creation, enhancement and expansion of tourist attractions and tourist infrastructure which are of an appropriate scale and are located where the environment and infrastructure can accommodate the visitor impact and does not result in unacceptable harm to environmental assets. Proposals must meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Developments must not cause unacceptable levels of disturbance to nearby residents; b) Developments must not cause unacceptable levels of disturbance or harm to designated sites, habitats, natural features and heritage assets; 	A5	<p>Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons:</p>

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
		<p>c) suitable facilities are provided on site to accommodate all visitors including parking provision;</p> <p>d) Developments must be accessible by public transport unless it relies on a specific geographical resource. Where developments are not accessible by public transport, contributions must be made by the developer to improve accessibility, unless this will be detrimental to the character of the landscape or where there is significant harm to the natural environment.</p>		4. The policy contains criteria to prevent adverse effects on European sites.
	Policy EM8: Caravan and Camping Sites	<p>Touring caravan and camping sites and proposals for permanent caravan sites will be permitted provided that:</p> <p>a) Suitable access is available from primary or district distributor roads;</p> <p>b) The proposal would not result in harmful additional traffic generation or pose a threat to highway safety;</p> <p>c) The landscape can absorb the proposal without detracting from its overall character;</p> <p>d) The proposal would not result in unacceptable nuisance to sensitive neighbouring uses in terms of noise or traffic;</p> <p>e) There would be no detrimental impact to areas of importance for nature conservation;</p> <p>f) There would be no detrimental impact to heritage assets or their setting;</p> <p>g) Sites are connected to the mains foul sewer where practicable. Where it is demonstrated that this is not practicable then an appropriate non-mains drainage treatment system must be provided;</p> <p>h) the area is not at risk of flooding;</p> <p>i) Proposals for permanent caravan sites will be expected to include on-site facilities providing clean water, a sanitary disposal unit and adequate fire protection equipment.</p>	A5	<p>Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The type of development 2. The quantum of development
	Policy EM9: Loss of Self-Catering Accommodation	<p>Applications for the change of use of properties which currently or were most recently used to provide self-catering accommodation must include commercial evidence that that use is no longer viable. This would include the premises being advertised on the open market, at a realistic price, for a minimum of 12 months, that no reasonable offer has been refused and that evidence is provided to show the property has been advertised at least four times at roughly equal periods over the previous year in relevant media.</p>	A4	<p>No development could occur through these policies alone, because they are implemented through other Local Plan policies which are more detailed and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on Natura 2000 sites.</p>
	Policy EM10: Self Catering Holiday Accommodation	<p>Proposals for new self catering holiday accommodation, or extensions of existing units, will be approved within the urban boundaries of Barrow and Dalton and the development cordons identified, providing the design, siting, layout and access are satisfactory. Conditions will be attached to any planning permission to ensure that letting is on a short term basis. In urban fringe or rural areas, proposals for the conversion of existing buildings to self catering accommodation will be approved where they meet the following criteria:</p> <p>a) The building is structurally sound and capable of conversion without major rebuilding, extension or modification to the existing structure;</p> <p>b) The building is served by a satisfactory access;</p> <p>c) Services are readily available on site;</p> <p>d) The buildings are well related to existing buildings or uses on the site; and</p> <p>e) The number of units is appropriate to its surroundings.</p> <p>f) The proposal will not result in unacceptable harm to landscape, nature conservation or heritage assets.</p> <p>g) The proposal will not have an adverse impact on local amenities by virtue of noise and disturbance.</p>	A5	<p>Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The policy contains criteria to prevent adverse effects on European sites.
	Policy EM11: Farm diversification	<p>Farm diversification schemes that would create quiet recreation and small scale, sensitively designed visitor attractions and accommodation in the Borough’s countryside will be encouraged subject to the following considerations:</p> <p>a) Where they do not harm the character of the open countryside, and the existing landscape character of the site is respected and reinforced ;</p> <p>b) Where there is no unacceptable impact on either the natural or built environment; and</p> <p>c) Where there is sufficient infrastructure to accommodate them.</p> <p>Developments which promote new walking and cycling routes including long-distance routes and linkages to national networks will be particularly welcomed, as will be those which make use of existing suitable buildings.</p>	A5	<p>This policy quiet recreation and small scale, sensitively designed visitor attractions and accommodation.</p> <p>Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The quantum of development 4. The policy contains criteria to prevent adverse effects on European sites.

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
Topic: Housing				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide everyone with a decent home ▪ To improve the health and well-being of people ▪ To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history 	How Much Housing is Required	<p>Policy H1: Annual Housing Target</p> <p>The Council proposes a housing requirement of 1630 dwellings over the Plan period with an annual requirement of 126 in years 1 to 5 and an annual requirement of 100 in years 6 to 15. This is the minimum number of dwellings which should be delivered in the Borough over those periods.</p> <p>When calculating the 5 year housing requirement a 20% buffer brought forward from later in the Plan period will be added where appropriate as required by the NPPF.</p>	C1	<p>The effects of this policy would largely be dependent upon the location of sites brought forward for housing growth and the quantum of development permitted in such locations.</p> <p>The proposed housing growth figure per annum is however relatively low over the plan period.</p>
	Where Should New Housing Go?	<p>Policy H2: Distribution of Housing</p> <p>In order to encourage sustainable growth, the following hierarchy and development of distribution will be used:</p> <p>Housing development will be concentrated in the Principal Centre of Barrow (74% or 1206 dwellings); followed by the Key Centre of Dalton (18% or 293 dwellings), the Local Centre of Askam & Ireleth (6% or 98 dwellings) and Newton and Lindal (2% or 33 dwellings).</p> <p>Housing development outside the settlements listed in this policy will require exceptional justification. See policy H5.</p>	C1	<p>The effects would largely be dependent upon the location of sites brought forward for housing growth and the quantum of development permitted in such locations.</p>
		<p>Policy H3: Allocation of Sites for Housing Development</p> <p>In order to meet the housing requirement over the Plan period, a number of specific sites are allocated for residential development. These are listed in Table 8 below. A Broad Location has also been identified to meet the housing requirement in the later plan period (years 6 plus). Broad Locations are areas where specific sites have not yet been identified but where there is a reasonable chance that housing could be developed on the site within that timeframe.</p>	See separate appraisal of housing sites (Appendix F)	
		<p>Policy H4: Development Cordons</p> <p>In the following villages, residential development and the conversion of existing buildings for residential purposes will be allowable within the residential cordon, especially if it contributes to the maintenance of that community:</p> <p>Askam & Ireleth, Lindal, Newton, North Scale, Rampside (see Appendices D-H)</p>	B1	<p>This policy could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are trivial or 'de minimis' even if combined with other effects.</p> <p>Lindal and Marton are not near to any of the Natura 2000 sites.</p>
		<p>Policy H5: Residential Development in the Open Countryside</p> <p>New housing in the open countryside will only be permitted where the Council is satisfied that the proposal meets specific local needs, including provision for rural workers, replacement dwellings and temporary accommodation to support a new rural enterprise.</p> <p><i>Rural Workers Dwellings</i></p> <p>1) Proposals for new-build rural workers dwellings will only be permitted in the open countryside where the dwelling is required to meet the proven essential needs of a rural worker and the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The business requires the permanent attendance of a worker on site; b) The need cannot be met by any existing dwelling or other accommodation at the business or in the general locality; c) The business is financially sound and has an evidenced prospect of remaining so; d) The size of the dwelling is appropriate to the need and it is located adjacent to any existing buildings and uses the existing access. e) A planning condition is attached to ensure that occupancy of the dwelling(s) is confined to rural workers. <p><i>Replacement Dwellings</i></p> <p>2) The replacement of existing dwellings in the countryside will only be permitted where the replacement dwelling will make a positive visual contribution to the rural environment, except where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The dwelling is listed as a Building of Special Architectural or Historic Interest or is making a positive contribution to the character of the countryside; or b) The scale of the replacement dwelling does not match the dwelling that it is proposed to replace; or c) The dwelling is derelict (i.e. incapable of being re-inhabited without carrying out works requiring planning permission); or d) The dwelling is the habitat of wildlife species protected by law when expert advice must be sought to establish an 	A5	<p>Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The type of development 2. The quantum of development

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
		<p>appropriate course of action.</p> <p><i>Temporary Accommodation</i> 3) Accommodation that is required in relation to a new rural enterprise, such as a mobile home or other temporary accommodation, will only be approved for a maximum of three years, subject to not causing an undue visual impact on the surrounding countryside or when viewed from a public right of way.</p> <p><i>Conversions</i> 4) Conversion of structurally sound redundant or disused buildings will be permitted provided that the development would: a) lead to an enhancement of the immediate setting of the building; and b) be able to access the road network without the need to construct access roads which would have an unacceptable impact on the landscape.</p>		
	Policy H6: Residential Extensions in the Open Countryside	Proposals to extend an existing dwelling in the countryside will be permitted where the appearance of the extended dwelling respects the form and character of the original building and surrounding landscape with regard to scale, design and use of materials.	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 1. The type of development 2. The quantum of development
	Policy H7: Housing on Windfall Sites	Applications for residential development on windfall sites (i.e. sites that are not allocated in the Local Plan) will be permitted where they satisfy all of the following criteria: a) The site makes effective use of previously developed land where possible. b) Site planning, layout and servicing arrangements are developed comprehensively; c) Buildings are well designed in terms of siting, grouping, scale, orientation, detailing, external finishes, security and landscaping in response to the form, scale, character, environmental quality and appearance of the site and the surrounding area; d) An acceptable standard of amenity is created for future residents of the property in terms of sunlighting, daylighting, privacy and ventilation; e) The site is served by a satisfactory access that would not impact unduly on the highway network; f) The site has been designed to promote accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport, as opposed to the private car; g) The development is sustainable in its energy usage, environmental impact, drainage, waste management, transport implications and is not at risk of flooding; h) The capacity of the current and proposed infrastructure to serve the development is adequate taking into account committed and planned housing development; i) Where spare infrastructure capacity is not available, the site has the ability to provide for the infrastructure requirements it generates, subject to criterion f); j) Within rural settlements the applicant will be expected to demonstrate how the development will enhance or maintain the vitality of the rural community where the housing is proposed; k) On the edge of settlements the applicant will be expected to demonstrate how the development integrates within existing landscape features and is physically linked to the settlement and does not lead to an unacceptable intrusion into the open countryside.	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development
	Policy H8: Housing in Residential Gardens	Proposals for housing development in existing residential gardens will be permitted providing all of the following criteria can be met: a) the scale, design and siting of the proposal would not result in a cramped form of development out of character with the surrounding environment; b) a useable shape and scale of garden proportionate to the dwelling size, including private space, that reflects the form and character of those predominant in the area, can be created for both the proposed new house and the existing house; c) the proposal, by way of design, siting, boundary treatments and landscaping integrates seamlessly into the surrounding built, natural, and where relevant historic environment; d) there would be no unacceptable effects on the amenities and living conditions of surrounding properties from overlooking, loss of light, the overbearing nature of the proposal or an unacceptable increase in on street parking; e) the proposal does not prejudice the development potential of an adjacent site, and;	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 1. The type of development 2. The quantum of development

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
			f) the proposal is capable of demonstrating how it will enhance the ease of movement for wildlife and the creation of habitat.		
		Policy H9: Housing Density	<p>The density of development on allocated sites will be informed by a development brief to determine the most appropriate density on a site by site basis, providing that the scheme meets the design principles set out in this Plan.</p> <p>Densities on windfall sites should be appropriate to the character of the location of the development in negotiation with the planning authority.</p> <p>This will allow a range of densities to be developed and applied to best suit the character and requirements of different parts of the Borough and ensure sites come forward in a timely manner.</p>	A4	No development could occur through these policies alone, because they are implemented through other Local Plan policies, which are more detailed and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on Natura 2000 sites.
	Delivery of Development	Policy H10: Housing Delivery	<p>In order to deliver the allocations set out in this Plan, and to meet the annual housing target set in Policy H1, sites will be distributed into indicative delivery periods either years 0 to 5 or years 6 to 15 of the Plan period. This will allow a sustainable delivery of housing throughout the Plan period, and provide the authority and developers with confidence a mix of housing will be delivered throughout the borough.</p> <p>Housing delivery will be monitored and if the number of houses built is not meeting the targets set, interventions will be sought including bringing forward additional allocations.</p>	A4	<p>No development could occur through these policies alone, because they are implemented through other Local Plan policies, which are more detailed and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>Impacts will arise from the decision to build additional housing, as opposed to when they are delivered.</p>
	Housing Mix	Policy H11: Housing Mix	<p>Development proposals will be expected to provide a mix of different types and sizes of housing to address local need, developers will be required to demonstrate how this need has been met as evidenced by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) any relevant and up to date SHMA or Housing Need Assessment; b) any other relevant housing needs information; c) the location and characteristics of the site; d) the mix of dwelling type and size in the surrounding area; e) housing market conditions at the time of the application. 	A1	<p>These policies will not itself lead to development (e.g. the policy relates to design or qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use policy).</p> <p>Impacts are unlikely to arise due to the type of housing that is proposed within the Borough.</p>
		Policy H12: Lifetime Homes	<p>The Council will encourage the provision of specialist housing for older people across all tenures in sustainable locations. The Council aims to ensure that older people are able to secure and sustain.</p> <p>independence in a home appropriate to their circumstances and to actively encourage developers to build new homes to the current space standards, as defined by Building Regulations, so that they can be readily adapted to meet the needs of those with disabilities and the elderly as well as assisting independent living at home.</p> <p>Provision of Retirement accommodation, residential care homes, close care, Extra Care and assisted care housing and Continuing Care Retirement Communities will be encouraged in suitable sustainable locations.</p>	A1	<p>These policies will not lead to development (e.g. the policy relates to design or qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use policy).</p> <p>Impacts are unlikely to arise due to the type of housing that is proposed within the Borough.</p>
	Neighbourhood Renewal	Policy H13: Regenerating the Housing Stock	In Neighbourhood Renewal Areas the clearance and/or the redevelopment of cleared sites for residential use or other environmental improvements, will be encouraged and permitted where there are clear environmental and community benefits of doing so.	A5	<p>Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
	Affordability	Policy H14: Affordable Housing	The Council will encourage the development of a percentage of affordable dwellings on allocated or windfall sites. Where appropriate and in discussion with the planning authority developers may provide mixed tenure developments with affordable dwellings on the whole or part of a site.	A4	No development could occur through these policies alone, because they are implemented

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
			This will allow a number of affordable dwellings to come forward when appropriate sites are available and conditions dictate that the development would be viable.		through other Local Plan policies, which are more detailed and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on Natura 2000 sites.
	Gypsy and Travellers	Policy H15: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	The following site at Schneider Road, Barrow in Furness (shown in Appendix J) is allocated for and will provide 8 permanent pitches for the accommodation of gypsy and travellers.	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
	House Extensions	Policy H16: Loss of Sunlight	Extensions to dwellings will be permitted unless they adversely affect the amenities of neighbouring properties by virtue of an undue loss of sunlight or daylight or by the creation of an overbearing impact or unacceptable level of enclosure. The Planning Authority will refer to the standards laid out by the BRE on sunlighting and daylighting in its assessments of applications.	A1	These policies will not lead to development (e.g. the policy relates to design or qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use policy).
		Policy H17: Protection of Residential Amenity	Proposals for extensions must demonstrate through good design that an acceptable standard of privacy can be maintained. Where privacy is to be protected by distance alone, a minimum of 21 metres will be required between the facing windows of habitable rooms of different homes. The use of obscure glazing in habitable rooms will not be an acceptable measure to overcome the provisions of this policy if this is deemed to provide a sub-standard level of accommodation. Habitable areas are defined as living rooms, studies, dining rooms, kitchens with dining areas, and bedrooms.	A1	These policies will not lead to development (e.g. the policy relates to design or qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use policy).
		Policy H18: Prevention of Terracing Effect	Single or two-storey side extensions will be permitted providing that they are designed to avoid the creation of a terracing effect that would be detrimental to existing townscape character if repeated in a street. The extension should be set back a minimum of 0.5m and, in the case of two storey development, have a ridge height below the ridge of the main building.	A1	These policies will not lead to development (e.g. the policy relates to design or qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use policy).
		Policy H19: Design of Extensions on Corner Plots	Extensions on corner plots or in other prominent positions will be permitted providing that they are sufficiently well-integrated, proportioned and designed to maintain or enhance the character and appearance of the main building, streetscene and the character of the area. The width of the extension should not exceed 50% of the width of the intervening space to the site boundary but in any case should not encroach beyond the building lines on either frontage where this would adversely impact upon the character of the area.	A1	These policies will not lead to development (e.g. the policy relates to design or qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use policy).
		Policy H20: Design of Roofs	Extension roofs will need to match the pitch and materials used on the main building. The ridge height must be lower than those on the original building to avoid the creation of a dominant extension in relation to the original dwelling or within the wider streetscene. Flat roof extensions may be acceptable for small scale single storey rear extensions, but not on side extensions or in other prominent positions that would impact unduly on streetscene form and character.	A1	These policies will not lead to development (e.g. the policy relates to design or qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use policy).
		Policy H21: Front Extensions	Single and two storey front extensions will only be allowed where they: a) are not intrusive upon the character of the street scene in the context of the building line; b) are sympathetically designed in respect of the main buildings existing architecture, its scale, and layout; c) do not adversely impact upon the amenities of neighbouring occupiers.	A1	These policies will not lead to development (e.g. the policy relates to design or qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use policy).
		Policy H22: Design of Dormer Windows	Dormer extensions will be permitted providing they are of a scale and appearance appropriate to the form and character of the property and do not impact adversely on existing streetscene character. The dormer shall be no higher than the original height of the main ridge. Flat roofed dormers will not be permitted on front elevations except where such features are an accepted element of the existing street scene	A1	These policies will not lead to development (e.g. the policy relates to design or qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use policy).

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
	Garages and Parking	Policy H23: Conversion of Garages	Applications involving the loss of garages or access thereto will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated that sufficient alternative off street parking provision is available behind the building line or in such other position as will not have an adverse visual impact on the character of the area or on highway safety.	A1	These policies will not lead to development (e.g. the policy relates to design or qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use policy).
		Policy H24: New Garages	Proposals for new garages will be supported where the garage is located behind the front building line, a minimum of 6 metres from the highway unless accessed directly from a back street. Proposals must demonstrate that the existing streetscene character and highway safety would not be compromised by the proposal. Driveways should be designed to minimise flood risk by the use of permeable materials where ground conditions allow and avoid surface water runoff onto the public highway. New or redeveloped garages must measure a minimum of 3.0 metres wide and 7.0 metres long to provide space for car parking and adequate space for domestic storage. Garage doors for vehicle access must have a minimum unrestricted clearance of 2.2m wide.	A1	These policies will not lead to development (e.g. the policy relates to design or qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use policy).
	Patios and Balconies	Policy H25: Design of Patio areas and Balconies	The creation of patio areas and balconies over house extensions will be approved providing they do not represent an unacceptable loss of privacy to the occupiers of neighbouring properties or occupy a prominent position such that a detrimental intrusion into the character of the streetscene would be created.	A1	These policies will not lead to development (e.g. the policy relates to design or qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use policy).
Topic: Retail					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces ▪ To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities ▪ To improve access to jobs ▪ To diversify and strengthen the local economy 	Vision for Barrow and Dalton Town Centres	Policy R1: The vision for Barrow and Dalton town centres	Proposals for development or alterations within Barrow and Dalton town centres must support the Local Plan Vision for those areas.	A4	Policies that would have no effect because no development could occur through the policy itself, as development would be implemented through other policies within the Local Plan, which are more specific and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on European Sites and associated sensitive areas.
	Retail in Barrow Town Centre	Policy H2: Barrow Town Centre	For the purposes of interpreting the relevant policies in this chapter, Barrow's Town Centre is identified in Appendix K.	A4	Policies that would have no effect because no development could occur through the policy itself, as development would be implemented through other policies within the Local Plan, which are more specific and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on European Sites and associated sensitive areas.
		Policy R3: Barrow's Primary Shopping Area	The Primary Shopping Area is the focus for retail uses in Barrow. It's boundaries are shown in Appendix L. Proposals for other main town centre uses (i.e. not A1) will be supported within the defined primary shopping area, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The proposal complements the retail function and makes a positive contribution to the vitality, viability and diversity of the town centre, in terms of maintaining active continuous retail frontages, signage and hours of opening. b) The proposal would not give rise, either alone or cumulatively, to a detrimental effect on the character and amenity of the primary shopping area, or cause an unacceptable harm to the amenity of town centre residents. c) The proposal will not have an unacceptable impact upon the local highway network and acceptable levels of parking are available nearby. 	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
		<p>Policy R4: Sequential test for new retail developments, including proposals which remove restrictive goods conditions on existing units</p>	<p>New retail development will be permitted in Barrow’s primary shopping area.</p> <p>Where clear justification is provided by the applicant/agent and accepted by the authority for retail development to be located out of the primary shopping area, the first alternative should be an edge of centre site. An edge of centre site is one which is within 300 metres of the primary shopping area boundary.</p> <p>An out of centre location is the least preferred option and will only be permitted where clear and detailed justification is provided and accepted by the Local Planning Authority demonstrating that no sequentially preferable location would be feasible.</p> <p>Where it can be justified that a particular retail development is unable to be accommodated within the primary shopping area and an edge of centre or out of centre location is proposed, preference will be given to accessible sites that are well connected to the primary shopping area.</p> <p>Proposals for retail uses in edge of centre or out of centre locations must not prejudice the vitality and /or viability of the town centre as a whole and must not cause an unacceptable level of harm to the amenity of neighbouring residents. New retail uses must be situated in a location which is, or can be made accessible, by a range of means of transport other than the private car and which will not add excessively to the need to travel by private car. Where appropriate the applicant will be required to enter into a suitable legal agreement such as a Section 106 or 278 to provide the necessary access and linkages.</p> <p>Applications for the removal of existing goods restrictions on units within edge of centre or out of centre locations must also comply with this policy and applicants must make clear what the requirements of the operator are in order to ensure the sequential test has been carried out sufficiently.</p>	B1	<p>This policy could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are trivial or ‘de minimis’ even if combined with other effects.</p>
	Retail in Dalton	Policy R5: Dalton Town Centre	<p>For the purposes of interpreting the relevant policies in this Plan, Dalton Town Centre is identified in Appendix M.</p>	A4	<p>No development could occur through these policies alone, because they are implemented through other Local Plan policies which are more detailed and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on Natura 2000 sites.</p>
		Policy R6: Non-retail uses in Dalton Town Centre	<p>Proposals for other main town centre uses (i.e. not A1) will be supported within Dalton town centre, provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The proposal complements the retail function and makes a positive contribution to the vitality, viability and diversity of the town centre in terms of maintaining active continuous retail frontages, signage and hours of opening. b) The proposal would not give rise, either alone or cumulatively, to a detrimental effect on the character and amenity of the town centre. 	A1	<p>These policies will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.</p>
		Policy R7: Retail development outside of Dalton Town Centre	<p>New retail development will be permitted in Dalton town centre. An out of centre location will only be permitted where clear and detailed justification that a sequentially preferable location is unfeasible is provided by the applicant and accepted by the Local Authority.</p> <p>Where retail development cannot be accommodated within the town centre and planning applications for out of centre retail development are clearly justified, preference will be given to accessible sites that are well connected to the town centre.</p> <p>Proposals for retail uses in out of centre locations must meet a specific local need and must not prejudice the vitality and / or viability of the town centre as a whole.</p> <p>Proposals for retail uses must be situated in a location which is, or can be made accessible, by a range of means of transport other than the private car and which will not add excessively to the need to travel by private car.</p>	A5	<p>Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
	Impact Assessments	Policy R8: Impact Assessments – Retail in Barrow	<p>Applications for development which creates new retail floorspace over 1000sq m gross (including conversions) outside the Primary Shopping Area must be accompanied by a Retail Impact Assessment. This also applies to proposals to remove goods restrictions on units over that size outside the Primary Shopping Area.</p> <p>In both cases, a statement from the proposed retail operator of that development stating their firm intention to occupy that space subject to planning permission being granted must also be submitted.</p> <p>Applications will be refused if the development/alteration would prejudice the vitality and/or viability of the town centre as a whole.</p> <p>Subject to the above, such applications will only be permitted if they are situated in a location which is, or can be made accessible by a range of means of transport other than the private car and which will not add excessively to the need to travel by private car. Applicants may be expected to enter into a Section 106/278 Agreement to with the Council to provide access and linkages where appropriate.</p>	A1	Policies will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
		Policy R9: Impact Assessments – Retail in Dalton	<p>Applications for development which creates new retail floorspace over 500sq m gross (including conversions) and/or proposals to remove goods restrictions on units over that size outside the Primary Shopping Area must be accompanied by a Retail Impact Assessment.</p> <p>A statement from the proposed retail operator of that development stating their firm intention to occupy that space subject to planning permission being granted must also be submitted.</p> <p>Applications will be refused if the development/alteration would prejudice the vitality and/or viability of the town centre as a whole.</p> <p>Subject to the above, such applications will only be permitted if they are situated in a location which is, or can be made accessible by a range of means of transport other than the private car and which will not add excessively to the need to travel by private car. Applicants may be expected to enter into a Section 106/278 Agreement to with the Council to provide access and linkages where appropriate.</p>	A1	Policies will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
	Other Main Town Centre Uses (non retail) in Barrow and Dalton	Policy R10: Sequential test for other main town centre uses	<p>To enhance the vitality and viability of Barrow and Dalton Town Centres, new main town centre uses are acceptable in principle within the defined Town Centre.</p> <p>Proposals for main town centre uses, other than retail and office uses, in the edge of centre (within a 300m radius of the Town Centre boundary) will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that there are no suitable sites within the Town Centre. Such uses will only be considered for out of centre locations if there is no suitable site within the Town Centre or edge of centre.</p> <p>Proposals for main town centre uses in edge of centre or out of centre locations must not prejudice the vitality and / or viability of the town centre as a whole.</p> <p>Proposals for main town centre uses will be situated in a location which is, or can be made accessible, by a range of means of transport other than the private car and which will not add excessively to the need to travel by private car. Where appropriate the applicant will be required to enter into a suitable legal agreement such as a Section 106 or 278 Agreement to provide the necessary access and linkages.</p> <p>Applications which are for the removal of existing goods restrictions on units within edge of centre or out of centre locations must also comply with this policy and applicants must make clear what the requirements of the operator are in order to ensure the sequential test has been carried out fully.</p>	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development
		Policy R11: Sequential test for new office developments	<p>Office development will be required to undergo a sequential test whereby it must be located according to the following priority. Offices will only be permitted at one of the locations listed below where it can be demonstrated that a site in a higher priority location is either unavailable or unsuitable:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In a town centre 2. An accessible edge of centre site, the boundary of which defined as being within 300 metres of a town centre, or a location within 500 metres of a public transport interchange; 3. Other areas acceptable for employment or non-town centre retailing as identified by other plan policy criteria for such uses 	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
		<p>Policy R12: Taxi offices operating from a dwelling</p> <p>Where planning permission is required, proposals to use part of a dwelling as a radio base for a private hire vehicle will normally be permitted where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) No more than two vehicle will be operated from the premises; unless it can be demonstrated that there is sufficient off road parking available for additional vehicles without detriment to the amenities of neighbouring residents. b) Any necessary radio equipment is not detrimental to the general amenities of the area; and c) Customers shall not attend the premises. 	A5	<p>Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The type of development 2. The quantum of development
		<p>Policy R13: Taxi Offices</p> <p>Planning applications for the use of non-residential premises for the control and administration of hackney carriages or private hire vehicles will be permitted providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The site is within close proximity to a town centre, local centre or major leisure facility; ▪ The impact upon residential dwellings within the vicinity of the site is considered acceptable, particularly in terms of noise and traffic; ▪ The local highway network can support the additional traffic which will be generated by the use; and ▪ There is adequate off-street parking available within close proximity to the site ensuring all vehicles can be operated from the base 	A5	<p>Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The type of development 2. The quantum of development
		<p>Policy R14: Opening hours of bars and nightclubs within the town centre</p> <p>When considering the appropriate hours of operation for bars and nightclubs in the town centre, regard will be had to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The existence of an established evening economy in the area ▪ The character and function of the immediate area ▪ The potential benefits of the proposal for wider community ▪ Impact on residential amenity. <p>The Council will ensure that the planning system is consistent with the licensing system wherever possible.</p>	A1	<p>Policies will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.</p>
		<p>Policy R15: The location of hot food takeaways</p> <p>Applications for hot food takeaways, including those which involve the relaxation of opening hours, will be permitted where the applicant submits evidence to show that there will be no adverse impact upon local environmental amenities by reason of noise, odour, litter, waste disposal, traffic and parking; and there is no adjoining purely residential property.</p>	A5	<p>Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The type of development 2. The quantum of development
		<p>Policy R16: Opening hours of hot food takeaways</p> <p>When considering appropriate hours of operation for bars and nightclubs in the town centre, regard will be had to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The existence of an established evening economy in the area ▪ The character and function of the immediate area ▪ The potential benefits of the proposal for wider community ▪ Impact on residential amenity. <p>The Council will ensure that the planning system is consistent with the licensing system wherever possible.</p>	A1	<p>Policies will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.</p>
	Living in Barrow and Dalton Town Centres	<p>Policy R17: Conversion of upper floors to residential units within the town centre</p> <p>The conversion of upper floors to residential use will be permitted where this will assist the regeneration of the area and will bring back vacant properties into use subject to the site being capable of providing an acceptable level of residential amenity for future occupiers. Any external alteration, such as the addition of front doors etc, must not harm the character of the town centre.</p>	A5	<p>Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The type of development
		<p>Policy R18: Residential Protection Areas</p> <p>Conversion from residential to retail or commercial uses will only be permitted in Residential Protection Areas where there is no perceived threat to amenity in terms of opening hours, deliveries, traffic, waste and noise. Elsewhere, within predominantly residential areas, only shops and services not adversely affecting residential amenities will be permitted.</p>	A5	<p>Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The quantum of development

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				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
	Neighbourhood Shopping Centres	Policy R19: Neighbourhood shopping centres	<p>Small scale retail developments, including proposals for changes of use to retail, will be looked upon favourably within the identified neighbourhood shopping centres and within rural villages where it can be demonstrated that the use serves a recognised local need.</p> <p>Applications that involve the loss of local shops and services that serve a recognised local need in residential neighbourhoods will be resisted where there is a need to maintain an adequate provision of essential local shops unless the applicant can demonstrate that the shop is no longer viable. The premises must have been advertised, at a reasonable price, for a minimum of 12 months, no reasonable offer must have been refused and the property must have been advertised on the open market for at least four times in the local media at roughly equal periods over the previous year.</p>	A5	<p>Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons:</p> <p>2. The quantum of development</p>
	Rural Shops	Policy R20: Protection of rural shops and services	<p>Small scale retail developments will be looked upon favourably within the identified villages where it can be demonstrated that the use serves a recognised local need.</p> <p>Applications that involve the loss of local shops, post offices and public houses will be resisted unless the applicant can demonstrate that the business is no longer viable. The premises must have been advertised commercially at a reasonable price, for a minimum of 12 months, no reasonable offer must have been refused and the property must have been advertised on the open market for at least four times in the local media at roughly equal periods over the previous year.</p>	A5	<p>Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons:</p> <p>2. The quantum of development</p>
Topic: Heritage and Built Environment					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve the health and wellbeing of people. ▪ To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history. ▪ To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations. ▪ To improve the quality of the built environment. ▪ To improve the vitality and viability of town and local centres. 	Heritage Assets	Policy HE1: Heritage Assets and their setting	<p>Within Barrow Borough, heritage assets and their setting will be protected and enhanced in a manner appropriate to their intrinsic historic value and significance, their importance to local character, distinctiveness and sense of place, and to other social, cultural economic or environmental benefits.</p> <p>The Council will maximise the benefits of the Borough’s heritage assets through the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) By protecting and seeking opportunities to enhance heritage assets through Townscape Heritage Initiatives and other measures as appropriate. b) By supporting proposals that include the sustainable re-use, maintenance and repair of listed buildings and other heritage assets, particularly those that have been identified as being at risk. c) By producing a local list of heritage assets that are not designated but which have particular local importance or character which it is desirable to keep. d) By supporting proposals that provide opportunities for learning about the Borough’s heritage. <p>Proposals impacting on the setting of heritage assets and known archaeological sites, and areas where there is good reason to believe archaeological remains may exist, will be required to submit a Heritage Statement and / or Archaeological Evaluation, in order that sufficient information is provided to assess the impacts of development on the significance of the assets, together with any proposed mitigation measures.</p>	A3	<p>These policies intend to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.</p>
		Policy HE2: Listed Buildings	<p>Alterations, extensions or changes of use to listed buildings, or development in their vicinity, will be expected to have no adverse impact on their significances, including on those elements which contribute to their special architectural or historic interest, and should seek to enhance their significances, including their settings.</p> <p>As set out in Paragraphs 132 and 133 of the National Planning Policy Framework, proposals which involve substantial harm to, or loss of, a listed building including to its setting, will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) That no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) That conservation through grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use. 	A3	<p>These policies intend to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.</p>

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			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
	Policy HE3: Conservation Areas	<p>Development within or affecting the setting of Conservation Areas will only be permitted where it preserves or enhances the character or appearance of the Area. Proposals for all new development, including alterations and extensions to buildings and their re-use, must be sensitive and appropriate to the character of the area and demonstrate they are supported by any relevant Conservation Area Appraisal or Management Plan. In particular it should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Respect the character of existing architecture and any historical associations by having due regard to positioning and grouping of buildings, form, scale, enclosure, detailing and use of traditional materials; Respect existing hard and soft landscape features including open space, trees, walls and surfacing; Respect traditional plot boundaries and frontage widths; and Respect significant views into or out of the Areas. <p>Proposals for the demolition of a building in a Conservation Area must demonstrate one of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> That it is unrealistic for the building to continue in its existing use and a suitable alternative use cannot be found; The building is in poor structural condition and the cost of repairing and maintaining it would be disproportionate to its importance and value; The demolition would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area. 	A3	These policies intend to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.
	Policy HE4: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Assets	<p>Development that would affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument and / or archaeological asset should preserve or enhance the asset, including its setting and any features of archaeological interest. Development which would lead to the loss of, or cause harm to, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings, should be wholly exceptional.</p> <p>The Council will seek to ensure mitigation of archaeological damage through the preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording of assets by the developer to a level that is proportionate to their significance and to the scale of the impact of the proposal.</p> <p>Where there is knowledge that there are archaeological remains, or where there are reasonable grounds for the potential of unknown assets of archaeological interest to be, proposals should be accompanied by an assessment of the significance of the asset and how it will be affected by the proposed development including where their significance, extent and state of preservation is not clear. The level of information required will be proportionate to the asset's significance and to the scale of impact of the proposal, and may require, where necessary, archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation.</p>	A3	These policies intend to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.
Topic: Natural Environment				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve the health and well-being of people ▪ To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity ▪ To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations ▪ To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions ▪ To improve water quality and water resources ▪ To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity ▪ To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste 	Landscape	<p>Policy N1: Conserving and enhancing landscape character</p> <p>Land use proposals should reflect, conserve and enhance where appropriate, local landscape character, as defined by the Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit. In addition, major land use proposals will require an assessment of the effects of the proposed development on landscape character and visual effects at the time of submission.</p> <p>Where new development will impact upon the character of the landscape, such impact will need to be minimised and priority will be given to conserving and enhancing the landscape's distinct assets. Where it is robustly demonstrated that the loss of or damage to the assets is unavoidable, then the unavoidable damage will be mitigated, and unavoidable loss will be compensated for, so that there is no net loss in resources.</p> <p>High protection will be given to the undeveloped coast in order to maintain its openness, tranquillity, heritage and nature conservation value and to maintain the Borough's recreation and tourism appeal.</p> <p>High protection will also be given to the setting of the Lake District National Park in order to maintain the valued views to and from this nationally designated area, its tranquillity and its attractiveness to tourists.</p> <p>Measures to enhance the character of the Borough's landscape will be supported, with particular importance given to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to the landscape for recreation and tourism, including managed access to the undeveloped coast. The regeneration of unsightly brownfield sites, particularly former industrial sites. Increase in tree and woodland cover where such planting complements the scale of the landscape. Enhancement of the nature conservation value of the landscape. 	A2	<p>Policy intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity.</p> <p>The proposed wording of the policy states measures to enhance the character of the Borough will be supported and states there should be improved access to the landscape for recreation and tourism. This needs to be managed to ensure it does not result in significant effects on any Natura 2000 site.</p>
	Conserving Soil Resources	Policy N2: Safeguarding and Improving Soils	<p>Where appropriate, new development will be expected to safeguard and improve soils that are situated on the site. Applicants for new development will be required to submit a Soil Resource Survey which identifies the quality, characteristics and distribution of the soils on the site. This should be followed by a Soil Resource Plan which sets out</p>	A1

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
		<p>how the soils will be managed sustainably during construction.</p> <p>Residential development of more than 50 dwellings should include areas within the development that provide suitable conditions for food growing. Such areas should be integrated into the development, taking account of the need for a reliable water supply, shelter and adequate access, and should provide suitable soil quality and depth.</p>		<p>qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.</p>
	Nature Conservation and Geodiversity	<p>Policy N3: Protecting biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>The Council will support development which maintains, protects and enhances biodiversity across the Borough. Proposals for new development should protect, maintain and enhance the quality of biodiversity habitat and improve access to important biodiversity areas, and will be required to show full details of measures to achieve this.</p> <p><i>Designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites</i></p> <p>There is a presumption in favour of the preservation of sites of international and national importance. Development proposals that would cause a direct or indirect adverse effect on any site of international or national importance, including its qualifying habitats and species will only be permitted where the Council and relevant partner organisations are satisfied that any adverse impacts can be mitigated through appropriate habitat creation, restoration or enhancement on site or in another appropriate location via planning conditions, agreements or obligations.</p> <p>Proposals which may have an impact upon a Natura 2000 site must be accompanied by a Habitat Regulations Assessment. Where an adverse impact is likely, mitigation measures must be agreed by the Council and relevant partner organisations and implemented by the developer.</p> <p>Local wildlife sites and geological designations such as County wildlife sites, wildlife corridors and Local Geological Sites (LGS) will be afforded a high degree of protection from potentially harmful development, unless a strong socio-economic need can be demonstrated and the development cannot be situated in a less sensitive location.</p> <p><i>Assessing the effects of development on biodiversity and geodiversity</i></p> <p>Where there is evidence to suspect the presence of protected species, the planning application should be accompanied by appropriate surveys assessing their presence to ensure that the proposal is sympathetic to the ecological interests of the site. Proposals for new development on designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites should be accompanied by appropriate surveys identifying the potential effects of the development upon the designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites. The surveys should be undertaken to provide a basis for decisions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The development potential of the land b) Any necessary appropriate mitigation c) The means of working necessary to avoid harm to wildlife. 	A2	<p>Policy intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity.</p>
		<p>Policy N4: Protecting other wildlife features</p> <p>New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features, and proposals for new development should be submitted with landscaping proposals which show how existing trees, riparian corridors/trees, hedgerows, ponds and other wildlife features will be integrated into the development. Landscaping proposals should also include new trees and other planting to enhance the landscape of the site and its surroundings as appropriate.</p> <p>Trees which positively contribute to the visual amenity and environmental value of that location will be protected. New development should not result in the loss of or damage to ancient woodland or veteran or aged trees outside woodland. Where the conservation of biodiversity features cannot be achieved, the applicant must justify their loss. Where the Council is satisfied that the loss is adequately justified, replacement trees, hedgerows, ponds and other wildlife features will be required.</p> <p>Proposals which include landscaping proposals, replacement of wildlife features, new wildlife features, or which integrate existing wildlife features into the development, will be required to demonstrate that measures will be put in place to manage these features as appropriate, including the use of suitable legal agreements.</p>	A2	<p>Policy intends to conserve or enhance the natural environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.</p>

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
Topic: Green Infrastructure				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces ▪ To improve the level of skills, education and training ▪ To improve the health and well-being of people ▪ To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history ▪ To improve water quality and water resources ▪ To improve access to jobs ▪ To diversify and strengthen the local economy 	Green Infrastructure: A multi-functional resource – Building with Nature	<p>Policy GI1: Green Infrastructure</p> <p>The Council, through the preparation and adoption of a Green Infrastructure Strategy SPD, Masterplans, Development Briefs and Design Codes will identify and promote the creation, enhancement and protection of a framework of Green Infrastructure assets that contribute to a diverse network of natural and man-made green and blue spaces as well as the project focus and funding mechanisms necessary to secure their delivery.</p> <p>The Council will work with the community, public sector partners, developers and utility providers to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ensure that all new development contributes to the protection and enhancement of the Borough's distinctive and valued landscape and settlement character implementing a hierarchy of Green Infrastructure as the context and setting for coherent and locally distinctive place making. b) Utilise landscape and urban design techniques fully to assimilate development and its supporting infrastructure into sustainable, attractive multi-functional layouts. c) Integrate sustainable movement choices at all scales that support domestic, recreation and tourist movement (delete) around and beyond the Borough in actively encouraging improved health, fitness and well-being. d) Protect and integrate amenity open spaces, playing fields, sports pitches and play areas within Green Infrastructure utilising Green Infrastructure objectives to inform the design of new recreational assets where need is demonstrated. e) Support and enhance biodiversity in terms of space, connectivity and habitat (delete) that allows wildlife to co-exist whilst improving people's accessibility to nature; f) Include adaptive measures to offset climate change including sustainable urban drainage (SUDs) management and tree planting in particular to assist in the cooling of 'urban heat islands'; g) Facilitate local food production in allotments, gardens and adjacent agriculture h) Promote the enhancement of all Green Infrastructure objectives through the inclusion of an Action Plan within the Strategy to ensure that new development contributes to the long term attractiveness, functionality and viability of the Borough as a place to live, work, learn and visit. Investments that when combined can help foster and encourage community cohesion and an improved quality of life. 	A2	Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.
	Components of Green Infrastructure	<p>Policy GI2: Green Wedges</p> <p>Proposals for new Green Wedges and appropriate development within Green Wedges will be supported providing that it would be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge. Proposals that would detract from the value of Green Wedges as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas will not be permitted.</p> <p>Development adjoining or adjacent to a Green Wedge will need to demonstrate how proposals will respond to, maintain and where possible enhance the landscape character of the Green Wedge as well as facilitating opportunities to improve accessibility. Proposals that would undermine the character of an adjacent Green Wedge will be refused.</p>	A2	Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.
	Policy GI3: Wildlife Corridors	Proposals that recognise and contribute to the value and extent of wildlife corridors will be encouraged . Proposals that would adversely affect, directly or indirectly, the integrity of wildlife and the continuity of natural and man-made features that support it will be refused. Where it is necessary for a development to be located within or adjacent to a wildlife corridor mitigation measures appropriate to the existing landscape character of the site's location will need to be demonstrated.	A2	Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.
	Policy GI4: Green Corridors	<p>The location of supporting infrastructure within a Green Corridor identified as part of the Local Plan, an adopted Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) such as a Masterplan, Action Area Plan or site specific Development Brief, will be acceptable providing all of the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Proposals must demonstrate how existing vegetation and landform features both within and adjacent to the Green Corridor have been responded to, incorporated or assimilated into proposals. b) A survey will be required to determine the nature and extent of ecology within the Green Corridor to inform the design. Proposals will need to show how existing habitats are to be protected and enhanced and how the resulting environment is to be managed during and after the construction period. c) Landscaping proposals will need to demonstrate that only naturally occurring species are used with the Green Corridor encouraging durable, low-maintenance natural succession forms of planting that provide landscaping supporting infrastructure and continuity of movement and foraging for wildlife. d) Proposals must demonstrate how accessibility, activity, infrastructure and development frontage are interwoven into a landscape-dominated layout design. e) Movement through the site layout must be designed clearly as a hierarchy. Connections between areas must be identifiable in terms of siting, design and landscaping with sufficient variation in route direction, width and landscape enclosure to contribute to a sense of place, whilst managing cycle speeds and ensuring the route is safe to use at all times. f) Intercept and storage capacity to retain and discharge current and anticipated levels of surface water drainage from 	A2	Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
		<p>the development within the site will need to be incorporated as an intrinsic part of the landscape and built form design.</p> <p>g) Proposals for infrastructure, sports facilities or formal open space including children’s play will be encouraged, providing that any structures relate closely with existing or proposed landscaping and built form and are not in visually isolated or prominent positions.</p>		
	Policy GI5: Green Spaces	Green Spaces within the urban area make an important contribution to community life, streetscene character and biodiversity and will need to be retained wherever possible. Where adjacent development is proposed it will need to be shown how the form and character of Green Spaces are to be protected, incorporated and enhanced as part of a wider landscaping scheme that contributes to creating a sense of place, improved accessibility and community safety.	A2	Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.
	Policy GI6: Green Routes	<p>Strategic Green Routes are fundamental to the identity and character of the Borough and as such require the highest standards of frontage landscaping and highway design, including lighting. Abbey Road and Park Road in Barrow are two such routes.</p> <p>Green Routes connecting development areas and or Green Infrastructure Assets within existing built up areas and on new development sites will also need to be well-designed making sure that they are fit for purpose, safe and attractive so that they are well used.</p> <p>Proposals will need to demonstrate how they have taken the advice in the Design Guidance & Coding section of the Green Infrastructure Strategy SPD on Green Routes into account and how the following criteria have been met:</p> <p><i>Strategic Green Routes</i></p> <p>a) Advertising and signage must be proportionate relative to the frontage and located as part of a comprehensive landscaping scheme.</p> <p>b) Landscaping proposals must demonstrate how they have been informed by site frontage planting schemes predominant in the area.</p> <p>c) Signage illumination is in the white light spectrum utilizing either down wash, halo and aimed up-lighting that avoids light pollution. Light sources must be concealed from direct view from the public realm and highway.</p> <p>d) Development sites connected to or adjacent to an identified section/s of Green Route and not subject to will need to contribute financially to its enhancement as a contribution to off-site works or by for their improvement as part of their submitted schemes.</p> <p><i>Local Green Routes</i></p> <p>e) Local Green Routes within new developments need to be located prominently to achieve a good standard of natural surveillance with landscaping specifically designed not to impede visibility over time.</p> <p>f) Lighting will need to be of a pedestrian standard and designed as an integral part of the landscaping scheme</p> <p>g) Green Routes will need to avoid creating multiple routes for community safety reasons.</p> <p>h) Pinch points will need to be achieved within the layout design to prevent the misuse of Green Routes by motorized vehicles.</p>	A2	Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.
	Policy GI7: Green Links	Green Links identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy, Masterplan or site specific Development Brief SPD are fundamental to the environmental protection of the existing site context and wider landscape character. Proposals adjacent to Green Links will be supported providing that they would not in anyway compromise the continuity or integrity of the either the existing or proposed Green Link. Proposals that would undermine the ability of an identified Green Link to fulfil its purposes will be resisted.	A2	Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.
	Policy GI8: New Woodland	Proposals for Woodlands or development proposals incorporating an area of Woodland will be encouraged providing that a coherent landscape structure and setting can be demonstrated including how connections would be achieved to existing areas of Woodland, landscaping or open space. Proposals will also need to demonstrate a clear purpose with an appropriate approach to public access and community safety as well as to the creation of inaccessible habitat areas. Proposals that seek to introduce non-locally native species or implement tree planting that would be inappropriate relative to its surroundings will be refused.	A2	Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.
	Policy GI9: Protection of Woodland	Development proposals that would enable the protection and management of existing woodland and tree cover within the Green Infrastructure framework will be supported. Proposals that will result in the net loss of, or damage to, existing woodland will be refused.	A2	Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal		
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale	
				effect on a European site.	
	Policy G10: Private Garden Boundaries	Development proposals will need to demonstrate the incorporation of specific provisions for the migration of wildlife between the side and rear garden boundaries of dwellings. Proposals that actively promote accessibility and habitat for wildlife will be encouraged. Proposals that would inhibit such movement will be resisted.	A2	Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.	
Topic: Promoting Healthy Communities					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces. ▪ To improve the level of skills, education and training. ▪ To improve the health and well-being of people. ▪ To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history. ▪ To improve water quality and water resources. ▪ To improve access to jobs. ▪ To diversify and strengthen the local economy. ▪ To improve the vitality and viability of town and local centres. 	Health	Policy HC1: Health and Wellbeing	The Council will encourage development which promotes health and wellbeing by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Providing access to a range of types of housing in sustainable locations b) Encouraging travel by sustainable means including use of public transport walking and cycling c) Promoting access to and use of open space d) Promoting the use of sustainable construction materials and methods where appropriate e) Protection of the Boroughs natural and heritage assets f) Supporting a range of sport, recreation and leisure pursuits g) Supporting health promotion: Including smoking cessation, healthy eating and breastfeeding campaigns h) Encouraging reuse of existing buildings for health uses where appropriate i) Encouraging use of renewable energy technologies where appropriate. 	A1	Policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
		Policy HC2: Land at Furness General Hospital	The current Local Plan contains a policy to protect a piece of land adjacent to the Hospital for health related purposes linked to the use of the hospital. The Council proposed the current protection for health uses is removed, but the land will be protected as open space providing visual relief and green space around the hospital.	A2	Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.
		Policy HC3: Doctors Surgeries and Health Centres	Proposals for the development of new health centres, doctors surgeries, welfare buildings, dentists and other surgeries will be supported where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The proposed location is within, or on the edge of the town, neighbourhood or village centre; b) They are accessible by public transport; c) They provide adequate onsite parking, or there is adequate on street parking in the immediate area without causing congestion or loss of amenity; d) Their hours of use will not cause a significant loss of residential amenity. 	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The type of development 2. The quantum of development
		Policy HC4: Children's Nurseries	Proposals for the development of children's nurseries which cater for more than 6 children at a time will be supported where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The proposed location is sustainable; b) Any outdoor play space is reasonably separated from neighbouring curtilages either through distance or adequate screening/landscaping; c) They provide adequate on site parking, or there is adequate on street parking for drop off/collection in the immediate area without causing congestion or loss of amenity; d) Their use does not cause a significant loss of residential amenity 	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The type of development 2. The quantum of development
		Policy HC5: Access to buildings and open spaces	1) Development proposals should make provision for easy, safe and inclusive access to, into, within and egress from buildings spaces and facilities. The layout and design of developments should meet the requirements of accessibility and inclusion for all potential users regardless of disability, age or gender. The Council will have regard to the following criteria when assessing development proposals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The design of entrances and exits and ease of movement through and between buildings, street furniture, open spaces and pedestrian routes; b) The location of any development proposal in relation to its potential users; c) Accessibility to all transport modes and provision of adequate parking with the appropriate number of parking bays designated for disabled people; d) Provision of on-site facilities such as public toilets and appropriate signage. 2) Additionally, where there is a requirement to submit a Design and Access Statement as part of a planning application it should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Demonstrate the developments approach to inclusive design; and 	A1	Policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
		b) Acknowledge compliance with Part M of the Building Regulations (Access to and use of buildings) and refer to BS8300:2009 (British Standards - Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people – Code of practice) where appropriate.		
	Policy HC6: Crime Prevention	The design, layout and location of new development should contribute towards the creation of a safe and accessible environment, and the prevention of crime, and fear of crime. Developers should: a) Ensure the design, landscaping or any feature does not create isolated or secluded areas; b) Demonstrate the design, layout, screening/landscaping enables a natural surveillance of the surrounding area and promotes neighbourliness; c) Incorporate adequate lighting and security measures where appropriate e.g. communal and parking areas; d) Design layouts to promote ownership by residents and encourage use of communal areas e) Create clear and legible pedestrian and cycle routes that prevent unobserved access.	A1	Policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
	Sport & Recreation	Policy HC7: New Leisure Facilities Proposals for the development of new leisure facilities will be supported provided that: a) The proposed location is within the town centre, or if it outside of a town centre a sequential test has been applied and no town centre sites are available or appropriate; b) The proposed location is sustainable; c) The proposed scale is appropriate for its location; d) The site is accessible by public transport, walking and cycling; e) Adequate onsite parking is provided, or there is adequate on street parking in the immediate area without causing congestion or loss of amenity; f) The development will not have an adverse effect on the amenity of the surrounding area, or impact on a town centre.	B1	Policies that could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are trivial or 'de minimis' even if combined with other effects.
	Policy HC8: Loss of playing fields, sports pitches or facilities	Playing Fields and Sports Pitches are an important factor in the health and well-being of the wider community. For this reason proposals that would result in a partial or total loss of open space, or would otherwise constitute a change of use within an area of open space to non-sport or recreation uses shall not be permitted unless: a) A satisfactory up-to-date assessment has been undertaken which clearly shows the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or b) The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity or quality in a suitable location nearby; or c) Development of a small part of the area of open space would enable improvements to the quality of the rest of the site; or d) That the development only affects land that is incapable of forming a playing field or part of a playing field; or e) The proposed development is ancillary to the use of the playing field; or f) The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss. In all cases the loss of openness should not undermine the Green Infrastructure objectives.	A1	Policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
	Policy HC9: New outdoor sports facilities	Proposals for the provision of outdoor sports facilities and associated buildings and infrastructure will be supported provided that: a) The development will not result in the visual harm to the character and appearance of the surroundings, countryside or coast; b) The development will not result in the loss of agricultural land; c) The development would not harm any site of identified nature conservation interest; d) Adequate on site parking is provided, or there is adequate on street parking in the immediate area without causing congestion or loss of amenity; e) Its use does not cause a significant loss of residential amenity.	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests. 4. The policy contains criteria to prevent adverse effects on European sites
	Policy HC10: Multi-use games areas	Proposals for multi-use games areas or all weather kick about areas with floodlighting will be approved where they are situated in the built up areas of towns and villages and residential amenities would not be adversely affected.	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 1. The type of development

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
	Policy HC11: Play Areas	Proposals for residential development will be assessed on a site by site basis, and where deemed appropriate through lack of provision or other limiting factor such as access, will be required to provide well designed and located children's play space, within close proximity to the development, that is safe and accessible for users. Developers will be expected to provide a commuted sum for a minimum of 5 years maintenance, or contributions for off site provision within walking distance. Where a Development Brief has been produced for a site, the brief will set out the requirement for play space and on windfall sites the requirement will be agreed with the planning authority.	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 1. The type of development
	Policy HC12: Golf Courses	New golf courses, or extensions to existing courses, or driving ranges that form part of a golf course will be permitted where: a) They will not adversely affect the character and appearance of the surrounding area; b) They make provision for the retention of important landscape features and appropriate landscaping is provided as part of the course construction, matching the species in its immediate surroundings; c) They will not adversely affect sites of nature conservation value or archaeological or historic importance or the best and most versatile agricultural land; d) Any new buildings essential to the function of the course are of a high standard of design; e) They maintain the public footpath network in the area; f) They will not adversely affect the amenity of residents in the vicinity; and g) The access and car parking arrangements are satisfactory. Proposals for free-standing driving ranges, not related to another recreation use on the land, will not be accepted in the open countryside or protected Green Space.	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 4. The policy contains criteria to prevent adverse effects on European sites
	Policy HC13: Equestrian Development	Change of use from agriculture to leisure related horse grazing and other horse related development such as riding schools and stabling will be permitted provided that; a) It is not visually intrusive or detrimental to the character of the area; b) The development does not use non-traditional or otherwise visually unacceptable buildings or fencing materials or other semi-permanent equipment; c) The development will not lead to unacceptable erosion of bridleways, woodlands, commons or any other ecologically sensitive area; and d) It does not involve an unacceptable loss of productive farmland, nuisance to residents, pollution of sub soil or water courses, or conflict with vehicular or pedestrian traffic. e) Adequate access and car parking can be achieved. In order to assess fully the impact of proposals for riding schools, the Council will require, as part of the planning application, details of the areas and routes that are intended to be used for horse riding activities. Where appropriate the authority will use section 106 obligations or planning conditions to ensure suitable improvements to such routes.	B1	Policies that could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are trivial or 'de minimis' even if combined with other effects.
	Policy HC14: Allotments	Proposals for new allotments will be approved where they are within or adjacent to housing areas and their development is not likely to detract from the visual amenities of nearby housing. Proposals for allotments/leisure plots will not be approved where they are considered to represent an unacceptable visual intrusion into the countryside.	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 1. The type of development
	Policy HC15: Despoiled Landscapes	Proposals for the reclamation, restoration, enhancement or development of despoiled landscapes will be permitted provided that they would not result in the harmful loss of informal recreation value of the land.	A4	Policies that would have no effect because no development could occur through the policy itself, as development would be implemented through other policies within the Local Plan, which are more specific and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on European Sites and associated sensitive areas.

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
	Education & Community	Policy HC16: Education Provision	Proposals for the development of education facilities should be located within existing education sites where possible. Where a need can be demonstrated for educational facilities on new sites development should be located in a sustainable and accessible location in order to minimise travel for students. The authority will use suitable powers to upgrade public transport provision to the site where necessary.	C1	Policies steer a quantum or type of development that could have a direct adverse effect upon the European site, although the effect would be dependent upon how the policy is implemented in the future e.g. location and scale of development brought forward.

Appendix F: Screening of Allocated Sites

Site Ref.	Site Name	Site Area (Hectares)	Notes	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
Employment Sites in Barrow					
EMR01	Remaining part of Furness Business Park, Barrow	0.4	Allocated for employment use in current Local Plan for B1 uses. The draft Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for employment development.	A5	Policy which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 6. The quantum of development
EMR03	Waterfront Business Park, Barrow	24.5	Allocated as a Strategic Employment Site in Barrow Port Area Action Plan for B1, B2 and B8 uses. The draft Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for employment development.	D2	The policy could indirectly affect a European site e.g. because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development that may be very close to it, or ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or it may increase disturbance as a result of recreational pressure.
EMR05	Land East of Park Road, Barrow	2.3	The draft Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for employment development.	B1	Policies that could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are trivial or 'de minimis' even if combined with other effects.
EMR06	Land West of Robert McBride, Park Road, Barrow	6.39	Allocated for employment -use in current Local Plan. Suitable for B1, B2 & B8 uses. The draft Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for employment development.	B1	Policies that could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are trivial or 'de minimis' even if combined with other effects.
EMR07	Land South of Kimberley Clark, Park Road, Barrow	5.45	Allocated for employment use in current Local Plan for B1, B2 & B8 uses. The draft Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for employment development.	B1	Policies that could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are trivial or 'de minimis' even if combined with other effects.
EMR08	Land West of County Park Industrial Estate, Park Road, Barrow	2.05	Allocated for employment use in current Local Plan for B1, B2 & B8 uses. The draft Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for employment development.	B1	Policies that could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are trivial or 'de minimis' even if combined with other effects.
Employment Sites in Dalton					
EMR11	Ulverston Road, Dalton	0.45	Allocated for employment use in current Local Plan for B1 & B2 uses. The draft Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for employment development.	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
Housing Sites in Barrow					
REC05	Land South of Leece Lane, Barrow	1.54	Vacant, greenfield site adjoining the urban boundaries The eastern part of the site represents a valuable habitat. It needs to be established whether the developer controls the residential unit on site required to secure access. Proposed number of dwellings: 19	A5	Policy which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development
REC09	Field between Netherby Drive and Ormsgill Lane, Barrow	0.57	Greenfield site used for grazing. Located within Green Wedge within the urban boundaries Amenity distances will need to inform detail layout. Optimum location in relation to minimising the loss of frontage landscaping in securing access will be required. Proposed number of dwellings: 12	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
REC18	Field to East of Park View School, Barrow	0.8	Greenfield site within the urban boundaries. Consideration will need to be given to ensuring that access arrangements take suitable account of the new green wedge and neighbouring development. Proposed number of dwellings: 15	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
REC19b	Thornccliffe South (tennis courts / field section)	1.77	Tennis Courts are no longer in use, playing field still in use and used for informal recreation/dog walking. Potential access achievable from Lichfield Close. Proposed number of dwellings: 19	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.

REC26	Land East of Holbeck, Barrow	6.6	Greenfield site adjoining the urban boundaries used in part for grazing. The prominence of the site to views of the green 'horizon' to Barrow limits the extent of the scheme with green infrastructure measures to protect the character of the settlement edge. Proposed number of dwellings: 90	B1	Policies that could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are trivial or 'de minimis' even if combined with other effects.
SHL001	Marina Village	26.48	Previously developed site within the urban boundaries. Allocated for housing in Barrow Port Area Action Plan. Proposed number of dwellings: 650	D2	The policy could indirectly affect a European site e.g. because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development that may be very close to it, or ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or it may increase disturbance as a result of recreational pressure.
SHL002	Salthouse Mills	7.99	Brownfield, predominantly vacant site within the urban boundaries. Allocated as housing site in Barrow Port Area Action Plan and therefore an acceptable location for housing. However it is the Council's intention to phase into the latter stages of the Plan as discussions are ongoing with the developer in relation to resolving access issues. Without provision of adequate access and unless it is proved viable at the next stage of the Plan this site will not be carried forward as an allocation, but could still be come forward as a windfall development. Proposed number of dwellings: 250	D2	The policy could indirectly affect a European site e.g. because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development that may be very close to it, or ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or it may increase disturbance as a result of recreational pressure.
SHL010	Park Vale, Walney	5.93	Previously developed site within the urban boundaries including running track, sports pitch, car park and changing rooms. Site locations identified to enhance edges to the Green Wedge 'corridor' developing up the central spine of Walney with an opportunity for a development addressing the track area whatever its future use. Development would include offsite improvements to footpath infrastructure. Proposed number of dwellings: 46	C2	Policies steer a quantum or type of development that could have an indirect adverse effect upon the European site, if sites which are brought forward for development have either ecological or hydrological links to a European site.
SHL013b	Former Candleworks Site (South), Schneider Rd, Barrow	1.21	Brownfield site within urban boundaries, currently occupied on short term basis by gypsy and travellers. Opportunity to incorporate enhanced pedestrian route to the coast. Proposed number of dwellings: 32	B1	Policies that could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are trivial or 'de minimis' even if combined with other effects.
SHL037	E5 Land South of Ashley & Rock, Park Road, Barrow	2.75	Previously developed site within the urban boundaries, which provides an informal buffer between industrial areas and residential estates. Allocated in current Local Plan for employment uses. Need to maintain distinct sense of openness to through views and a robust 'green route' along Park Road. Proposed number of dwellings: 77	B1	Policies that could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are trivial or 'de minimis' even if combined with other effects.
SHL047	North Central Clearance Area, Barrow	1.49	Brownfield site within the urban boundaries. Former housing estate which has been cleared as part of Housing Market Renewal Scheme. Development to the east of Arthur Street with a town house format would enable the creation of an urban park providing a significant area of open space. Proposed number of dwellings: 33	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
SHL059	Former Avon Garden Centre, Mill Lane, Walney	0.20	Previously developed site within the urban boundaries. Formerly a garden centre site requiring clearance. Site located within Green Wedge. Opportunity to enhance eastern edge of green wedge with enhancement to the setting for the school as well. Proposed number of dwellings: 6	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development
SHL061	Former Kwik Save premises, Holker st, Barrow	0.50	Brownfield site within the urban boundaries of Barrow. Currently occupied by large vacant retail unit and associated parking. Urban site with potential for a town house scheme or possibly higher density apartments. Need to achieve an open space within the scheme. Proposed number of dwellings: 22	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
SHL068	Fields to rear of Croslands Park (Holly Croft)	3.04	Greenfield site within the urban boundaries, used in part for grazing. Access via Stoneleigh Close. Retain existing green links across site. Proposed number of dwellings: 28	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.

SHL070a	Land to South of Abbey Meadow	0.96	Greenfield site within the urban boundaries used for grazing. Need to set development back from Flass Lane to maintain character of green route. Proposed number of dwellings: 26	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
SHL071	No. 11 smallholding (including building)	1.44	Part Greenfield/ part previously developed site within the urban boundaries which includes a vacant property in a poor state of repair .Draft Development Brief produced. Retention of existing green link and area of planting suitable for creation of landscaped focus for the development. Proposed number of dwellings: 35	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
SHL100a	Land North of Westpoint House (western section), Solway Drive, Walney	0.81	Greenfield site within the urban boundaries between residential area and community woodland. Draft Development Brief produced. Maintaining the setting around any development will be important in optimising the setting of the green wedge. Potential for Extra-Care housing. Proposed number of dwellings: 23	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 1. The type of development 2. The quantum of development
SHL101	Land South of Westpoint House, Solway Drive, Walney	0.88	Greenfield site within the urban boundaries between residential area and community woodland. Draft Development Brief produced. Potential for Extra-Care housing. Proposed number of dwellings: 21	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 1. The type of development 2. The quantum of development
SHL103	Land off Meadowlands Ave	1.56	Greenfield site adjoining urban boundaries used for grazing. Area of surface water flooding to be focus for frontage development. Proposed number of dwellings: 22	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development
Housing Sites in Dalton					
REC10	Land to West of Crooklands Brow	2.74	Greenfield site within the Green Wedge adjoining the urban boundaries Need to maintain and enhance the green route character of the site frontage. Proposed number of dwellings: 65	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
REC25	Land at Greenhills Farm	10.48	Greenfield site adjoining the urban boundaries. Currently used for grazing with small farm buildings to the South East corner of the site Nb. Incorporates small part of REC44. Proposed number of dwellings: 67	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
REC34	Site at junction of Long Lane & Newton Rd	2.73	Greenfield site within the Green Wedge within the urban boundaries Prominent gateway site into Dalton from the South. A `clustered` approach needed to ensure that adequate setting is retained to avoid a further hard edge being created to the settlement. Proposed number of dwellings: 24	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
REC43	Land East of Greystone Lane, Dalton	1.66	Greenfield site adjoining the urban boundaries. A prominent site on approach down Greystone Lane. Existing green links retained with a varied arrangement of housing types suggesting a more rural `cluster`. Proposed number of dwellings: 30	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
REC47	Elliscales Quarry Dalton & Land to West	4.71	In part a discrete site with the potential to complement the barn conversion development opposite and achieve an environmental enhancement. Proposed number of dwellings: 70	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
REC48	Land East of Askam Road, Dalton	0.72	Need to maintain separation due to variation in levels between site and surrounding development. Proposed number of dwellings: 12	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.

SHL005	Land at Crooklands Brow	1.45	Previously developed, cleared site within the urban boundaries. Some material stored on site. Allocated for housing in the current Local Plan Need to maintain and enhance the green route character of the site frontage. Proposed number of dwellings: 32	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
SHL096	Crompton Drive, Dalton	0.75	Greenfield site adjoining the urban boundary Important to ensure that development does not locate over the crest to protect the existing green wedge character visible from Barrow Road. Proposed number of dwellings: 11	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
Housing Sites in Askam & Ireleth					
REC01	Land East of Saves Lane, Ireleth	0.83	Vacant, greenfield site outside but adjoining the current development cordon Need for building form to be single or one and half storey to maintain openness and softer transition. Proposed number of dwellings: 15	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development
REC02	Duke Street, Askam	0.36	Vacant, greenfield site within the current development cordon Small flat block most appropriate to maintain adequate setting for site and adjacent memorial. Proposed number of dwellings: 9	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development
REC03	Land at junction of Lots Rd and Duke St, Askam	0.92	Vacant, greenfield site outside but adjoining the current development cordon Need to ensure that development is set back to maintain setting for vista achievable across settlement and to maintain a softer edge to streetscene and settlement edge character. Proposed number of dwellings: 16	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development
REC31	Land North of New Road, Askam	1.52	Vacant, greenfield site used for grazing, outside but adjoining the current development cordon. Need to ensure that development is set back to maintain setting for vista achievable across settlement and to maintain a softer edge to streetscene and settlement edge character. Proposed number of dwellings: 27	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
REC36	Land South of New Road, Askam	0.69	Vacant, greenfield site outside but adjoining the development cordon Need to ensure that development is set back to maintain setting for vista achievable across settlement and to maintain a softer edge to streetscene and settlement edge character. Proposed number of dwellings: 9	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development
SHL017	Urofoam Factory, Duddon Road	1.58	Brownfield. Higher density scheme feasible on this site subject to concluding the assembly of a vacant site. Proposed number of dwellings: 48	B1	Policies that could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site (alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) because the effects are trivial or 'de minimis' even if combined with other effects.
Housing Sites in Lindal and Newton					
REC37	Land East of London Road, Lindal	2.34	Greenfield site A 'clustered' form of development feasible. Development set back from London Road to maintain streetscene character and reduce the massing of development. Proposed number of dwellings: 36	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
REC39	Land to rear of Farmers Arms, Newton	0.36	Need to create 'clustered' form to allow development of green links to reduce exposure of site. Proposed number of dwellings: 6	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: 2. The quantum of development 3. The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.

Appendix G: Screening of Plans for Potential In-Combination Effects

Plan name	Location	Stage of Plan Preparation	Has an SA / HRA been completed?	Likely effects on European sites?	Clear spatial expression	Comments	Take forward for consideration?						
County Level Plans													
<i>Cumbria</i>													
3rd Cumbria Local Transport Plan (2011-2026)	Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC, Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Mosses SAC	Adopted 2011	SEA (Capita Symonds, 2005)	Unlikely	No	Few ecological impacts identified by SEA.	No						
Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan (MWLP)	Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC, Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Mosses SAC	Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Preferred Options consulted upon between March – May 2015	HRA (February 2015)	No	No	<p>The assessment concludes that the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan Policies will not adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 site. At the stage when detailed development proposals are being considered, it is concluded that fourteen of the proposed sites are likely to require 'appropriate assessment'.</p> <p>There are three specific site allocations identified in Barrow these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BA26 Barrow Port ▪ M5 Land adjacent to High Greenscoe Quarry, Barrow in Furness ▪ M12 Roosecote sand and gravel quarry, Barrow in Furness <p>For all three sites, the HRA concludes that the sites would not adversely affect the integrity of the SAC, SPA or Ramsar.</p> <p>Other allocated sites close to Barrow and the Duddon Estuary Site include:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>M31</td> <td>Salthouse, Millom</td> <td>Railhead</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M14</td> <td>Kirkby Slate Quarry</td> <td>Quarrying</td> </tr> </table> <p>For site M31 the HRA concludes that there is to be a likely significant effect, mitigation expected to be required for any further planning permission, to ensure no adverse impact on the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites. The mitigation measures would be normal requirements of planning permissions or of Environment Agency permits, including prevention of dirty water flowing off-site. With these measures in place, it is considered that the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites would not be adversely affected. It is considered that the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites would not be adversely affected by cumulative impacts.</p> <p>For site M14 the HRA concludes that Likely significant effect, mitigation expected to be required to ensure no adverse impact on the integrity of the Morecambe Bay SAC and Duddon Estuary SPA/Ramsar. The mitigation measures would be normal requirements of planning permissions or of Environment Agency permits, including prevention of dirty water flowing off-site. With these measures in place, it is considered that the integrity of the Natura 2000 Sites would not be adversely affected. It is considered that the integrity of the SAC would not be adversely affected by cumulative impacts.</p>	M31	Salthouse, Millom	Railhead	M14	Kirkby Slate Quarry	Quarrying	No
M31	Salthouse, Millom	Railhead											
M14	Kirkby Slate Quarry	Quarrying											
Cumbria Joint Wind Energy SPD (July 2007)	Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC, Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Mosses SAC	Adopted	Sustainability Appraisal (2006) Habitats Regulations Assessment (2007)	No apparent effects	No	Guidance relates to minimising landscape and visual impacts of wind energy projects.	No						
<i>Lancashire</i>													
Local Transport Plan for Lancashire (2011–2021)	Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC	Adopted (2011)	Environmental Report Addendum March 2013 including a HRA.	No	Yes	This HRA report finds the Central Lancashire Highways and Transport Masterplan to have no likely significant effects on the identified Natura 2000 sites at this stage. Therefore it is not deemed necessary to carry out an 'appropriate assessment'.	No						
Lancashire Minerals and Waste	Local Plan Review Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC, Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Mosses SAC	Local Plan Review - Scoping Consultation – November 2014	Sustainability Appraisal (including HRA) 2014	Possible	No	A number of policies identified as having potential significant effects.	Yes						

Plan name		Location	Stage of Plan Preparation	Has an SA / HRA been completed?	Likely effects on European sites?	Clear spatial expression	Comments	Take forward for consideration?
Local Plan	Core Strategy	Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC, Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Mosses SAC	Adopted 2009	Sustainability Appraisal (2009)	No	No		No
	Site Allocations & Development Control Policies Local Plan	Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC, Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Mosses SAC	Adopted 2009	Sustainability Appraisal (2008)	Possible	No	Strategic site - Land at Lancaster West Business Park (5ha) – site is not particularly close the Morecambe Bay sites and therefore isn't considered to have any in combination effects.	No
Barrow Plans								
Barrow Port Area Action Plan		Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC, Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Mosses SAC	Adopted 2010	Sustainability Appraisal (2009) Habitats Regulation Assessment (2009)	Possible	Yes	A number of elements of the Barrow Port Area Action Plan (BPAAP) have been identified as having the potential to cause significant effects on the European designated sites surrounding Barrow in Furness. Of particular note is the proposed Cruise Facility within the Walney Channel and its potential effects on the Morecambe Bay SAC and SPA. A number of additional proposed developments, which fringe the SPA, have the potential to cause some temporary impact as a result of noise disturbance.	Yes
Other Borough Level Plans								
<i>Copeland</i>								
Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028	Proposals Map and Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 'Saved' Policies	Overlaps with Duddon Estuary SPA and Morecambe Bay SAC. Within 15km of Morecambe Bay SPA	Adopted 2006	None found	No	Yes, as part of the Development Plan	No likely impacts on Natura 2000 sites.	No
	Core Strategy & Development Management Policies	Overlaps with Duddon Estuary SPA and Morecambe Bay SAC. Within 15km of Morecambe Bay SPA	Adopted 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (2012) and Habitats Regulation Assessment Report (2012)	No	Yes, when finished	HRA concludes that the plan was not likely to have any significant effects on the integrity of any European site.	No
Site Allocations and Policies Plan		Overlaps with Duddon Estuary SPA and Morecambe Bay SAC. Within 15km of Morecambe Bay SPA	Consultation ran from Monday 12th January to 20th March 2015	No HRA yet undertaken			Unable to quantify with current information	No
<i>South Lakeland</i>								
South Lakeland Local Plan Saved Policies		Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC, Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Mosses SAC	Adopted (1997) and Alterations (2006)	No	No	Yes, as part of the Development Plan	No likely impacts on Natura 2000 sites.	No
South Lakeland Core Strategy		Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC, Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Mosses SAC	Adopted 2010	Sustainability Appraisal (2008) and Habitats Regulation Assessment (2008)	Possible	No	Policies identified as having potentially significant sustainability effects. However mitigation is proposed such that the assessment concludes that no significant effects on designated sites will result from the local plan policies	No
South Lakeland Land Allocations DPD		Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC, Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Mosses SAC	Adopted 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (2012 and updated 2013) Habitats Regulation Assessment (2012)	Possible	Yes, when finished	Policies identified as having potentially significant sustainability effects. The Appropriate Assessment recommends that; For Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/Ramsar all potentially sensitive sites around Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/ Ramsar should include a non-negotiable requirement for SUDS, as advised in the Core Strategy. For the Morecambe Bay Pavement SAC the AA concluded there would be no adverse effect on integrity.	No
<i>Lake District</i>								
Lake District	Lake District National Park	Adjacent to Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC, Duddon Estuary	Adopted 2010	Sustainability Appraisal (2009)	No	Yes	No likely impacts on Natura 2000 sites.	No

Plan name		Location	Stage of Plan Preparation	Has an SA / HRA been completed?	Likely effects on European sites?	Clear spatial expression	Comments	Take forward for consideration?
National Park Local Plan	Core Strategy	SPA and Duddon Mosses SAC						
	Lake District National Park Allocation of Land DPD	Adjacent to Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC, Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Mosses SAC	Adopted 2013	None found	No	Yes	No likely impacts on Natura 2000 sites.	
<i>Lancaster</i>								
Lancaster District Local Plan Saved Policies		Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC	Adopted 2004	None found	No	Yes, as part of the Development Plan	No likely impacts on Natura 2000 sites.	No
Lancaster District Core Strategy		Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC	Adopted 2008	Sustainability Appraisal 2007	No	Yes	No likely impacts on Natura 2000 sites.	No
Lancaster City Council Local Plan (Including the Development Management, Site Allocations and Morecambe Area Action Plan DPDs)		Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC	Development Management DPD is at the stage of Proposed Modifications following the public examination. Site Allocations DPD is at Preferred Options Morecambe Area Action Plan is at publication version	Development Management DPD Sustainability Appraisal (2012) Morecambe Action Plan Sustainability Appraisal (2012)	Possible effect based on 5 spatial options but indefinable at this stage as no clear spatial growth direction identified.	Yes	The sites are insufficiently developed to accurately predict whether policy may lead to effects upon European Sites or otherwise.	No
<i>Wyre</i>								
Wyre Borough Local Plan Saved Policies		Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC	Adopted 1999	None found	No	Yes, as part of the Development Plan	No likely impacts on Natura 2000 sites.	No
Wyre Borough Council Fleetwood Thornton Area Action Plan		Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC	Adopted 2009	Sustainability Appraisal (2009) Appropriate Assessment (2009)	Possible	Yes	This plan proposes a number of interventions which may have a likely impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased development around Fleetwood Docks including employment and residential. Extension of Fleetwood Marina. Waste treatment facility. Former railway line to Fleetwood Town Centre to be brought back into use with a potential rail freight link. A new housing development areas of up to 380 dwellings plus up to 120 dwellings within Fleetwood Docks (to the north of the area) and up to 700 dwellings (to the south). New office development adjacent to the existing Lancashire Waste Technology Park. Intensification of operations on secure employment site; Provision of a continuous riverside multi-user recreational route (walkers, cyclists, horse-riders) from Stanah to Fleetwood Town Centre. Reclamation of a large area of landfill for nature conservation, and recreation with maximum restoration in the long-term. 	Yes
Wyre Borough Council Local Plan (2011 – 2031)		Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC	Issues and Options Consultation from 17 June to 7 August 2015.	Currently in draft and not available	Possible Morecambe Bay	Yes likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all three proposed spatial options, moderate to significant development is proposed within the settlements of Fleetwood and Thornton. Potential employment sites within Thornton: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IO_01 Employment site IO_03 Employment site Any impacts arising from the development of these sites is not likely to have a significant impact on the Morecambe Bay sites.	No
<i>Blackpool</i>								
Blackpool Local Transport Plan		Within 5km of Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC	Adopted (2011)	Not available	None identified from examining the	Yes	Generally no or positive ecological impacts.	No

Plan name		Location	Stage of Plan Preparation	Has an SA / HRA been completed?	Likely effects on European sites?	Clear spatial expression	Comments	Take forward for consideration?
					Plan, appears unlikely			
Blackpool Local Plan	Blackpool Core Strategy	Within 5km of Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC	The Council submitted the Core Strategy to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on the 19th December 2014.	Sustainability Appraisal Report (May 2014) HRA Screening Assessment of (May 2014)	Appears unlikely	Yes	The HRA Screening concludes that It is considered that likely significant impacts could occur in relation to four Natura 2000 sites (these include Morecambe Bay SPA/Ramsar and Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/ Ramsar), due to potential disturbance of Annex 1 bird foraging sites situated adjacent to proposed residential and employment development areas to the south of Blackpool and at Whyndyke Farm (South of Mythop Road). Given the distance between Blackpool and Barrow there is not considered to be any likely in combination effects.	No
	Site Allocations & Development Management document	Within 5km of Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC	This has not yet commenced preparation				This has not yet commenced preparation.	No