

Barrow Borough Local Plan: Habitats Regulations Assessment

March 2017

Screening and Appropriate Assessment Report:
Barrow Borough Local Plan Pre-submission Draft



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PART ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council (the Council) has prepared a Draft Local Plan for the Barrow Borough area which will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate later this year. 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 emerging Local Plan, once adopted, will supersede current 'saved' local policy, although the Barrow Port Area Action Plan (AAP) will be retained and policies within it will be replaced/ superseded where necessary.
- 1.1.4 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 has undertaken a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Local Plan.
- 1.1.5 The initial stage of the HRA process 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 'Appropriate Assessment' stage, 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 the 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 A 'Pre-Screening' assessment was undertaken by consultants BDP on behalf of the Council at the Local Plan Issues and Options stage. This assessment informed the preparation of the Preferred Options Draft of the Local Plan. A summary of the results of the pre-screening assessment forms Appendix B. 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 Local Plan Pre-submission Draft and presents the results of the 'Screening' and 'Appropriate Assessment' stages of the HRA process. It updates previous HRA Screening and AA Reports which assessed the implications of previous drafts of the Local Plan. It assesses the proposed sites and policies in the emerging Local Plan at this particular point in time. Circumstances may change over time and fresh evidence may be required at planning application stage to confirm that development is not likely to have significant effects on European sites.
- 1.1.8 A list of previous HRA documents and how they link with the emerging Plan at the different stages can be found in Appendix G.

1.1.9 The report 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 and sites within Barrow's Local Plan: Pre-submission Draft are likely to have significant effects on Natura 2000 sites. It then identifies potential mitigation measures in order to overcome these effects.

1.2.2 The 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 Sites and Policies 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 three sub sections covering the employment sites, the residential sites and Opportunity Areas.
- 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 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 of 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 Conservations (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:
- 2.1.4 *"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."*
- 2.1.5 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, if effects remain,, 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.

Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment

- 2.2.3 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

- 2.2.4 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

- 2.2.5 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 Natural England has played an important role in the development of the Habitats Regulation Assessment. Appendix G lists the various stages in which the statutory body has been involved and Appendix H includes a Schedule of Changes which have been made at various stages in order to address their concerns.

3 Description of the Local Plan

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Local Planning Authorities are required by Government to produce a Local Plan. The Council have taken the decision to produce a single Local Plan document and hopes to submit the Plan to the Planning Inspectorate later this year.
- 3.1.2 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.
- 3.1.3 The Local Plan sets out the vision for the Borough and states how the Council intends to achieve the vision. It incorporates 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 Local Plan: Progress so far

- 3.2.1 The initial stage of the Local Plan involved the preparation of a series of Issues and Options to form the Local Plan Issues & Options Draft. This focussed on the key issues which the plan needed to address and was prepared by the Council in late Summer/early Autumn 2014. Comments were sought on this initial draft during September/October 2014.
- 3.2.2 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 B. 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.
- 3.2.3 The second draft of the emerging Local Plan, the Preferred Options Draft, was produced in June 2015. This contained the policies and sites which the Council proposed to take forward. The Preferred Options Draft was assessed through the HRA process and the final results of the assessment were included in the Screening and Appropriate Assessment Report produced by BDP in April 2016.
- 3.2.4 The third draft of the emerging Plan, the Publication Draft was produced in July 2016. The policies and proposals within it were assessed through the HRA process with the results forming the HRA Screening and AA Addendum document produced by the Council in July 2016.
- 3.2.5 A number of changes to both sites and policies were made to the draft Plan in response to comments on the Publication Draft: an additional 2 new policies were added, a number of policies were re-worded and site boundaries and housing yields were revised where necessary. Two housing sites were removed as they had been granted planning permission subject to a Section 106 Agreement and were therefore likely to be delivered before the adoption of the Plan. The changes were incorporated into the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft. The policies and sites within it have been screened and the results are included in Appendix D.
- 3.2.6 The preparation of the Pre-submission Draft has been informed by the consultation responses received on previous drafts and the results of both the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) processes.

Local Plan Vision and Objectives

3.2.7 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 is supporting strong inclusive, active communities. There will be an improved housing offer, where everyone has access to a decent home, education, skills and job opportunities. There will be high quality open spaces and leisure facilities and vibrant town centres with a strong retail offer. The built and historic environment will be of a high quality and heritage assets will be protected and enhanced. Health and wellbeing will have improved in the Borough and the natural environment, landscape and soils will be protected and enhanced. Resources will be managed sustainably and waste and pollution minimised.'*

3.2.8 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 sustainable business is actively encouraged and supported
- The Plan must help create and sustain healthy, inclusive and active communities
- The Plan must enable communities to grow sustainably, 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 and pollution through encouraging the reuse of land and materials and by locating development in the most sustainable locations
- The Plan must help create and protect vibrant, attractive retail centres, which are adaptable and resilient to harmful 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 through an enhanced network of public rights of way to high quality inclusive open spaces including the wider countryside and help protect these from inappropriate development
- The Plan must conserve and enhance the historic environment, including heritage assets and their settings and recognise the contribution they can make to the Borough
- The Plan must demonstrate that only good quality design is acceptable and ensure that all development respects and makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness
- The Plan must protect maintain and enhance habitats and species and help promote them as a key to sustainable development. Biodiversity must be enhanced and protected from unsympathetic 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 character and local distinctiveness of the Borough and protecting and enhancing the natural environment.
- The Plan must prepare the Borough for climate change in order to ensure it has the least impact on the population and on the environment.

Local Plan Themes

3.2.9 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

- 3.2.10 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 114 policies, which are set out in Appendix C.

4 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 I), 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 (*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.
- 4.4.4 The geographical locations of these sites are shown within figures 4.1 – 4.3. These plans also indicate 5km buffers from the borough boundary.

Figure 4.1: Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

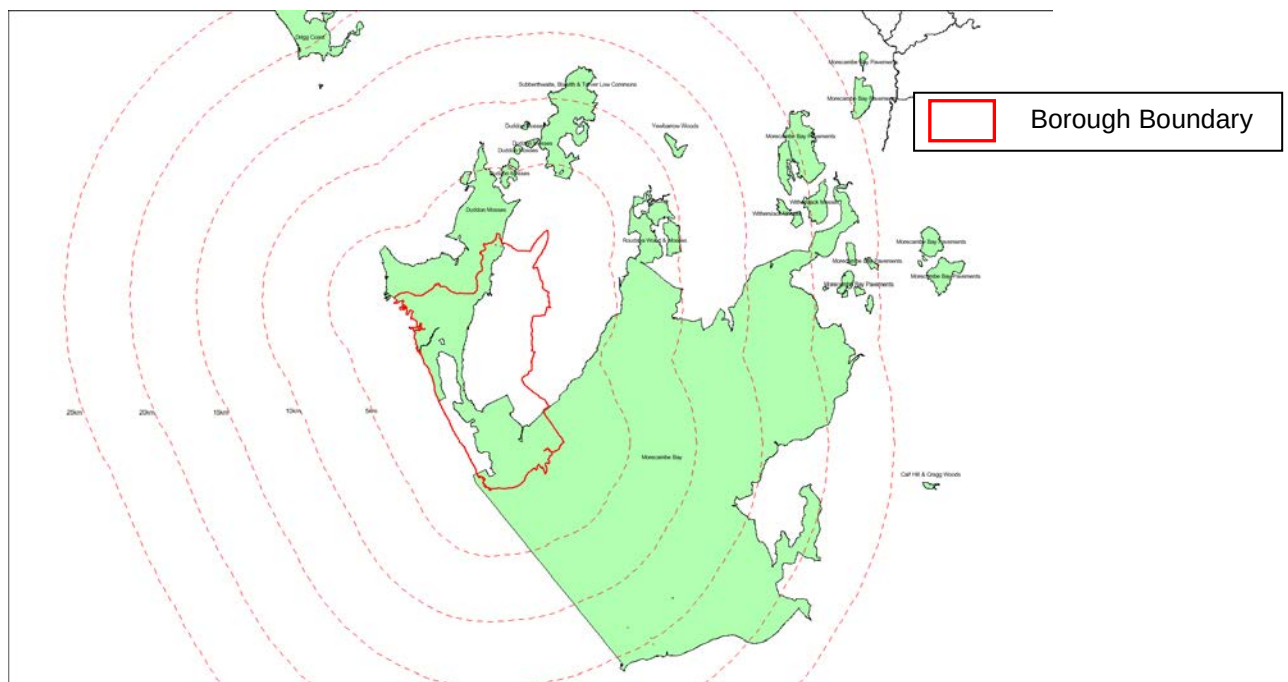


Figure 4.2: Special Protection Areas (SPA)

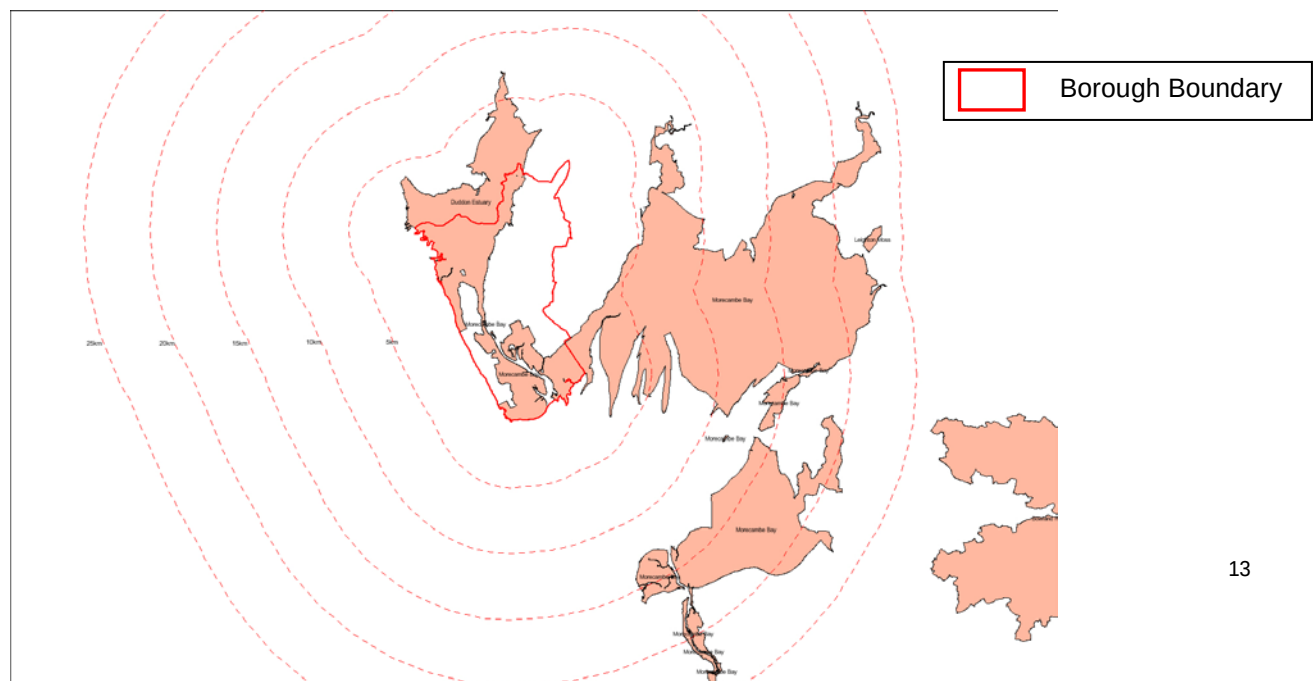
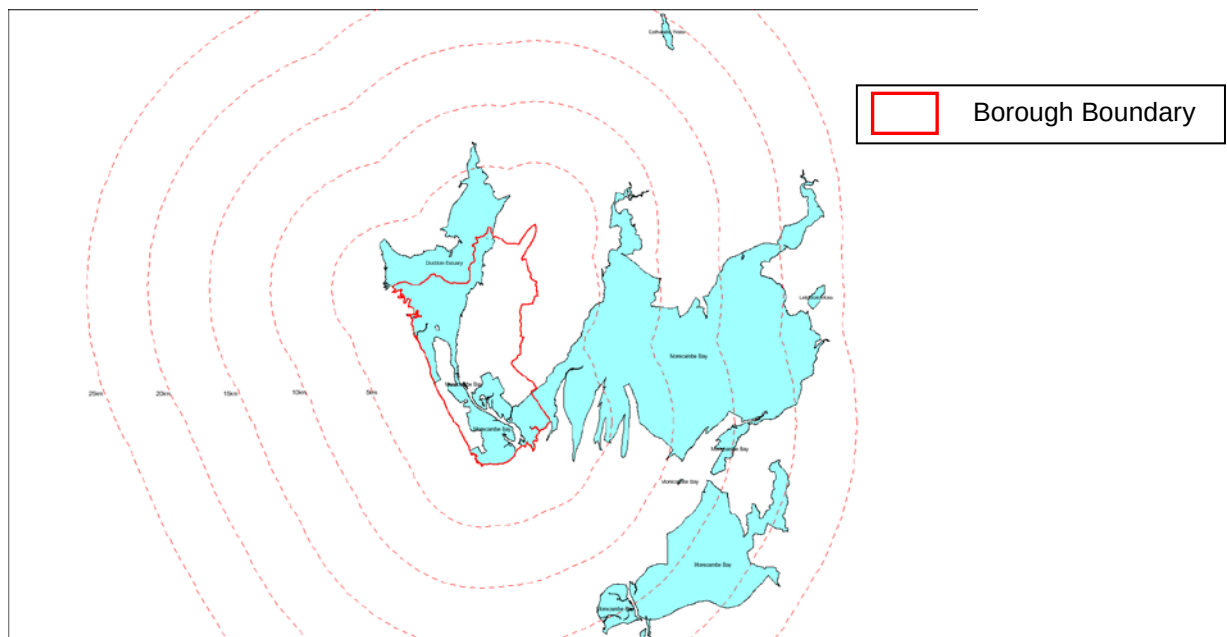


Figure 4.3: Ramsar Sites



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 A 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:

- Natural England, 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 Screening Methodology

5.1 Screening Process

- 5.1.1 As set out in section 3.4 and Appendix C, the Local Plan: Pre-submission Draft contains 114 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: The type of development

	• The quantum of development • The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests. • 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 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 114 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 D, with a summary of the results presented in table 6.1 below. Policies which have been added to the Local Plan or which have been amended significantly have been reassessed since the previous draft of the HRA. Please note that some policies have been renumbered since the previous draft.

Table 6.1: Results of Screening Appraisal of Policies

Issue	Policy	Potential Effects Category
Development Strategy		
Sustainable Development	Policy DS1: Council's commitment to sustainable development	A1
	Policy DS2: Sustainable Development Criteria	A1
The Development Strategy	Policy DS3: Development Strategy	A4
	Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas	See separate table 6.7
Design	Policy DS5: Design	A1
	Policy DS6: Landscaping	A1
	Policy DS7: Development on Strategic Routes	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 C3a: Water Management	A1 / A3
	Policy C3b: Groundwater Protection	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

Issue	Policy	Potential Effects Category
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 EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	D1
	Policy EC2: Provision of Employment Land	<i>See separate table 6.2</i>
	Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Land	C1
	Policy EC4: Loss of Employment Land	A1
	Policy EC5: Conversions for employment use in urban locations	A5
	Policy EC6: Conversions for employment use in rural locations	B1
Energy Developments	Policy EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	D1
Economic Diversification	Policy EC8: Economic Diversification - Tourism	A5
	Policy EC9: Caravan and Camping Sites	A5
	Policy EC10: Loss of Self-Catering Accommodation	A4
	Policy EC11: Self Catering Holiday Accommodation	A5
	Policy EC12: 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	<i>See separate tables 6.3 – 6.6</i>
	Policy H4: Development Cordons	B1
	Policy H5: Residential Development in the Open Countryside	A5
	Policy H6: Residential Extensions and ancillary buildings 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

Issue	Policy	Potential Effects Category
	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
Subdivision of Dwellings	Policy H26: Houses in Multiple Occupation & Subdivision	A1
Retail		
Vision for Barrow and Dalton Town Centres	Policy R1: The vision for Barrow and Dalton town centres	A4
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 in Barrow, 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: Sequential test for new retail developments in Dalton, including proposals which remove restrictive goods conditions on existing units	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	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
Heritage and Built Environment		
Heritage Assets	Policy HE1: Heritage Assets and their setting	A3
	Policy HE2: Information required for proposals involving historic assets	A3
	Policy HE3: Listed Buildings	A3
	Policy HE4: Conservation Areas	A3
	Policy HE5: Demolition in a Conservation Area	A3

Issue	Policy	Potential Effects Category
	Policy HE6: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Assets	A3
Natural Environment		
Landscape	Policy N1: Protecting 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 GI1: Green Infrastructure	A2
Components of Green Infrastructure	Policy GI2: Green Wedges	A2
	Policy GI3: Green Corridors	A2
	Policy GI4: Green Spaces	A2
	Policy GI5: Green Routes	A2
	Policy GI6: Green Links	A2
	Policy GI7: Open Countryside	A2
	Policy GI8: New and Existing Woodland	A2
	Policy GI9: Private Garden Boundaries	A2
Promoting Healthy Communities		
Health	Policy HC1: Health and Wellbeing	A1
	Policy HC2: Doctors Surgeries and Health Centres	A2
	Policy HC3: Children's Nurseries	A5
	Policy HC4: Access to buildings and open spaces	A1
	Policy HC5: Crime Prevention	A1
Sport & Recreation	Policy HC6: New Indoor Leisure Facilities	B1
	Policy HC7: Loss of playing fields, sports pitches or facilities	A1
	Policy HC8: New outdoor sports facilities	A5
	Policy HC9: Multi-use games areas	A5
	Policy HC10: Play Areas	A5
	Policy HC11: Golf Courses	A5
	Policy HC12: Equestrian Development	B1
	Policy HC13: Allotments	A5
	Policy HC14: Despoiled Landscapes	A4
Education & Community	Policy HC15: Education Provision	C1

6.3 Screening Results: Allocated Employment Sites

- 6.3.1 Policy EC2: Provision of employment land identifies a number of employment sites in Barrow and Dalton, some of which have emerged since the Preferred Options Draft of the Local Plan. 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 E..

- 6.3.2 Detailed maps of the sites can be found in the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft Appendices A-C. They are also available on the Council's website, where the sites can be viewed alongside 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
EMR13	Former Training Centre, North Scale	B1
EMR15	Land Opposite Phoenix Court, Barrow	B1
Dalton		
EMR11	Ulverston Road, Dalton	A5
EMR12	Land at Billings Road, Dalton	A5

6.4 Screening Results: Allocated Housing Sites

- 6.4.1 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 E.
- 6.4.2 Detailed maps of the sites can be found in the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft Appendices A-C. They are also available on the Council's website, where the sites can be viewed alongside 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
REC54	Land at Strawberry Grounds	A5
SHL001	Marina Village	D2
SHL010a	Land at Mill Lane, 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
SHL068	Fields to rear of Croslands Park (Holly Croft)	A5
SHL070a	Land to South of Abbey Meadow	A5
SHL082	Land at Rakesmoor Lane	A5
SHL100a	Land North of Westpoint House (western section), Solway Drive, Walney	A5
SHL101	Land South of Westpoint House, Solway Drive, Walney	A5

Table 6.4: Results of Screening Appraisal of Dalton Housing Sites

Site Ref.	Site Name	Potential Effects Category
Housing Sites in Dalton		
REC10Aa	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
REC49	Land at Hollygate Road	A5
REC50	Land at Tantabank	A5
SHL005	Land at Crooklands Brow	A5
SHL096	Crompton Drive, Dalton	A5

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

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

6.5 Screening Results: Opportunity Areas

- 6.5.1 Policy DS4 in the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft identifies a number of Opportunity Areas, where a variety of uses would be considered suitable. As summarised in table 6.7, 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 E.
- 6.5.2 Detailed maps of the sites can be found in the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft Appendices A-C. They are also available on the Council's website, where the sites can be viewed alongside the Natura 2000 sites

Table 6.7 Results of Screening Appraisal of Opportunity Areas

Site Ref.	Site Name	Potential Effects Category
Opportunity Areas in Barrow		
OPP1	Land at Channelside South (SHL007)	D2
OPP2	Former Golf Driving Range, Walney Rd	B1
OPP3	Salthouse Mills (previously identified as a housing site in the PO Draft)	D2
OPP4	Land at Phoenix Rd	B1
OPP5	Former Kwik Save site, Holker St	A5

7 Assessing the Impact of Local Plan Policies

7.1 Policies with No Negative Effect (Category A)

- 7.1.1 A total of 96 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.

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

Policies
Policy DS1: Council's commitment to sustainable development
Policy DS2: Sustainable Development Criteria
Policy DS3: Development Strategy
Policy DS5: Design
Policy DS6: Landscaping
Policy DS7: Development on Strategic Routes
Policy C2: Development and the Coast
Policy C3a: Water Management
Policy C3b: Groundwater Protection
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 EC4: Loss of Employment Land
Policy EC5: Conversions for employment use in urban locations
Policy EC8: Economic Diversification - Tourism
Policy EC9: Caravan and Camping Sites
Policy EC10: Loss of Self-Catering Accommodation
Policy EC11: Self Catering Holiday Accommodation
Policy EC12: 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 H26: Large Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and the Subdivision of Dwellings
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: Sequential test for retail development in Dalton
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 HE1: Heritage Assets and their setting
Policy HE2: Information required for proposals involving historic assets
Policy HE3: Listed Buildings
Policy HE4: Conservation Areas
Policy HE5: Demolition in a Conservation Area
Policy HE6: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Assets
Policy N1: Protecting 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: Green Corridors
Policy GI4: Green Spaces
Policy GI5: Green Routes
Policy GI6: Green Links
Policy GI7: Open Countryside
Policy GI8: New and Existing Woodland
Policy GI9: Private Garden Boundaries
Policy HC1: Health and Wellbeing
Policy HC2: Doctors Surgeries and Health Centres
Policy HC3: Children's Nurseries
Policy HC4: Access to buildings and open spaces
Policy HC5: Crime Prevention
Policy HC7: Loss of playing fields, sports pitches or facilities
Policy HC8: New outdoor sports facilities
Policy HC9: Multi-use games areas
Policy HC10: Play areas
Policy HC11: Golf Courses
Policy HC13: Allotments

Policy HC14: Despoiled Landscapes

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 EC6: 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 HC6: New Leisure Facilities
Policy HC12: 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 nine policies 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
Development Strategy			
Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas	Allocates areas for a variety of uses.	Direct - the loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns.	Species Movement
	<i>Unknowns:</i> <i>Proposed use</i> <i>Scale of development</i>	Related - increased surface water runoff with more hard standing cover NB: The impact of each site specifically is discussed in	Roads

Policies	Policy Summary	Potential Impacts	Potential Pathways
		Table 6.7 and 8.9.	
Climate Change and Pollution			
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	- 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. <i>Unknowns:</i> - Scale of development - Location where new defence structures may be required.	- 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	- Support for the development of new sources of renewable energy provided that certain criteria are met. <i>Unknowns:</i> - Location of development - Scale of development - Type of renewable energy	- 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 EC2: Provision of employment land	Allocate specific sites in Barrow and Dalton for employment uses.	- Direct - the loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns. - Related - increased surface water runoff with more hard standing cover NB: The impact of each site specifically is discussed in tables 6.2 and 8.1-8.3	Species Movement Roads
Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Land	- 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:	- 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	Roads Species Movement

Policies	Policy Summary	Potential Impacts	Potential Pathways
	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.	would have an impact on air quality. Related - increased surface water runoff with more hard standing cover.	
Housing			
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	The housing figure per annum is considered appropriate to meet the needs of the Borough.	- 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	- Housing development will be concentrated in the Principal Centre of Barrow (74%); followed by the Key Centre of Dalton (18%), the Local Centre of Askam & Ireleth (6%) and Newton and Lindal (2%). - Housing development outside the settlements listed in this policy will require exceptional justification.	- 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
Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	Allocate specific sites in Barrow and Dalton for housing.	Direct - the loss of land for development could affect species movement / migration patterns. Related - increased surface water runoff with more hard standing cover NB: The impact of each site specifically is discussed in Tables 6.3-6.6 and 8.4-8.7	Species Movement Roads
Promoting Healthy Communities			

Policies	Policy Summary	Potential Impacts	Potential Pathways
Policy HC15: Education Provision	- 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.	- 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
	Unknowns - 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 EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	- 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.	- 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 EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	Energy industry development will be encouraged in the area around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal.	- 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 DS4: Opportunity Areas	Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy	Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	Policy I7: Transport Links	Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	Policy EC2: Provision of Employment Land	Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Land	Policy EC6: Conversions for employment use in rural locations	Policy EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	Policy H4: Development Cordons	Policy R4: Sequential Test for retail developments in Barrow	Policy HC6: New Leisure Facilities	Policy HC12: Equestrian Development	Policy HC15: Education Provision
Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas		-	○	○	○	-	-	○	○	○	-	-	-	○	○	○	○	○
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	-		○	○	○	-	-	○	○	○	-	-	-	○	○	○	○	○
Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy	○	○		○	○	-	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	○	○	○		○	○	○	○	○	- -	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Policy I7: Transport Links	○	○	○	○		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	-	○	-	○	○		-	-	○	○	-	-	-	○	○	○	○	○
Policy EC2: Provision of Employment Land	-	○	○	○	○	○		-	○	○	-	-	-	○	○	○	○	○
Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment	-	○	○	○	○	○	-		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Policies (Categories B, C and D)																		
	Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas	Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy	Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	Policy I7: Transport Links	Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	Policy EC2: Provision of Employment Land	Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Land	Policy EC6: Conversions for employment use in rural locations	Policy EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	Policy H4: Development Cordons	Policy R4: Sequential Test for retail developments in Barrow	Policy HC6: New Leisure Facilities	Policy HC12: Equestrian Development	Policy HC15: Education Provision
Land																		
Policy EC6: Conversions for employment use in rural locations	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Policy EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	○	○	○	- -	○	○	○	○	○		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	-	○	○	○	○	-	-	-	○	○		-	-	○	○	○	○	○
Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	-	○	○	○	○	-	-	-	○	○	○		-	○	○	○	○	○
Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	-	○	○	○	○	-	-	-	○	○	○	-		○	○	○	○	○
Policy H4: Development Cordons	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		○	○	○	○
Policy R4: Sequential test for new retail developments in Barrow	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		○	○	○

Policies (Categories B, C and D)	Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas	Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy	Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	Policy I7: Transport Links	Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	Policy EC2: Provision of Employment Land	Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Land	Policy EC6: Conversions for employment use in rural locations	Policy EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	Policy H4: Development Cordons	Policy R4: Sequential Test for retail developments in Barrow	Policy HC6: New Leisure Facilities	Policy HC12: Equestrian Development	Policy HC15: Education Provision
	Policy HC6: New Leisure Facilities	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		○	○
	Policy HC12: Equestrian Development	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		○
	Policy HC15: Education Provision	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	

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	Category	In-Combination Policies	Potential Impacts
Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas	C	- Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion - Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area - Policy EC2: Provision of Employment Land - Policy H1: Annual Housing Target - Policy H2: Distribution of Housing - Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	- Proposing opportunity areas in close proximity to Natura 2000 sites together with an improved housing and employment 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. - Proposing growth near to coastal areas could result in the provision of more coastal defences to prevent flooding. If natural defences are not viable, new defence structures may be considered.
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	C	- Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas - Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area - Policy EC2: Provision of Employment Land - Policy H1: Annual Housing Target - Policy H2: Distribution of Housing - Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	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 C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy	B	Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	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 C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	C	Policy EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	Policy EC7 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	Category	In-Combination Policies	Potential Impacts
Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	D	- Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas - Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy - Policy EC2: Provision of Employment Land - Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Sites - Policy H1: Annual Housing Target - Policy H2: Distribution of Housing - Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	Proposing a strategic employment area in close proximity to the Morecambe Bay sites together with an improved housing and employment 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.
Policy EC2: Provision of Employment Land	C	- Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas - Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Sites - Policy H1: Annual Housing Target - Policy H2: Distribution of Housing - Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	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.
Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Sites	C	- Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas - Policy EC2: Provision of Employment Land - Policy H1: Annual Housing Target - Policy H2: Distribution of Housing - Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	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 EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	D	Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	Policy EC7 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.
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	C	- Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas - Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area - Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Sites - Policy H2: Distribution of Housing - Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	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.

Policy	Category	In-Combination Policies	Potential Impacts
Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	C	- Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas - Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area - Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Sites - Policy H1: Annual Housing Target - Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	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.
Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	C	- Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas - Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area - Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Sites - Policy H1: Annual Housing Target - Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	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.

8 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
EMR12 Land at Billings Road, Dalton

8.2 Employment Sites with No Significant Effect (Category B)

- 8.2.1 As highlighted in table 6.2, six 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
EMR13 Former Training Centre, North Scale
EMR15 Land opposite Phoenix Court, 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: 18.5	- 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 patterns. - Related – disturbance from noise / activity.	Species Movement Wind

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
	REC09 Field between Netherby Drive and Ormsgill Lane
	REC18 Field to East of Park View School
	REC19b Thorncliffe South (tennis courts / field section)
	REC54 Land at Strawberry Grounds
	SHL047 North Central Clearance Area
	SHL059 Former Avon Garden Centre, Mill Lane, Walney
	SHL068 Fields to rear of Croslands Park (Holly Croft)
	SHL070a Land to South of Abbey Meadow
	SHL082 Land at Rakesmoor Lane
	SHL100a Land North of Westpoint House (western section), Solway Drive, Walney

	SHL101 Land South of Westpoint House, Solway Drive, Walney
Dalton	REC10a 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
	REC47 Elliscales Quarry Dalton & Land to West
	REC48 Land East of Askam Road
	REC49 Land at Holygate Rd
	REC50 Land at Tantabank
	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
SHL010a Land at Mill Lane, Walney	Part previously developed/part greenfield site within the urban boundaries. Currently designated as part of a wider Green Wedge	Related - construction activity linked to road improvements may have an impact on air quality.	Species Movement Wind

Sites	Site Details	Potential Impacts	Potential Pathways
	area. Indicative number of dwellings: 50	▪ 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.	Roads

8.9 Housing Sites with Adverse Effect (Category D)

- 8.9.1 A total of one site was 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. Indicative number of dwellings: 650	▪ 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

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.

Opportunity Areas

8.11 Opportunity Areas with No Negative Effect (Category A)

- 8.11.1 One of the proposed opportunity areas has been assigned a 'Category A' within table 6.7 (OPP5, former Kwik Save site, Holker St).

8.12 Opportunity Areas with No Significant Effect (Category B)

- 8.12.1 As highlighted in table 6.7 two of the opportunity areas 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 8.8.

Table 8.8: Opportunity Areas with no significant effect

Allocations
OPP2 Former Golf Driving Range, Walney Rd, Barrow
OPP4 Land at Phoenix Road, Barrow

8.13 Opportunity Areas with Possible Adverse Effect (Category C)

- 8.13.1 None of the opportunity areas were identified through the screening process as having potentially *adverse* effects on the Natura 2000 sites.

8.14 Opportunity Areas with Adverse Effect (Category D)

- 8.14.1 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 8.9 to determine what the potential impacts would be and identify potential pathways to the Natura 2000 sites.

Table 8.9: Opportunity Areas with Adverse Effects (Category D)

Sites	Site Details	Potential Impacts	Potential Pathways
OPP1 Channelside South, Barrow	Area of mixed commercial/industrial uses within the urban boundary. Limited potential for vehicle access but subject to land acquisition. Directly abuts Walney Channel, which is part of a wider Natura 2000 Site	- 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 Groundwater
OPP3 Salthouse Mills, Barrow	Brownfield, predominantly vacant site within the urban boundaries. Allocated as housing site in	Related - construction activity linked to road improvements may have an impact on air	Species Movement

Sites	Site Details	Potential Impacts	Potential Pathways
	Barrow Port Area Action Plan and therefore an acceptable location for housing. Commercial and/or leisure uses could also be considered. Site requires clearance and remediation and there are difficulties in terms of access provision. Adjacent to Cavendish Dock and Roosecote Sands which are part of a wider Natura 2000 Sites.	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.	Water Supply Wind Rivers

8.15 Likely Potential Impacts of Opportunity Area Allocations

8.15.1 To summarise the potential impacts arising from the delivery of these 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 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

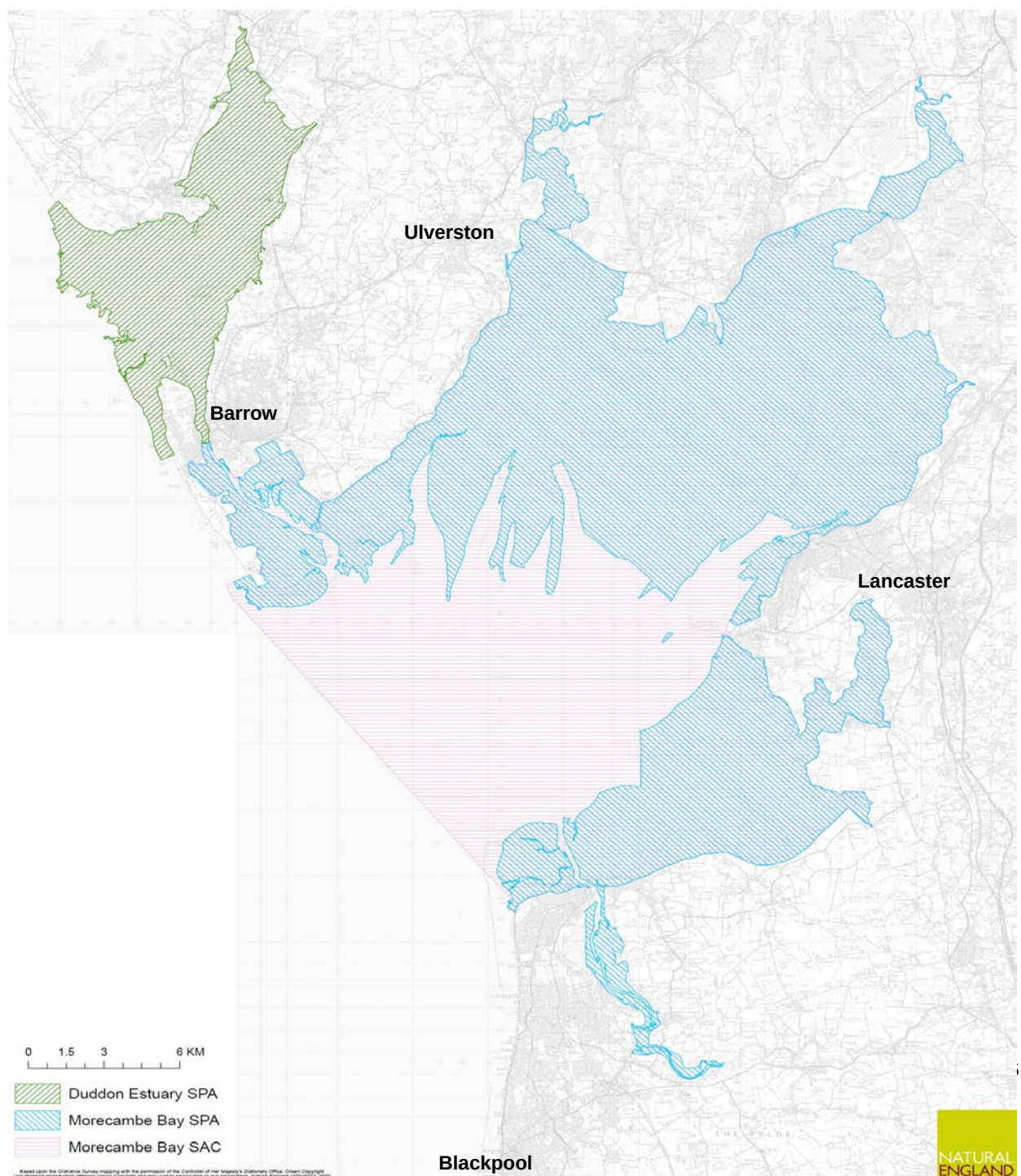


Figure 9.2: Neighbouring Authorities to Barrow



9.1.3 As detailed in Appendix F, 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 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 Appropriate Assessment

11.1 Policies and Allocated Sites

- 11.1.1 The eleven policies within table 11.1 and the five 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 DS4: Opportunity areas
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals
Policy EC2: Provision of employment land
Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Land
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target
Policy H2: Distribution of Housing
Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites
Policy HC15: Education Provision
Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area
Policy EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area

Table 11.2: Allocated Sites subject to Appropriate Assessment

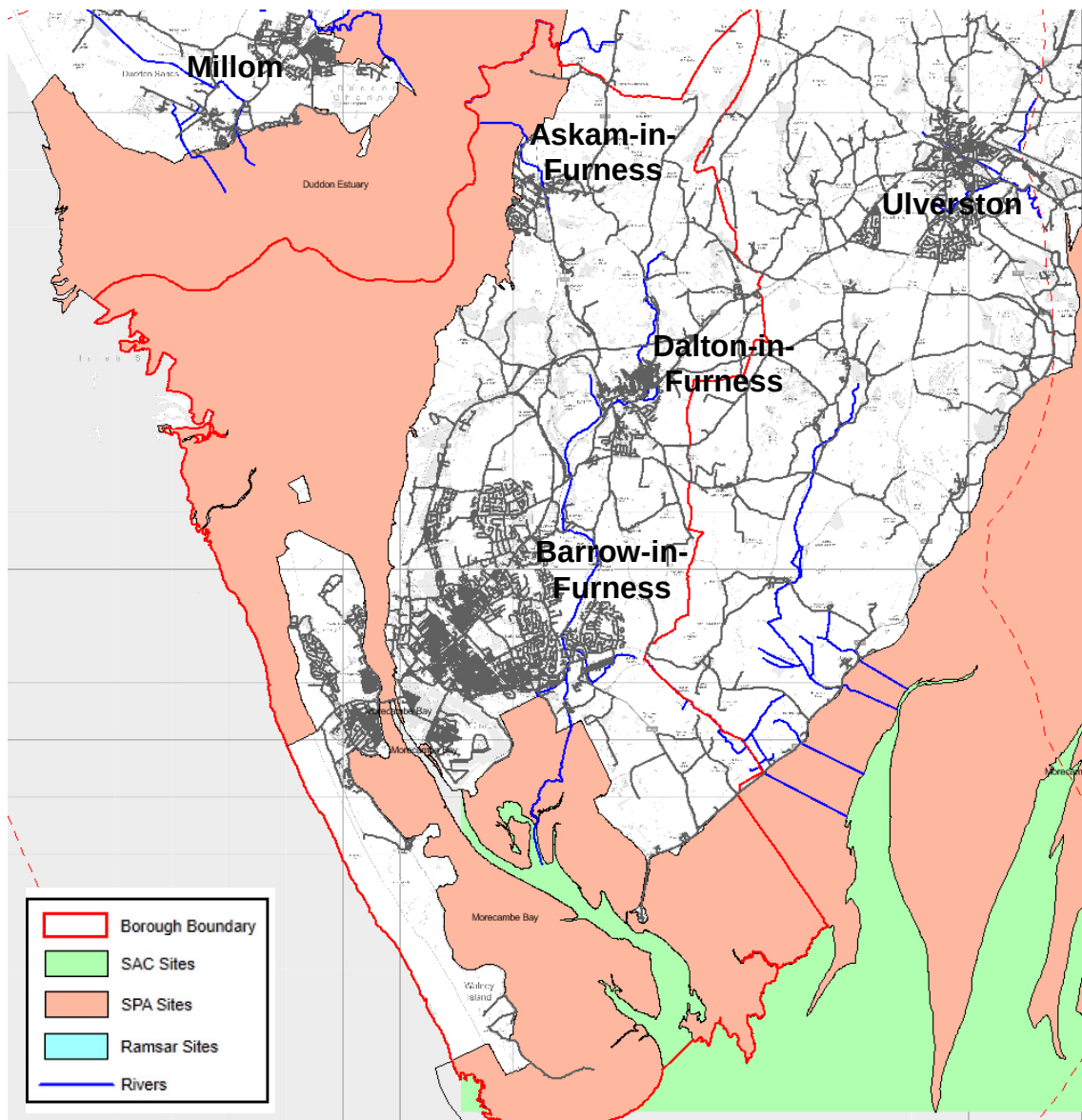
Allocations	
Employment	EMR03 Waterfront Business Park, Barrow
Housing	SHL010a Land at Mill Lane, Walney
	SHL001 Marina Village
Opportunity Area	OPP1 Channelside South
	OPP2 Salthouse Mills

- 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



11.3 Local Plan Policies

- 11.3.1 Table 11.3 identifies which of the Natura 2000 sites are likely to be affected 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.
- 11.3.2 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.
- 11.3.3 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 DS4: Opportunity Areas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation - Disturbance - Water Levels & Quality - Air Quality
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- 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	- Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation - Disturbance - Water Levels & Quality - Air Quality
Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation - Disturbance - Air Quality
Policy EC2: Provision of employment land	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation

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
																- Disturbance - Air Quality
Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Land	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation - Disturbance - Air Quality
Policy EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- 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	- Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation - Disturbance - Recreational Pressure - Air Quality
Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation - Disturbance - Recreational Pressure - Air Quality
Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- 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	
																- Recreational Pressure - Air Quality
Policy HC15: Education Provision		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	(Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation - Disturbance - Air Quality

11.4 Allocated Sites

Employment Sites

- 11.4.1 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.
- 11.4.2 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

- 11.4.3 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.
- 11.4.4 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.
- 11.4.5 As table 11.4 confirms, the Land at Mill Lane and Marina Village sites are considered likely to have an impact on the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary sites, which are in the immediate vicinity of the Borough. 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.

Opportunity Areas

- 11.4.6 Table 11.4 identifies which of the Natura 2000 sites are likely to be effected by delivery of the opportunity area 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.
- 11.4.7 As table 11.4 confirms, the Channelside South and Salthouse Mills sites are considered to have a likely impact on the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary 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	- 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	- Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation - Disturbance - Recreational Pressure - Air Quality
SHL010a Land at Mill Lane, Walney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation - Disturbance - Recreational Pressure - Air Quality

Opportunity Areas																	
OPP1 Channelside South	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	▪ Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation ▪ Disturbance ▪ Recreational Pressure ▪ Air Quality
OPP3 Salthouse Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	▪ Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation ▪ Disturbance ▪ Recreational Pressure ▪ Air Quality

12 Affected Natura 2000 Sites

12.0.0 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.

12.1 Morecambe Bay

Description

12.1.1 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.

12.1.2 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

12.1.3 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 (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)
- Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria*
- Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation
- Humid dune slacks

12.1.4 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-Ulicetea*)
- Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp. *argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*)

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

- Great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*)

Morecambe Bay SPA

12.1.6 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

12.1.7 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:

12.1.8 Species regularly supported during the breeding season:

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

12.1.9 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*)

12.1.10 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 alpine*)
- Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*)

Vulnerabilities

12.1.11 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, Natural England Site Management Statements, European Marine Site Management Scheme, and the Morecambe Bay Partnership.

Impacts

12.1.12 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 DS4: Opportunity Areas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Policy EC2: Provision of Employment Land	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Policy EC3:	Y	Y	N	N	Y

Managing Development of Employment Land					
Policy EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Policy HC15: Education Provision	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	Y
SHL010a Land at Mill Lane, Walney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OPP1 Channelside South	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OPP3 Salthouse Mills	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

12.1.13 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.

12.1.14 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 DS4: Opportunity Areas	▪ The construction of OPP 3 Salthouse Mills as allocated by this policy in an area currently surrounded by residential and commercial industry could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities. ▪ The increased commuting journeys 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.	▪ The Opportunity Areas are located in or adjacent to existing residential or commercial/industrial areas therefore temporary impacts from the construction of new development is likely to be low, however, any temporary impacts could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). ▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. ▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ Policy DS4 states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>'. ▪ <i>Other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i> include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. ▪ Policy N1 promotes the improved access to the landscape for recreation and tourism, including managed access to the undeveloped coast. This will dilute	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		pressure on the Natura 2000 site by spreading recreation and tourist opportunities throughout the borough. The impact of each specific allocation on the Morecambe Bay site is considered in table 11.8.	
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	- 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.	- The temporary impacts from the construction of new defence structures could be managed through appropriate Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. - 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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. - Policy C1 makes specific reference to Policy N3. - Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to occur as a result of the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. - A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location.	None
Policy C6: Renewable and Low	The construction of renewable and low carbon energy systems for the production of energy could cause	- The temporary impacts from the construction of new energy developments could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance,	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
Carbon Energy Proposals	temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities, in particular the breeding populations of terns. ▪ The change in land use as a result of the construction of renewable and low carbon energy systems could lead to long-term change in existing habitats in the areas where the renewable and low carbon energy systems are provided. ▪ 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	mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. ▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ Policy C6 make reference to Policy N3. ▪ Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. ▪ 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).	

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	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.		
Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	▪ 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	• The temporary 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 (CEMPs). • The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. • 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's Environmental Health Officer. • 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. ▪ Policy EC1 states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>'.	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	for which the Natura 2000 site is qualified.	- Other <i>relevant policies in the Local Plan</i> include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. - A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. - 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.	
Policy EC2: Provision of Employment Land	- The construction of new employment sites 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 provision of employment land could lead to long-term change in existing habitats in areas adjacent to existing residential or industrial sites. - 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.	- This policy directs employment development to sites within or adjacent to existing residential and commercial areas therefore the temporary impacts from the construction of new development is likely to be low, however, any impacts could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. - 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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 policy requires developments to comply with the criteria in Policy EC3. Policy EC3 makes reference to Policy N3. - Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. ▪ 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. ▪ The impact of each specific allocation on the Morecambe Bay site is considered in table 11.8.	
Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Land	▪ The construction of new employment sites on sites currently unallocated for employment could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities. ▪ The land take as a result 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 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.	▪ This policy directs new employment development to sites within and adjacent to existing residential and commercial areas, the temporary impacts from the construction of new employment development is therefore likely to be low however, any impacts could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). ▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. ▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ Policy EC3 makes reference to Policy N3 . ▪ Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. - A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. - 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 EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	- 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.	- The temporary impacts from the construction of energy developments around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. - 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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. - Policy EC7 makes reference to policy N3. - Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. - A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		development and location. 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.	
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	- 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.	- This policy states how much housing should be built over the Plan period. Other Local Plan policies determine the location of housing. - Policies H2-H7 direct housing to sites within or adjoining existing settlements therefore the temporary impacts from constructing housing to meet the requirement is likely to be low. Any temporary construction impacts however, could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. - 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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. - 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	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		recreation management plan to enhance the current management of the Natura 2000 sites.	
Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	▪ 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.	▪ This policy states how much housing should be built within each part of the Borough over the Plan period. Other Local Plan policies determine the location of housing. ▪ Policies H3-H7 direct housing to sites within or adjoining existing settlements therefore the temporary impacts from constructing housing to meet the requirement is likely to be low. Any temporary construction impacts however, could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). ▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. ▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ 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.	None
Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	▪ The construction of housing development in the key conurbations of Barrow could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities.	▪ This policy directs housing development to sites within or adjacent to existing residential and commercial areas therefore the temporary impacts from the construction of new development is likely to be low, however, any impacts could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). ▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance,	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	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.	mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. - 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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. - Policy H3 states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>'. - Other <i>relevant policies in the Local Plan</i> include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. - A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. - 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. - The impact of each specific housing allocation is considered in table 11.8.	
Policy HC15: Education Provision	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	- The temporary impacts from the construction of new education facilities could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs.	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Policy Impacts	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	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.	▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ Policy HC15 states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>'. ▪ Other relevant plan policies include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location.	

*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	- 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.	- The temporary construction impacts from the development of the Waterfront Business Park could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. - 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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. - Policy EC1 allocates the site for employment uses. This states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>'. - Other <i>relevant policies in the Local Plan</i> include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. - A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. - 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	None

Local Plan Allocation	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		new employment sites.	
SHL001 Marina Village	- 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 adjacent to Barrow including Morecambe Bay Estuary.	- The temporary construction impacts from the development of the Marina Village could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. - 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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. - Policy H3 allocates the site for housing. This states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>'. - Other relevant plan policies include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. - A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. - 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.	None

Local Plan Allocation	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
SHL010a Land at Mill Lane, Walney	▪ The development of Land at Mill Lane 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 Land at Mill Lane will boost the local population which will add pressure to recreation sites within and adjacent to Barrow including Morecambe Bay Estuary.	▪ The temporary construction impacts from the development of the Land at Mill Lane site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). ▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. ▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ Policy H3 allocates the site for housing. This states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>'. ▪ Other relevant plan policies include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. ▪ 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.	None

Local Plan Allocation	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
OPP1 Channelside South	▪ The development of the Channelside South 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 will boost the local population which will add pressure to recreation sites within and adjacent to Barrow including Morecambe Bay Estuary.	▪ The temporary construction impacts from the development of the Channelside site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). ▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. ▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ Policy H3 allocates the site as an opportunity area. This states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>'. ▪ Other relevant plan policies include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. ▪ 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.	None

Local Plan Allocation	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
OPP3 Salthouse Mills	▪ 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.	▪ The temporary construction impacts from the development of Salthouse Mills could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) ▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. ▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ Policy DS4 allocates the site as an Opportunity Area. It states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>'. ▪ Other relevant plan policies include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. ▪ 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.	None

12.2 Duddon Estuary

Description

12.2.1 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

12.2.2 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

12.2.3 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

- 12.2.4 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.
- 12.2.5 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

- 12.2.6 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 DS4: Opportunity Areas	Y	Y	N	N	Y
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 EC2: Provision of employment land	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Land	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Policy HC15: Education	Y	Y	N	N	Y

Provision					
Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Policy EC7: 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	Y
SHL010a Land at Mill Lane, Walney	N	N	Y	N	Y
OPP1 Channelside South	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OPP3 Salthouse Mills	N	N	Y	N	Y

- 12.2.7 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.
- 12.2.8 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 DS4: Opportunity Areas	▪ The construction of the Channelside site 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 Channelside site 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 commuting journeys as a result of the Channelside site 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.	▪ The Opportunity Areas are located in or adjacent to existing residential or commercial/industrial areas therefore temporary impacts from the construction of new development is likely to be low, however, any temporary impacts could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). ▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. ▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ Policy DS4 states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>'. ▪ <i>Other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i> include Policy N3. Policy N3 o ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. ▪ Policy I4 promotes sustainable travel choices for all developments which will in	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		turn reduce the amount of car journeys and associated reduction in air quality related to the site. - Policy N1 promotes the improved access to the landscape for recreation and tourism, including managed access to the undeveloped coast. This will dilute pressure on the Natura 2000 site by spreading recreation and tourist opportunities throughout the borough. - The impact of each specific allocation on the Duddon Estuary site is considered in table 11.12.	
Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	- 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	- The temporary impacts from the construction of new defence structures could be managed through appropriate Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. - 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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. - Policy C1 makes specific reference to Policy N3. - Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to occur as a result of the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures.	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	communities, such as the Red knot and other waders.	A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location.	
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	- 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 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>). - 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	- The temporary impacts from the construction of new energy developments could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. - 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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. - Policy C6 makes reference to Policy N3. - Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. - A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. - 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	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	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.	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).	
Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area	▪ 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	▪ The temporary 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 (CEMPs). ▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs.	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	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.	▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ Policy EC1 states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>'. ▪ Other <i>relevant policies in the Local Plan</i> include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. ▪ 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.	
Policy EC2: Provision of employment land	▪ The construction of new employment sites adjacent to existing residential or industrial sites and 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 provision	▪ This policy directs employment development to sites within or adjacent to existing residential and commercial areas therefore the temporary impacts from the construction of new development is likely to be low, however, any impacts could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). ▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs.	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	of employment land 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.	▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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 policy requires developments to comply with the criteria in Policy EC3. Policy EC3 makes reference to Policy N3. ▪ Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. ▪ 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. ▪ The impact of each specific allocation on the Duddon Estuary site is considered in table 11.12.	
Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Land	▪ The construction of new employment sites on sites currently unallocated for employment could cause temporary disturbance to the Natura 2000 site's bird communities, in particular the breeding	▪ This policy directs new employment development to sites within and adjacent to existing residential and commercial areas, the temporary impacts from the construction of new employment development is therefore likely to be low however, any impacts could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs).	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	populations of terns. ▪ The land take as a result 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.	▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. ▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ Policy EC3 makes reference to Policy N3. ▪ Policy ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. ▪ 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 EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area	▪ 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	▪ The temporary impacts from the construction of energy developments around the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). ▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs.	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	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	▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ Policy EC7 makes reference to policy N3. ▪ Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. ▪ 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.	
Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	▪ The construction of the Council's proposed housing requirement 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 Council's	▪ This policy states how much housing should be built over the Plan period. Other Local Plan policies determine the location of housing. ▪ Policies H2-H7 direct housing to sites within or adjoining existing settlements therefore the temporary impacts from constructing housing to meet the requirement is likely to be low. Any temporary construction impacts however, could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs).	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	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.	▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. ▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ 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. Green infrastructure links across the Borough will connect to the England Coastal Path. Green Infrastructure links are shown in the Council's Green Infrastructure Strategy and on the Local Plan Proposals Maps. ▪ 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.	
Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	▪ 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.	▪ This policy states how much housing should be built within each part of the Borough over the Plan period. Other Local Plan policies determine the location of housing. ▪ Policies H3-H7 direct housing to sites within or adjoining existing settlements therefore the temporary impacts from constructing housing to meet the requirement is likely to be low. Any temporary construction impacts however,	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	▪ 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, 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 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.	could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). ▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. ▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ 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.	
Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	▪ 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.	▪ This policy directs housing development to sites within or adjacent to existing residential and commercial areas therefore the temporary impacts from the construction of new development is likely to be low, however, any impacts could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). ▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. ▪ 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	

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ Policy H3 states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>'. ▪ Other <i>relevant policies in the Local Plan</i> include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. ▪ 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. ▪ The impact of each specific allocation on the Duddon Estuary site is considered in table 11.12.	
Policy HC15: Education Provision	▪ 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	▪ The temporary impacts from the construction of new education facilities could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). ▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs.	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
	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.	- 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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. - Policy HC15 states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>'. - Other relevant plan policies include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. - A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. - The Council will produce an SPD which provides guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs.	

*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	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.	- The temporary construction impacts from the development of the Marina Village could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. - 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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. - Policy H3, which allocates the site for housing states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>'. - Other relevant plan policies include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. - A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. - Policy N1 promotes the improved access to the landscape for recreation and	None

Local Plan Allocation	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		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.	
SHL010a Land at Mill Lane, Walney	▪ The increase in residential properties such as the Land at Mill Lane will boost the local population which will add pressure to recreation sites within and adjacent to Barrow including Duddon Estuary.	▪ The temporary construction impacts from the development of the Land at Mill Lane site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). ▪ The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. ▪ 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's Environmental Health Officer. ▪ 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. ▪ ▪ Policy H3 allocates the site for housing. This states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>'. ▪ Other relevant plan policies include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific	None

Local Plan Allocation	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		development and location. 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.	
OPP1: Channelside South	- The development of the Channelside South site 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 Channelside South will boost the local population which will add pressure to recreation sites within and adjacent to Barrow including Duddon Estuary.	- The temporary construction impacts from the development of the Channelside site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. - 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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. - Additional criteria has been added to Policy H3, which allocates the site as an Opportunity Area. This states that '<i>Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan</i>' .. - Other relevant plan policies include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. - A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the	None

Local Plan Allocation	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. 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	
OPP3: Salthouse Mills	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.	- The temporary construction impacts from the development of Salthouse Mills could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. - 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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. - Policy DS4 allocates the site as an Opportunity Area. This states that <i>'Proposals will only be accepted where they accord with other relevant policies in the Local Plan'</i>. - Other relevant plan policies include Policy N3. Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by	None

Local Plan Allocation	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures .. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. ▪ 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.	

12.3 Duddon Mosses

Description

- 12.3.1 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.
- 12.3.2 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

- 12.3.3 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

- 12.3.4 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 Natural England to allow restoration work. A programme of scrub removal and ditch-blocking is being undertaken, with positive results.

Impacts

- 12.3.5 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

- 12.3.6 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.

- 12.3.7 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	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.	- Policy C1 has been amended to make specific reference to Policy N3. - Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to occur as a result of the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. - A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs.	None
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	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.	- The temporary impacts from the construction of new energy developments could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. - 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		resource usage. ▪ Policy C6 makes reference to Policy N3. ▪ Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. ▪ A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. ▪ 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).	

12.4 Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons

Description

12.4.1 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

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

- Transition mires and quaking bogs

12.4.3 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

12.4.4 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

12.4.5 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

12.4.6 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.

12.4.7 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
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	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.	- The temporary impacts from the construction of new energy developments could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. - 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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. - Policy C6 makes reference to Policy N3. - Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures. - A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. - Part 1 Section 2 of the Cumbria Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides guidance for wind energy	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		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).	

12.5 Roudsea Wood and Mosses

Description

- 12.5.1 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.
- 12.5.2 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

- 12.5.3 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

- 12.5.4 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

- 12.5.5 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

- 12.5.6 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.

- 12.5.7 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
Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	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.	- The temporary impacts from the construction of new energy developments could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs). - The Council will produce an SPD which provides further guidance on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation principle and the need for development specific HRAs and CEMPs. - 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's Environmental Health Officer. - 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. - Policy C6 makes reference to Policy N3. - Policy N3 ensures that where an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 site is likely to result from the development, avoidance measures are first considered, followed by mitigation measures and, only as a last resort, compensatory measures .. - A number of avoidance/mitigation measures are listed in paragraph 10.5.9 of the Plan. The most appropriate measures will be dependent upon the specific development and location. - Part 1 Section 2 of the Cumbria Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides guidance for wind energy	None

Local Plan Policy	Likely Impacts resulting from Allocations	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact following Mitigation
		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).	

12.6 Potential In-Combination Effects

12.6.1 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

12.6.2 Table 11.19 considers the significance of these effects and whether any in-combination effects can be negated through the implementation of mitigation measures.

12.6.3 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.

12.6.4 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)	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.	- Policy H3: Allocation of Sites for Housing Development - SHL001 Marina Village and SHL002 Salthouse Mills - Policy EC2: Provision of employment land - EMR03 Waterfront Business Park, Barrow - Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas-OPP3	- Morecambe Bay - Duddon Estuary	Collectively these sites if all brought forward could place increased pressure on the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary sites.	- Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation - Disturbance - Recreational Pressure - Water Levels & Quality - Air Quality	- It will be important to ensure that the proposed mitigation for Policy H3 and Policy EC2 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: - 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. - The Local Plan contains a list of monitoring proposals which will identify the effect of the plan on the Natura 2000 sites and on the environment in general. Indicators will be reviewed on an annual basis through the Council's Annual Monitoring Report.	None
Wyre Borough Council Fleetwood and Thornton Area Action Plan (AAP)	- 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,	- Policy H3: Allocation of Sites for Housing Development - SHL001 Marina Village - Policy EC2: Provision of employment land - EMR03 Waterfront Business Park, Barrow - Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas-OPP3 - Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	Morecambe Bay	Introduction of flood defence measures in Barrow and increased development within Fleetwood could impact on water levels.	- Habitat (& Species) Loss & Fragmentation - Water Levels & Quality	It will be important to ensure that the proposed mitigation for Policy H3, Policy EC2 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

	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.						
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PART FOUR: CONCLUSION

13 Conclusion

13.1 Overview

- 13.1.1 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: Pre-submission Draft.

13.2 Screening

- 13.2.1 As detailed within section 6, 114 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

- 13.2.2 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
- 13.2.3 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.
- 13.2.4 There were however nine policies 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 DS4: Opportunity Areas
 - Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion
 - Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals
 - Policy EC2: Provision of employment land
 - Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Land
 - Policy H1: Annual Housing Target
 - Policy H2: Distribution of Housing
 - Policy H3: Allocated Housing sites
 - Policy HC15: Education Provision
 - Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area
 - Policy EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area
- 13.2.5 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

- 13.2.6 Of the ten 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.

- 13.2.7 Of the 35 housing allocations proposed, one of the allocations SHL010a Land at Mill Lane, Walney was identified as having potentially *adverse* effects and a further site SHL001 Marina Village as having *adverse* effects on the Natura 2000 sites.
- 13.2.8 Of the five opportunity areas proposed, two are identified as having potentially *adverse* effects (OPP2, Channelside South and OPP4, Phoenix Rd). A further two sites (OPP1 Channelside South and OPP3 Salthouse Mills) are identified as having *adverse* effects on the Natura 2000 sites.
- 13.2.9 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.

13.3 Appropriate Assessment

- 13.3.1 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 DS4: Opportunity Areas
 - Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion
 - Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals
 - Policy EC2: Provision of employment land
 - Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Land
 - Policy H1: Annual Housing Target
 - Policy H2: Distribution of Housing
 - Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites
 - Policy HC15: Education Provision
 - Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area
 - Policy EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area
 - Site EMR03 Waterfront Business Park, Barrow
 - Site SHL001 Marina Village
 - Site SHL010a Land at Mill Lane, Walney
 - Site OPP1 Channelside South
 - Site OPP3 Salthouse Mills
- 13.3.2 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.

13.3.3 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

13.3.4 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.

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

13.4 Next Steps

13.4.1 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.

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

13.4.3 In terms of the specific employment and residential site allocations, when planning applications come forward for sites EMR03 Waterfront Business Park, Barrow, SHL010A Land at Mill Lane, Walney SHL001 Marina Village, OPP3 Salthouse Mills and OPP1 Walney Rd, 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 - Information on Natura 2000 Sites

Appendix A – 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	Morecambe Bay 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.	61506.22	Within Plan Area	▪ 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 (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima) ▪ "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")" ▪ "Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")" * Priority feature ▪ Humid dune slacks	▪ Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time ▪ Coastal lagoons * Priority feature ▪ Reefs ▪ Embryonic shifting dunes ▪ Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetia) * Priority feature ▪ Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenaria)	- Great crested newt	N/A
Conservation objectives							

	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
				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; ▪ 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			
				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, Natural England'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.			
2	Duddon Mosses	313.07	Within Plan Area	▪ Active raised bogs * Priority feature ▪ Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Conservation objectives					

	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
		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; ▪ 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 Natural England 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)	▪ Transition mires and quaking bogs	▪ 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; ▪ 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)	▪ 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; ▪ 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	114.89	13.0 (north-east)	▪ Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles * Priority feature	▪ Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands ▪ Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	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; ▪ 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					
		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)	▪ 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; ▪ 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					

	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
		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)	▪ 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	▪ 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	▪ Narrow-mouthed whorl snail Vertigo angustior	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; ▪ 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							

	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
		▪ 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 Natural England Wildlife Enhancement Schemes, Environmentally Sensitive Area Agreements, and Woodlands Grant Schemes.					
8	Drigg Coast	1397.44	21,000 (north-west)	▪ Estuaries ▪ Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea) * Priority feature ▪ Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	▪ 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	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
				("grey dunes") * Priority feature ▪ Humid dune slacks		
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; ▪ 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 Natural England's work to develop and promote the necessary conservation measures for UK marine SACs. Natural England 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. Natural England'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	Morecambe Bay 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.	37404.6	Within Plan Area	During the breeding season the area regularly supports 61858 seabirds including: - 3% of the Sandwich Tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> population in Great Britain Over winter the area regularly supports 210668 waterfowl including: - 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> alpine 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 On passage the area regularly supports: - 1.5% of the Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> international population (unspecified)
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; ▪ 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				

	Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Qualifying feature(s):
		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, Natural England'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.		
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; ▪ 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.				

	Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Qualifying feature(s):
		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; ▪ 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				
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. 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				

	Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Qualifying feature(s):
		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.		

Characteristics of the Identified Ramsar Sites

	Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Ramsar criterion
1	Morecambe Bay	37404.6	Within Plan Area	Ramsar criterion 4 The site is a staging area for migratory waterfowl including internationally important numbers of passage ringed plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>. Ramsar criterion 5 Assemblages of international importance: Species with peak counts in winter: 223709 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 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)

Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Ramsar criterion
			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) 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) 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) 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) Species with peak counts in winter: 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) European golden plover , <i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i>, P. a. <i>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) 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) 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) 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) 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)
Conservation measures undertaken			
- Site/Area of Special Scientific Interest - National Nature Reserve (NNR)			

	Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Ramsar criterion
	- 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			
	No factors reported			
2	Duddon Estuary	6805.3	Within Plan Area	Ramsar criterion 2 Supports nationally important numbers of the rare natterjack toad Bufo calamita, 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 , Anas acuta, NW Europe - 687 individuals, representing an average of 1.1% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9- 2002/3) Red knot , Calidris canutus islandica, 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 , Tringa totanus tetanus - 2197 individuals, representing an average of 1.8% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
	Conservation measures undertaken			
	Site/Area of Special Scientific Interest			

	Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Ramsar criterion
	- 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				
	No factors reported			
3	Leighton Moss	128.61	22.5 (east)	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>. 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>.
Conservation measures undertaken				
	- 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				
	Sedimentation/siltation; Natural processes causing sedimentation. This results in increased turbidity and loss of aquatic flora and subsequently decreased quality of			

	Site	Area (ha)	Distance from Plan Area (km)	Ramsar criterion
	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)	Ramsar criterion 1 Esthwaite Water is a particularly good example of a mesotrophic lake, with a well developed hydrosere at the northern end. 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.
Conservation measures undertaken				
▪ Site/Area of Special Scientific Interest ▪ National Nature Reserve (NNR) ▪ Management agreement				
Factors which may affect the qualifying features				
▪ 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 B - Pre-Screening Results

Local Plan Issues & Options Draft Policy Options

Appendix B – 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 over-arching 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	Question I1: How should the Local Plan ensure that	Option 1	A4

Infrastructure	developers contribute towards the required infrastructure, services and facilities to support new development?	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	A1
		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 provision of employment land 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	Option 1	C1
		Option 2	O

	Borough?		
	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 EC10: 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 EC11: 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	Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
		Option 3	B1

	development cordon be extended to allow for some sustainable growth in order to maintain the settlement?	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	Option 1	A1

	to protect resident's privacy?	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	A1
		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	Option 1	B1
		Option 2	B1

	test for retail uses to protect the vitality and viability of Barrow town centre?	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
		Option 3	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	Option 1	A2

	green spaces that contribute to local amenity and street scene character?	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	

	Question HC14: Should the Local Plan contain a policy for allotments?	Option 3	O
		Option 1	A5
		Option 2	A5
	Question HC15: Should the Local Plan contain a policy for despoiled landscapes?	Option 3	A5
		Option 1	A4
		Option 2	A4
Education & Community	Question HC15: Should the Local Plan contain a policy for education provision?	Option 3	O
		Option 1	C1
		Option 2	A4
		Option 3	O

Appendix C - Strategic Themes and Associated Policies

Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft Policies

Appendix C: Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft - Strategic Themes and Associated Policies

Theme	Topic	Policies
Development Strategy	Sustainable Development	Policy DS1: Council's commitment to sustainable development
		Policy DS2: Sustainable Development Criteria
	The Development Strategy	Policy DS3: Development Strategy
	Design	Policy DS4: Design
		Policy DS5: Landscaping
		Policy DS6: Development on Strategic Routes
		Policy DS7: 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 C3a: Water Management
		Policy C3b: Groundwater protection
	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
Infrastructure	Light Pollution	Policy C7: Light Pollution
	Development and Infrastructure	Policy I1: Developer Contributions
		Policy I2: Protecting Community Facilities
	Accessing 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
Economy	Demand for land and sites for employment uses	Policy I8: Telecommunications
		Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area
		Policy EC2: Provision of employment land
		Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Land
		Policy EM4: Loss of Employment Land
		Policy EM5: Conversions for employment use in urban locations
	Energy Developments	Policy EM6: Conversions for employment use in rural locations
		Policy EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area
	Economic Diversification	Policy EM8: Economic Diversification - Tourism
		Policy EM9: Caravan and Camping Sites
		Policy EM10: Loss of Self-Catering Accommodation
		Policy EC11: Self Catering Holiday Accommodation
		Policy EC12: 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
		Policy H22: Design of Dormer Windows
	Garages and Parking	Policy H23: Conversion of Garages
		Policy H24: New Garages
	Patios and Balconies	Policy H25: Design of Patio areas and Balconies
	Subdivision of Dwellings	Policy H26: Large Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and the Subdivision of Dwellings
Retail	Vision for Barrow and Dalton Town Centres	Policy R1: The vision for Barrow and Dalton town centres
	Retail in Barrow Town Centre	Policy R2: Barrow Town Centre
		Policy R3: Barrow's Primary Shopping Area
		Policy R4: Sequential test for new retail developments in Barrow, 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: Sequential test for new retail developments in Dalton, including proposals which remove restrictive goods conditions on existing units
	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
		Policy R16: Opening hours of hot food takeaways

	Living in Barrow and Dalton Town Centres	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
Heritage and Built Environment	Heritage Assets	Policy HE1: Heritage Assets and their setting
		Policy HE2: Information required for proposals involving historic assets
		Policy HE3: Listed Buildings
		Policy HE4: Conservation Areas
		Policy HE5: Demolition in a Conservation Area
		Policy HE6: 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: Green Corridors
		Policy GI4: Green Spaces
		Policy GI5: Green Routes
		Policy GI6: Green Links
		Policy GI7: Open Countryside
		Policy GI8: New and existing Woodland
		Policy GI9: Private Garden Boundaries
Promoting Healthy Communities	Health	Policy HC1: Health and Wellbeing
		Policy HC2: Doctors Surgeries and Health Centres
		Policy HC3: Children's Nurseries
		Policy HC4: Access to buildings and open spaces
		Policy HC5: Crime Prevention
	Sport & Recreation	Policy HC6: New Indoor Leisure Facilities
		Policy HC7: Loss of playing fields, sports pitches or facilities
		Policy HC8: New outdoor sports facilities
		Policy HC9: Multi-use games areas
		Policy HC10: Play Areas
		Policy HC11: Golf Courses
		Policy HC12: Equestrian Development
		Policy HC13: Allotments
		Policy HC14: Despoiled Landscapes
	Education & Community	Policy HC15: Education Provision

Appendix D - Screening Matrices - Policies

Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft Policies

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
Topic: Development Strategy					
- 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	Sustainable Development	Policy DS1: Council's commitment to sustainable development	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, conserve and enhance the built, natural and historic environment whilst ensuring access to essential services and facilities and a wider choice of housing. This will enable the Local Plan's Vision and Objectives to be met and to secure development that simultaneously achieves economic, social and environmental gains for the Borough. Planning applications that accord with the Development Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. 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: a) 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 b) Specific policies in the Framework indicate that development should be restricted.	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 DS2: Sustainable Development Criteria	In order to meet the objectives outlined in Policy DS1, 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, where possible, taking into account the scale of development and magnitude of impact and any associated mitigation by: a) Ensuring that proposed development incorporates green infrastructure designed and integrated to enable accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport for main travel purposes, particularly from areas of employment and retail, leisure and education facilities; b) Ensuring development does not prejudice road safety or increase congestion at junctions that are identified by the Local Highway Authority as being over-capacity; c) Ensuring 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) Respecting the residential amenity of existing and committed dwellings, particularly privacy, security and natural light; f) Protecting 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; g) Contributing to the enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity; h) Ensuring that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the site if possible;	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.
- 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					

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
generations.			i) Avoiding adverse impact on mineral extraction and agricultural production; j) Ensuring that proposals incorporate energy and water efficiency measures (in accordance with the relevant Building Regulations), the use of sustainable drainage systems where appropriate and steers development away from areas of flood risk; k) Ensuring that any proposed development conserves and enhances the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings; l) Development must comply with Policy DS3. Where the applicant demonstrates that one or more of the criteria cannot be met, they must highlight how the development will contribute towards the achievement of the objectives by alternative means.		
	The Development Strategy	Policy DS3: Development Strategy	The Council will pursue an overarching strategy of sustainable balanced growth, redistributing development across the Borough, to improve the residential environment of the central Barrow area and whilst also allowing some development adjoining Barrow and Dalton and within the cordon villages. The distribution of housing development is outlined in Policy H2, and Policy H3 contains a balanced portfolio of sites, in a range of locations throughout the Borough, both brownfield and greenfield in order to support the achievement of this Strategy. This Strategy seeks to promote the opportunities and strengths enjoyed by the Borough and achieve sustainable development that enhances its offer in terms of housing, employment, leisure and culture, and encourages inward investment.	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. The effect of this policy would largely be dependent upon how much development was directed to Dalton and Askam, particularly as Askam is located near to the Duddon Estuary Site.
	Opportunity Areas	Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas	Land identified as an Opportunity Area on the Proposals Map is considered to be a regeneration opportunity site suitable for a mix of housing, culture, leisure, open space and tourism development sensitive to its location and surrounding land uses, with the objective of regenerating the area with a high standard of design and sense of place. Proposals must have regard to historical context and industrial legacy.	C1	This policy will lead to development although the effect would be dependent upon how the policy is implemented in the future e.g. the type of development and scale. See separate appraisal of individual Opportunity Areas (Appendix F)
	Design	Policy DS5: Design	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 planning applications must demonstrate a clear process that analyses and responds to the characteristics of the site and its context, including surrounding uses, taking into account the Council's Green Infrastructure Strategy. Proposals must demonstrate clearly how they:	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
			a) Integrate with and where possible conserve and enhance the character of the adjoining natural environment taking into account relevant Supplementary Planning Documents; b) Conserve and enhance the historic environment, including heritage assets and their setting; c) Make the most effective and efficient use of the site and any existing buildings upon it; d) Create clearly distinguishable, well defined and designed public and private spaces that are attractive, accessible, coherent and safe and provide a stimulating environment; e) Allow 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; f) Create a place that is easy to find your way around with routes defined by a well- structured building layout; g) Prioritise building and landscape form over parking and roads, so that vehicular requirements do not dominate the sites appearance and character; h) Exhibit design quality using design cues and materials appropriate to the area, locally sourced wherever possible; i) Respect the distinctive character of the local landscape, protecting and incorporating key environmental assets of the area, including topography, landmarks, views, trees, hedgerows, habitats and skylines. Where no discernible or positive character exists, creating a meaningful hierarchy of space that combines to create a sense of place; j) Create layouts that are inclusive and promote health, well-being, community cohesion and public safety; k) Incorporate public art where this is appropriate to the project and where it can contribute to design objectives; l) Ensure that development is both accessible and usable by different age groups and people with disabilities; m) Integrate sustainable urban drainage systems of an appropriate form and scale; n) Mitigate against the impacts of climate change by the incorporation of energy and water efficiency measures (in accordance with the Building Regulations), the orientation of new buildings, and use of recyclable materials in construction; and o) Ensuring that new development avoids creating nesting sites for gulls e.g. through the provision of appropriate roof pitches;		

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
		Policy DS6: Landscaping	Landscaping should be viewed as an integral part of the design process and should include soft and hard landscaping, street furniture, lighting and public art where appropriate. A Landscaping Scheme and maintenance regime will be required as part of a full planning application. This is particularly relevant 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. All soft landscaping, including 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. 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 incorporate permeable surfaces to alleviate run off. Suitable maintenance regimes for soft and hard schemes will be the subject of planning conditions or unilateral undertakings as 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. 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.
		Policy DS7: Development on Strategic Routes	Proposals fronting onto or accessing a Strategic Route into Barrow will need to demonstrate how they will enhance or conserve, where it is of high quality, street-scene character through the use of active frontage, suitable landscaping, boundary treatments and the sensitive design of signage, advertising and lighting where required.	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.
Topic: Climate Change and Pollution					
- 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.	Coastal and Watercourse Management	Policy C1: Flood Risk and Erosion	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: 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 the historic environment; 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. 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. 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.	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.

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
- To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities. - To diversify and strengthen the local economy			The design of schemes should be influenced by natural drainage flow patterns, respecting open watercourses and incorporating SuDs where appropriate. Measures should be implemented that defer future development, including domestic gardens, extending into the buffer.		
		Policy C2: Development and the Coast	Development in a coastal location will only be permitted where: a) There will be no unacceptable 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 sites and the historic environment; 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 increased 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 recreational activities at the coast. Opportunities to improve access to the coast will be sought where possible and where the above criteria can be met.	A2	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. Policy includes criteria to ensure no significant harm to habitats or geodiversity.
	Water Quality and Efficiency	Policy C3a: Water Management	All new development will minimise its impacts on the environment through the following measures: a) New development will achieve the minimum standards for water efficiency, as defined by Building Regulations (Approved Document G). 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) New development will be required to prioritise the use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) and ensure there is no increase in flood risk from surface water. Drainage systems should be of a high design standard and will benefit biodiversity and contribute to improved water quality. Developers will be expected to 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: i. An adequate soakaway or some other form of infiltration system. ii. An attenuated discharge to a surface water body such as a watercourse. iii. An attenuated discharge to public surface water sewer, highway drain or another drainage system. iv. An attenuated discharge to public combined sewer. Applicants wishing to discharge to public sewer will need to submit clear evidence demonstrating why alternative	A1 / A3	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. This policy is positive as it includes criteria to ensure sustainable use of water resources.

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
		options are not available. c) Approved development proposals will be expected to be supplemented by appropriate maintenance and management regimes for surface water drainage schemes. d) On large sites, applicants should ensure that the drainage proposals are part of a wider, holistic strategy, which coordinates the approach to drainage between phases, between developers/landowners and over a number of years of construction. e) On greenfield sites, applicants will be expected to demonstrate that the current natural discharge from a site is at least mimicked. f) On previously-developed land, applicants should target a reduction of surface water discharge in accordance with the non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage produced by DEFRA. In demonstrating a reduction, applicants should include clear evidence of existing positive connections from the site with associated calculations on rates of discharge. g) Landscaping proposals should consider what contribution the landscaping of a site can make to reducing surface water discharge. This can include hard and soft landscaping such as permeable surfaces. h) The treatment and processing of surface water is not a sustainable solution. Surface water should be managed at source and not transferred. Every option should be investigated before discharging surface water into a public sewerage network. A discharge to groundwater or watercourse may require the consent of the Environment Agency or Cumbria County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority. The retrofitting of SuDS in locations that generate surface water run-off will be supported, subject to the criterion above.		
		Policy C3b: Groundwater Protection Any proposals for new development within Groundwater Source Protection Zones (St Bees Sandstone Major Aquifer) must accord with Environment Agency guidance set out in its document titled 'Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3) August 2013', or any subsequent iteration of the guidance. Applicants with proposals in groundwater source protection zones should engage in early dialogue with United Utilities. New development within Groundwater Source Protection Zones will be expected to conform to the following: a) Risk Assessment - a risk assessment and mitigation strategy with respect to groundwater protection will be required to manage the risk of pollution to public water supply and the water environment. The risk assessment should be based on the source-pathway-receptor methodology. It shall identify all possible contaminant sources and pathways for the life of the development and provide details of measures required to mitigate any risks to groundwater and public water supply during all phases of the development. b) Masterplanning – careful masterplanning is required to mitigate the risk of pollution to public water supply and the water environment. For example, open space should be designed so it is closest to the boreholes so as to minimise the potential impact on groundwater. In addition, an appropriate management regime will be secured for open space features in the groundwater protection zone. c) Construction Management Plan - Construction Management Plans will be required to identify the potential impacts from all construction activities on both groundwater, public water supply and surface water and identify the appropriate mitigation measures necessary to protect and prevent		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. This policy is positive as it includes criteria to protect water resources.

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
			pollution of these waters. For development proposals within Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1, the highest specification pipework and design in the new sewerage system (pipework, trenches, manholes, pumping stations and attenuation features) will be required in order to avoid pollution of public water supply and the groundwater environment.		
	Derelict and Contaminated Land	Policy C4: Contaminated and Unstable Land	Contaminated Land 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: - 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. - 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. 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. 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 including proposals for remediation in accordance with the above mentioned document. Unstable Land 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. 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.	A1 / A3	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. This policy is positive as it encourages appropriate remediation of land across the Borough.
	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	Policy C5: Promotion of Renewable Energy	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 encouraged to maximise the design of buildings, use of materials, their layout and orientation on site to be as energy efficient as possible. 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 accord with the requirements of Policy C6.	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.
	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals	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: Measures are taken to avoid and where appropriate mitigate any unacceptable negative impacts of the effects on local amenity resulting from development, construction and operation of the renewable energy	C1	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

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
			schemes; and 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 c) Proposals do not have an unacceptable adverse impact on nature conservation, biodiversity geodiversity, flood risk, or heritage assets and their setting; and d) 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 e) Developers have engaged with the community and local authority at an early stage prior to the formal submission of any proposals; f) Large scale renewable energy developments make provision for direct community benefits over the period of the development; g) For proposals involving Wind Energy developments, the development is located in a 'suitable area' (identified on the Proposals Map) and following consultation, it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed; and h) Development complies with Policy N3		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.
	Light Pollution	Policy C7: Light Pollution	The Council will seek to minimise light pollution and applications which propose new external lighting will be expected to demonstrate that: a) The proposed artificial light has no adverse 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) when being proposed close to sensitive wildlife receptors or areas, including where the light shines on water	A1 / A6	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. Policy contains specific criteria to ensure no specific impact on designated European sites.
Topic: Infrastructure					

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
- 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	Development and infrastructure provision will be coordinated to ensure that growth is supported by the timely provision of adequate infrastructure, facilities and services. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will be used to identify the timing, type and number of infrastructure requirements to support the objectives and policies of the Plan as well as the main funding mechanisms and lead agencies responsible for their delivery. All 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. Consideration will be given to how these requirements will affect the viability of development. The types of infrastructure that developments may be required to provide contributions towards include, but are not limited to: - Utilities and waste; - 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, heritage and geological assets and other community facilities (see 5.2.1.); - 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. Developer contributions for the above will be informed by relevant up to date and robust evidence where applicable. 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.	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.
		Policy I2: Protecting Community Facilities	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. The loss of such facilities will only be permitted where: - 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 and / or it has been demonstrated that funding is not available to keep the facility in operation; or - The facility will be replaced with a use where the benefits clearly outweigh the loss of the facility. In rural areas, 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.	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.
	Accessing Community Facilities	Policy I3: Access to Community	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.	A1	Policies will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they

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		Facilities	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. Community facilities will relate directly and be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development. In assessing whether a contribution from a particular site is appropriate the Borough Council will have due regard to the following considerations: • The size of the site; • The nature of the proposals and the suitability of the site for providing community facilities; and • The economic viability of the development.		relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
	Enhancing Sustainable Travel Choices	Policy I4: Sustainable Travel Choices	Development will be accessible by a range of sustainable transport options, including walking, cycling and public transport. Early engagement with the Borough Council and the Local Highways Authority is encouraged. 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. Pedestrian and cycle routes within new developments must be suitably lit so as to create a safe, attractive and useable environment for all. 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. Secure cycle parking provision, in accordance with the Council's adopted guidelines, will be required in all new car parks, particularly those associated with housing, employment, retail, leisure and educational developments. In addition the Authority will encourage the provision of shower facilities at employment-generating developments. The Council will encourage the integration of vehicle charging infrastructure within new development, particularly commercial development.	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. These policies encourage a reduction in vehicular traffic resulting in an improvement in air quality which will be a positive impact for the Borough.
	Travel Plans	Policy I5: Travel Plans	Development which generates a significant amount of movement will require the submission of a Travel Plan. As set out in national guidance the Travel Plan will demonstrate how: 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	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.

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
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			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; and g) The movement of freight and goods by rail will be maximised where possible. Where the trip reductions proposed to be achieved through a Travel Plan are to be considered as the mitigation measure in order to make the development impact acceptable, a developer contribution equal to the cost of providing the highway infrastructure improvements in the form of a bond will be required. In the event that the Travel Plan objectives are not being met, the bond monies will be used to provide the necessary infrastructure. In exceptional circumstances, should a developer be unwilling to commit to including an Action Plan within the Travel Plan, or the development proposals are at such a preliminary stage that it is unrealistic to draw up a list of measures, then it will be necessary to secure the outcome of the Travel Plan through a developer contribution.		
	Parking	Policy I6: Parking	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. 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. The design of on and off site parking provision will be safely accessible and appropriate to the streetscene and character of the local area. Consideration should be given to Policy C3 (water management) and Policy DS6 (landscaping).	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.
	External Transport Links	Policy I7: Transport Links	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. In particular, the following improvements will be supported: a) Proposals within the Borough to improve road safety and journey time reliability from the Borough to West Cumbria and to the M6. b) Proposals within the Borough to increase the number and frequency of rail services between Furness and West Cumbria; and between Furness and the West Coast Main line. Proposals which have the potential to compromise improvements to transport links will be resisted.	B1	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. 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: Telecommunication s	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;	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:

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
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			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 should consider including additional structural capacity to take account of possible future needs from other operators wishing to site share, taking account of viability and feasibility; 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 cause unacceptable impact upon designated sites or areas of ecological interest; and g) The proposed apparatus and associated structures will not have an unacceptable harm on 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.		The policy contains criteria to prevent adverse effects on European sites.
Topic: Economy					
- 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 EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area and the Port of Barrow (see proposals map)	The Waterfront Business Park, identified as part of the wider Barrow Waterfront regeneration area, is an employment site of regional significance suitable for advanced manufacturing and supply chain growth. 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 EC2: Provision of Employment Land	The Council will maintain an adequate supply and choice of land and floorspace for employment development by allocating sites at a rate ahead of the projected employment land requirement for the Plan period. This provision will be met on the following Employment Sites, which are identified on the Proposals Maps (Appendices A-C) and in Appendix E. The appropriate use classes referred to above are B1, B2 and B8. Development proposals for alternative uses in these locations will be resisted, unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority that there is no reasonable prospect of the site being used for employment purposes. Development on windfall sites will be permitted, subject to the requirements of Policy EC3.	C1	This policy will lead to development and specifies where the sites will be located and the type of employment use proposed, therefore there is the potential for this policy to have a significant adverse effect on one or more of the Natura 2000 sites. See separate appraisal of individual employment sites (Appendix F)
		Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Land	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 or Dalton, or within 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	C1	This policy will lead to development, although it does not specify where the sites will be located, the type of employment use proposed or the scale of the operation, therefore, there is the potential for this policy to have a significant adverse effect on one or more of the Natura 2000 sites.

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		emissions including odours; d) The site is capable of being satisfactorily accommodated within the highway network, with proposals for major sites (sites over 5000m²), 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 layout of the site has suitable space for landscaping, parking (including for large vehicles where appropriate), loading and unloading and any other operational requirements, and responds to natural drainage flow patterns; 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; l) The proposal does not cause unacceptable harm to heritage assets and their setting; m) The proposal should make effective use of previously developed land where possible; and n) The development must comply with Policy N3. 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, such as toilet facilities for drivers. Trade counters and retailing from employment premises will be restricted to that ancillary for the main operation of the B1/B2/B8 business. Where the settlement cordon directly adjoins a neighbouring Local Planning Authority (LPA), the adjoining LPA's planning policies will apply on land within their boundary.		
		Policy EC4: Loss of Employment Land	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.

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		a) There is no demand for land/buildings on the site 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 relative need for the alternative proposed use in this locality; and d) The proposed redevelopment would not compromise the primary employment function of the locality or the operations of neighbouring users. This policy does not apply to sites which are allocated for other uses in the Development Plan.		
		Policy EC5: Conversions for employment use in urban locations The Authority will support the conversion of buildings, to create employment uses, providing that they satisfy criteria set out in Policy EC3. The subsequent building should respect the local character of the area in terms of scale and design. Surveys will be required at the time of submission where species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 are thought to be present.	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: The quantum of development Supporting the conversion of buildings in the urban area will be more positive as there are likely to be more sustainable travel policies.
		Policy EC6: Conversions for employment use in rural locations The Authority will support the conversion of buildings in rural areas to create employment uses providing that they satisfy criteria set out in Policy EC3, and the development meets the following criteria: a) Access arrangements are satisfactory; b) Adequate well-designed 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; and e) Signage will be sensitively designed and appropriate to the host building and locality. 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.	B1	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.
	Energy Developments	Policy EC7: Energy Uses Opportunity Area 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 EC3 and the requirements of any accompanying environmental assessments.	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.
	Economic Diversification	Policy EC8: Economic Diversification - Tourism The Borough's tourism offer will be developed in a sustainable and competitive manner, to enhance its role as a high quality tourism destination. The Local Plan supports the creation, enhancement and expansion of tourist attractions and tourist infrastructure, in order to attract new visitors from outside the area. Development should be of an appropriate scale located where the environment and infrastructure can	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:

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		accommodate the visitor impact, and should not result in unacceptable harm to environmental assets. This will be achieved by the following measures: a) Ensuring that development does not cause unacceptable levels of disturbance to nearby residents; b) Ensuring that development does not cause unacceptable levels of disturbance or harm to sites designated for their natural or geological importance, other habitats and natural features, and heritage assets and their setting; c) Ensuring that suitable facilities are provided on site to accommodate all visitors including parking and public toilet provision; d) Ensuring that developments are in locations capable of being accessible by means other than the private car unless it relies on a specific geographical resource. Contributions may be required from the developer to improve accessibility where possible; and e) Ensuring that development does not cause unacceptable levels of harm to heritage assets and their setting.		• The policy contains criteria to prevent adverse effects on European sites.
	Policy EC9: Caravan and Camping Sites	Touring caravan and camping sites and proposals for permanent caravan sites will be permitted provided that they meet all of the following criteria: a) Suitable access is available from primary or district distributor roads; b) The proposal would not result in harmful additional traffic generation or pose a threat to highway safety; c) The landscape can absorb the proposal without detracting from its overall character; d) The proposal would not result in unacceptable nuisance to sensitive neighbouring uses in terms of noise or traffic; e) There would be no unacceptable harm to areas of importance for nature conservation; f) There would be no unacceptable harm to heritage assets or their setting; 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; h) The area is not at risk of flooding; and 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; and j) Any ancillary buildings, such as shower blocks, toilets or reception buildings are sensitively located within the site and are of an appropriate design, scale and 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: • The type of development • The quantum of development
	Policy EC10: Loss of Self-Catering Accommodation	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 their continued use is no longer economically viable and that the premises do not have the potential to become 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.	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.
	Policy EC11: Self Catering Holiday Accommodation	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 all of the following criteria:	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:

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			a) The building is structurally sound and capable of conversion without major rebuilding, extension or modification to the existing structure; b) The building is served by a satisfactory access; c) Services are readily available on site; d) The buildings are well related to existing buildings or uses on the site where appropriate; e) The number of units is appropriate to its surroundings; f) The proposal with not result in unacceptable harm to landscape, nature conservation or heritage assets and their setting; and g) The proposal will not have an adverse impact on local amenities by virtue of noise and disturbance. New build self-catering holiday accommodation within urban fringe or rural areas will be accepted where it meets criteria b-g above.		The policy contains criteria to prevent adverse effects on European sites.
		Policy EC12: Farm diversification	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 where they meet all of the following criteria: a) They do not harm the character of the open countryside, and the existing landscape character of the site is respected and reinforced; b) There is no unacceptable impact on either the natural or built environment; c) There is no unacceptable harm to heritage assets and their setting; d) There is sufficient infrastructure to accommodate them; and e) The proposal will not have an adverse impact on local amenities by virtue of noise and disturbance. 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.	A5	This policy quiet recreation and small scale, sensitively designed visitor attractions and accommodation. 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: - The quantum of development - The policy contains criteria to prevent adverse effects on European sites.
Topic: Housing					
- 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	Policy H1: Annual Housing Target	Planning permission will be granted for housing proposals that will deliver the housing allocations set out in this Plan and contribute to achieving an annual average Borough-wide housing target of at least 133 net additional dwellings per year over the Plan period 2014/15 to 2030/31. This equates to an overall housing requirement over the Plan period of at least 2261 net additional dwellings.. Any unallocated sites which come forward for development which would prejudice the delivery of this strategy will be resisted. In bringing forward allocations, developers must comply with the policies within this Local Plan and must help deliver sustainable communities. When calculating the 5 year housing requirement, any shortfall against this figure since the start of the Plan period will be added, along with a 20% buffer brought forward from later in the Plan period where appropriate as required by the NPPF. Housing delivery will be monitored closely and if the number of houses built is not as expected, interventions will be sought, which may include bringing forward additional allocations (see Policy H10 and its supporting text).	C1	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. The proposed housing growth figure per annum is however relatively low over the plan period.

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	Where Should New Housing Go?	Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	In order to encourage sustainable growth in line with the development strategy set out in Policy DS3, the following hierarchy and development of distribution will be used: Sites have been identified which will deliver housing development concentrated in the Principal Centre of Barrow (74%); followed by the Key Centre of Dalton (18%), the Local Centre of Askam & Ireleth (6%) and Newton and Lindal (2%). Housing development outside the settlements listed in this policy will require exceptional justification. See policy H5.	C1	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.
		Policy H3: Allocation of Sites for Housing Development	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 9 and are identified in the Proposals Maps (Appendices A-C) and in Appendix F.	C1	This policy will lead to development and specifies where the sites will be located and the scale of housing proposed, therefore there is the potential for this policy to have a significant adverse effect on one or more of the Natura 2000 sites. See separate appraisal of housing sites (Appendix F)
		Policy H4: Development Cordons	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: Askam & Ireleth, Lindal, Newton, North Scale, Rampside (see Appendix G)	B1	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. Lindal and Marton are not near to any of the Natura 2000 sites.
		Policy H5: Residential Development in the Open Countryside	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, temporary accommodation to support a new rural enterprise and conversions. Applications will require supporting evidence prepared by a suitably qualified person to justify the need for such housing. Development must accord with relevant Local Plan Policies regarding landscape and biodiversity and the principles set out in the Council's Green Infrastructure Strategy. Rural Workers Dwellings 1) Proposals for new-build rural workers dwellings in the open countryside will only be permitted where the dwelling is required to meet the proven essential needs of a rural worker and the following criteria are met: 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) Audited accounts from the previous three years show that the business is financially sound and has an evidenced prospect of remaining so;	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: • The type of development • The quantum of development

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		d) The size of the dwelling is appropriate to the need, the design is appropriate to the landscape, 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. Replacement Dwellings 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. Replacement dwellings will not be permitted where: a) The existing dwelling is listed as a heritage asset, effects the setting of other heritage assets or makes 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 existing dwelling is derelict (i.e. incapable of being re-inhabited without carrying out works requiring planning permission); or d) The existing dwelling is the habitat of wildlife species protected by law whereby expert advice must be sought to establish an appropriate course of action. Temporary Accommodation 3) Accommodation that is required in relation to a new rural enterprise, such as a mobile home will only be approved on a temporary basis, subject to not causing an undue visual impact on the surrounding countryside or when viewed from a public right of way. Conversions 4) Conversion of redundant or disused buildings will be permitted provided that: a) The application is accompanied by evidence that the building is structurally sound and capable of conversion without substantial rebuilding work or extension; b) The development would lead to an enhancement of the immediate setting of the building; c) The development is of a high standard of design appropriate to the character of the host building and the open countryside location; d) The development would be able to access the road network without the need to construct access roads, the nature of which would have an unacceptable impact on the landscape; Any ancillary buildings are appropriate in scale, design, materials and siting and can be located within the curtilage of the site without encroaching into the open countryside; and e) Any external amenity space is appropriate in size, scale and character to serve the proposed dwelling and its landscaping and boundary treatments are appropriate to the rural setting.		
	Policy H6: Residential Extensions and ancillary buildings in the Open Countryside	Proposals to extend an existing dwelling in the countryside, or to provide ancillary buildings, will be permitted where the appearance of the extended dwelling and the position and design of the ancillary building respects the form and character of the original building and surrounding landscape with regard to scale, design and use of materials. Proposals should also have regard to Policy N3.	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: - The type of development - The quantum of development

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
		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 is located within or adjoining an existing urban area or within a cordon village identified in Policy H2. 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, noise 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) Where the site is located on the edge of Barrow and Dalton, the applicant will be required 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 or would result in the visual or physical coalescence of settlements; l) The proposal will not harm the historic environment, heritage assets or their setting; m) 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; and n) The development must comply with Policy N3. The site should make effective use of previously developed land where possible.	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: • 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 site is served by a suitable access and the proposal does not compromise any existing access arrangement; d) The proposal, by way of design, siting, boundary treatments and landscaping integrates seamlessly into the surrounding built, natural and, where relevant, historic environment; e) There would be no unacceptable effects on the amenities and living conditions of surrounding properties	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: • The type of development • The quantum of development

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
			from overlooking, loss of light, the overbearing nature of the proposal or an unacceptable increase in street parking; f) The proposal does not prejudice the development potential of an adjacent site; and g) The proposal is capable of demonstrating how it will enhance the ease of movement for wildlife and the creation of habitat; and h) Development should not cause unjustifiable harm to the significance of any heritage assets on or otherwise affected by the development.		
		Policy H9: Housing Density	Developers can determine the most appropriate density on a site by site basis, providing that the scheme meets the design principles set out in this Plan and is appropriate to the character of the location of the development in negotiation with the planning authority. Consideration should also be given to housing needs identified in the most up-to-date Strategic Housing Market Assessment when determining the appropriate density. 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.	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	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.	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. Impacts will arise from the decision to build additional housing, as opposed to when they are delivered.
	Housing Mix	Policy H11: Housing Mix	In order to broaden and enhance the residential offer within the Borough development proposals will be expected to provide a mix of different types, tenures and sizes of housing to address local need and aspirations and developers will be required to demonstrate how this need has been met as evidenced by: a) Any relevant and up to date SHMA or Housing Need Assessment for the Borough; b) Any other relevant and suitably evidenced housing needs information; c) The location and characteristics of the site; d) The mix of dwelling type, tenure and size in the surrounding area; e) Housing market conditions and demand at the time of the application.	A1	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). Impacts are unlikely to arise due to the type of housing that is proposed within the Borough.
		Policy H12: Homes for Life	Developers should state how their development will be able to meet the changing housing needs of occupiers. The Council aims to ensure that every resident, in particular older people, are able to secure and sustain independence in a home appropriate to their circumstances and to actively encourage developers to build new homes 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. 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.	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). Impacts are unlikely to arise due to the type of housing that is proposed within the Borough.

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
	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	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: - The quantum of development - 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	Delivery of affordable housing, including Rent to Buy homes, will be supported where the proposal meets national and local policy. Proposals for housing development will be assessed according to how well they meet the identified needs and aspirations of the Borough's housing market area as set out in the most up-to-date Strategic Housing Market Assessment and/or any more recent evidence of need. 10% of dwellings on sites of 10 units or over must be affordable as defined by the NPPF (or any document which replaces it). A lower proportion may be permitted where it can be clearly demonstrated by way of a financial appraisal that the development would not otherwise be financially viable. Early dialogue with the Council on this matter is essential. It is not acceptable to sub-divide a site and purposely design a scheme to avoid making affordable housing contributions.	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.
	Gypsy and Travellers	Policy H15: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	The following site at Schneider Road, Barrow-in-Furness (shown in Appendix H) is allocated for and will provide 8 permanent pitches for the accommodation of gypsy and travellers. Where an unallocated, transit or temporary site is proposed, the site must : - Be accessible to shops, schools, community and health facilities by public transport, on foot or by cycle; - Offer safe and convenient pedestrian, vehicular access and parking without unacceptable impact on highway safety; - Be capable of being provided with on-site services for water supply, power, drainage, sewage disposal and waste disposal facilities; - Be well laid out and carefully designed; - not have unacceptable adverse impact upon the residential amenity of those on neighbouring sites by way of the loss of sunlight, daylight, outlook and privacy; - not unacceptably harm the visual amenities of the area and includes adequate planting and landscaping where necessary; - not cause harm to natural and/or heritage assets that cannot be mitigated and/or compensated; and - not be located in areas at high risk of flooding or unstable land.	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: - The quantum of development - 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 or daylight	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 Local Planning Authority will refer to the standards laid out by the BRE (or any subsequent replacement standards) 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 between opposing and neighbouring properties. Principal windows in the side elevations of habitable rooms at upper floor levels should be avoided where the privacy of neighbouring occupiers will be compromised.	A1	These policies will not lead to development (e.g. the policy relates to design or qualitative criteria for

SA Objectives	Policies	Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
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		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 opposing homes. Exceptions may be made for the facing windows of ground floor habitable rooms where adequate screening exists and in cases where normal standards of separation cannot be achieved and existing standards will not be eroded by accepting distances of less than 21 metres. In all situations the use of obscure glazing in the principal windows of habitable rooms will not be an acceptable measure to overcome the provisions of this policy as this is deemed to provide a sub-standard level of accommodation. Habitable areas are defined as living rooms, bedrooms, studies, dining rooms, and kitchens with dining areas.		development, or it is not a land use policy).
		Policy H18: Prevention of Terracing Effect	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	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	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	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	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).
	Garages and Parking	Policy H23: Conversion of Garages	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
		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 should have minimum internal dimensions of 2.6 metres wide and 6.0 metres long where possible to provide space for car parking and adequate space for domestic storage. Smaller dimensions will be considered where there is adequate enclosed space for storage elsewhere at the property. 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 are of good design and 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).
	Subdivision of Dwellings	Policy H26: Large Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and the Subdivision of Dwellings	Proposals for the subdivision of dwellings and those which involve the creation of large houses in multiple occupation (over 6 occupiers) will be acceptable providing that: a) Such proposals do not lead to the unacceptable loss of good quality family housing, taking into account housing needs identified in the current Strategic Housing Market Assessment; b) There will be no unacceptable impact on the residential amenity of neighbouring properties, especially with respect to privacy, noise and other disturbance; c) The proposal would not adversely affect the character of the building or the surrounding area, for example through an unacceptable increase in on-street parking; d) The proposed internal design ensures that units will have access to sufficient natural light, ventilation, privacy and indoor amenity space; e) The proposal does not lead to inappropriate stacking of rooms; f) Adequate suitably screened space is provided for the storage of refuse, recycling bins and cycles; g) Outdoor amenity space is provided where possible; h) There is adequate access from the residential unit to both the front and rear of the building; i) The proposal would not lead to an over-concentration of similar uses resulting in the loss of social and community cohesion; and j) The site is within easy reach of public transport and community facilities.	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					
- To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces - To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	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.

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
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- To improve access to jobs - To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Retail in Barrow Town Centre	Policy R2: Barrow Town Centre	For the purposes of interpreting the relevant policies in this chapter, Barrow's Town Centre is identified in Appendix I.	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 I. Proposals for other main town centre uses (i.e. not A1) will be supported within the defined primary shopping area, provided that: 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; and 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: - The quantum of development - The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
		Policy R4: Sequential test for new retail developments in Barrow, including proposals which remove restrictive goods conditions on existing units	New retail development will be permitted in Barrow's primary shopping area. Where clear justification is provided by the applicant/agent and accepted by the Planning 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. 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. 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. 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. 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 operational and locational requirements of the operator are in order to ensure the sequential test has been carried out sufficiently.	B1	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.

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
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	Retail in Dalton	Policy R5: Dalton Town Centre	For the purposes of interpreting the relevant policies in this Plan, Dalton Town Centre is identified in Appendix J.	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.
		Policy R6: Non-retail uses in Dalton Town Centre	Proposals for other main town centre uses (i.e. not A1) will be supported within Dalton town centre, provided: 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; and c) The proposal would not harm the amenities of town centre residents.	A1	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.
		Policy R7: Sequential test for new retail developments in Dalton, including proposals which remove restrictive goods conditions on existing units	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. 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. 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. 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.	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: The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
	Impact Assessments	Policy R8: Impact Assessments – Retail in Barrow	Applications for development which creates new retail floorspace over 1,000sq 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. Applications will be refused if the development/alteration would prejudice the vitality and/or viability of the town centre as a whole. 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 Legal Agreement with the Planning Authority to provide access and linkages where appropriate.	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	Applications for development which creates new retail floorspace over 500 sq m gross (including conversions) and/or proposals to remove goods restrictions on units over that size outside the Town Centre must be accompanied by a Retail Impact Assessment. Applications will be refused if the development/alteration would prejudice the vitality and/or viability of the Town Centre as a whole. 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 Legal Agreement with the Planning Authority to provide access and linkages where appropriate.	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.

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
	Other Main Town Centre Uses (non retail) in Barrow and Dalton	Policy R10: Sequential test for other main town centre uses	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. 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. 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. 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 Agreement to provide improved access and linkages. 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.	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: • The quantum of development
		Policy R11: Sequential test for new office developments	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: 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. Offices will be permitted in the Primary Shopping Area where they accord with Policy R3.	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: • The quantum of development
		Policy R12: Taxi offices operating from a dwelling	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: a) No more than two vehicles will be operated from the premises and these must be of a domestic scale unless it can be demonstrated that there is sufficient off road parking available for additional vehicles without detriment to the amenities of neighbouring residents. Minibuses and coaches are not considered to be of a domestic scale; b) Any necessary radio equipment is not detrimental to the general amenities of the area; and c) Customers shall not attend the premises.	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: • The type of development • The quantum of development
		Policy R13: Taxi Offices	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: a) The site is within close proximity to a town centre, local centre or major leisure facility; b) The impact upon residential dwellings within the vicinity of the site is considered acceptable, particularly in terms of noise and traffic; c) The local highway network can support the additional traffic which will be generated by the use; and d) There is adequate off-street parking available within close proximity to the site ensuring all vehicles can be operated from the base.	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: • The type of development • The quantum of development

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
		Policy R14: Opening hours of bars and nightclubs within the town centre	When considering the appropriate hours of operation for bars and nightclubs, regard will be had to: a) The existence of an established evening economy in the area b) The character and function of the immediate area c) The potential benefits of the proposal for wider community d) Impact on residential amenity.	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 R15: The location of hot food takeaways	Applications for hot food takeaways, including those which involve the relaxation of opening hours, will be permitted where: a) They are located within the urban boundaries of Barrow or Dalton or are within a Cordon Village identified in Policy H4; b) There is no adjoining purely residential use including on upper floors of the property; c) The applicant submits evidence to the Council's agreement to demonstrate that there will be no adverse impact upon local environmental amenities by reason of noise, odour, litter, waste disposal, traffic and parking; and d) Full details are submitted at application stage of any extraction equipment in order that the visual implications can be fully assessed. This is of particular importance if any heritage assets or their setting are affected which may require additional detail. Grease traps will be required where necessary.	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: • The type of development • The quantum of development
		Policy R16: Opening hours of hot food takeaways	When considering appropriate hours of operation for hot food takeaways, regard will be had to: a) The existence of an established evening economy in the area b) The character and function of the immediate area c) The potential benefits of the proposal for wider community d) Impact on residential amenity.	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.
	Living in Barrow and Dalton Town Centres	Policy R17: Conversion of upper floors to residential units within the town centre	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 and access for future occupiers. Any external alteration, such as the addition of front doors etc, must not harm the character and appearance of the town centre. Developments that rely solely on access from a back street will not be permitted unless the scheme provides for suitable upgrading of the back street.	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: • The type of development
		Policy R18: Residential Protection Areas	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.	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: • The quantum of development
	Neighbourhood Shopping Centres	Policy R19: Neighbourhood shopping centres	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. 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	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: • The quantum of development

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
			over the previous year.		
Topic: Heritage and Built Environment					
- 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	The Council will, through planning decisions and in fulfilling its wider functions, proactively manage and work with partners to protect and enhance the character, appearance, archaeological and historic value and significance of the Borough's designated and undesignated heritage assets and their setting. Opportunities will also be pursued, to aid the promotion, understanding and interpretation of both heritage and cultural assets, as a means of maximising wider public benefits and in reinforcing Barrow's distinct identity. Key elements which contribute to the Borough's identity, and which will therefore be a priority for safeguarding and enhancing into the future, include: 1. The Furness Abbey Scheduled Ancient Monument and its setting; 2. 14th Century castles such Piel Castle and Dalton Castle and key religious sites and their setting; 3. Barrow Town Hall, Ramsden Square and Schneider Square and associated statues as well as the streets and spaces which interconnect and provide setting for these assets; 4. Wide, Victorian, tree-lined routes into and around Barrow such as Abbey Road and Hartington Street and the grid-iron pattern of areas of terraced housing in and around Barrow town centre; 5. Remnants of the Borough's industrial heritage including sandstone workshop buildings, the imposing former worker's tenement blocks on Barrow Island, the slag bank, former iron workings and traditional, vernacular terraced workers dwellings; 6. Coastal features including Jubilee Bridge, Roa Island jetty, pill boxes, Walney and Rampside lighthouses and Cavendish Dock; 7. Barrow Park, including the cenotaph and bandstand; 8. Conservation areas and Listed Buildings across the Borough; 9. Key cultural assets encompassing parklands, woodland, landscapes, coastlines, museums, libraries, art galleries, public art, local food and drink and local customs and traditions. As well as fulfilling its statutory obligations, the Council will: a) Seek to identify, protect and enhance local heritage assets; b) Promote heritage-led regeneration including in relation to development opportunities; c) Produce conservation area appraisals and management plans; d) Develop a positive strategy to safeguard the future of any heritage assets that are considered to be "at risk"; e) Adopt a proactive approach to utilising development opportunities to increase the promotion and interpretation of the Borough's rich archaeological wealth; and f) Develop a positive heritage strategy across the Borough.	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 HE2: Information required for proposals involving historic assets	When determining proposals involving historic assets, including non-designated assets, the following information shall be submitted by the applicant as part of the application; a) An assessment of the asset's significance including any contribution made by its setting, and an assessment of the potential impact of the proposal on that significance, using appropriate expertise. This can be a desk based assessment and a field evaluation prior to the determination where necessary; and b) A full programme of work together with proposals to mitigate any adverse impact of the proposed development. Where appropriate, work will be implemented through measures secured by planning condition(s) or through a legal agreement. The Council has prepared a Guidance Document setting out when a Statement of Significance is required to accompany heritage applications which contains advice on its format and content.	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 HE3: Listed	Proposals for works to Listed Buildings, including alterations, extensions or change of use and development	A3	These policies intend to conserve or

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		Buildings	affecting setting should not cause unacceptable harm to its significance, including those elements which contribute to their special architectural or historic interest, and setting. Opportunities to enhance and better reveal their significance will be supported. 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: 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; 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.		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: Conservation Areas	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. Any replacement feature should match the original where it makes a positive contribution to the Conservation Area and its setting. Proposals must be supported by any relevant Conservation Area Appraisal or Management Plan. In particular it should respect all of the following: a) 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; b) Existing hard and soft landscape features including open space, trees, walls and surfacing; c) Traditional plot boundaries and frontage widths; and d) Significant views into or out of the Areas. Proposals should also avoid the loss of public and private open space which makes a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and its setting. Through Conservation Area Appraisals the Council will identify any opportunities for new development to enhance or better reveal their significance.	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 HE5: Demolition in a Conservation Area	Proposals for the demolition of a building in a Conservation Area must demonstrate one of the following criteria: a) It is unrealistic for the building to continue in its existing use and a suitable alternative use cannot be found; or b) The building is in poor structural condition and the cost of repairing and maintaining it would be disproportionate to its importance and value; or c) The demolition would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area. Proposals for the demolition or substantial loss of a building which makes a positive contribution to the special character and appearance of a conservation area will not be permitted. Demolition or other substantial loss will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the tests in national policy can be met.	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.

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		Policy HE6: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Assets	Development will not be permitted where it would cause unacceptable harm to a scheduled ancient monument, a non designated asset of national importance, and their settings. Proposals that affect non-designated assets will be assessed on the significance of the assets and the scale of likely harm to establish whether the development is acceptable in principle. Where this is the case, the Council will seek to ensure the mitigation of archaeological damage through the preservation in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for the excavation and recording of assets to a level that is proportionate to their significance and to the scale of the impact of the proposal. Where possible, opportunities should also be taken to promote and provide interpretation of archaeological assets. 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 the impact of the proposal, and may require, where necessary, archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation.	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					
- 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	Landscape	Policy N1: Conserving and enhancing landscape character	Land use proposals should protect and enhance where appropriate, local landscape character, as defined by contemporary adopted local landscape character guidance, currently 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. Where new development will impact upon the character of the landscape, such impact will need to be minimised and priority will be given to protecting and enhancing the landscape's distinct assets. Where there is loss or damage to the assets, the applicant must submit a statement demonstrating that this is unavoidable e.g. the development cannot be sited elsewhere due to operational requirements. In cases such as these, the unavoidable damage must be mitigated, and unavoidable loss must be compensated for, so that there is no net loss in resources. 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. 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. Measures to enhance the character of the Borough's landscape will be supported, with particular importance given to the following: - 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	Policy intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity. 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.
	Conserving Soil Resources	Policy N2: Safeguarding and Improving Soils	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 how the soils will be managed sustainably during construction. Developers are encouraged to include areas within residential 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. Alternatively,	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.

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minimise waste			proposals for improvements to nearby allotments will be considered.		
	Nature Conservation and Geodiversity	Policy N3: Protecting biodiversity and geodiversity	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 in the form of a suitable Management Plan. Consideration must be given to the relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance. Designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites There is a presumption in favour of the preservation and enhancement 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: • The development cannot be located on an alternative site with less harmful impacts and • Any adverse impacts can be mitigated for example through appropriate habitat creation, restoration or enhancement on site or in another appropriate location, in agreement with the Council and relevant partner organisations, via planning conditions, agreements or obligations. Where mitigation is not possible or viable or where there would still be significant residual harm following mitigation, compensation measures should be made to provide an area of equivalent or greater biodiversity value. Compensation should be secured through planning conditions or planning obligations. Special compensation considerations apply in the case of Natura 2000 sites. If harm to such sites is allowed because the development meets the above criteria and imperative reasons of overriding public interest have been demonstrated, the European Habitats and Wild Birds Directive requires that all necessary compensatory measures are taken to ensure the overall coherence of the network of European Sites as a whole is protected. 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. Assessing the effects of development on biodiversity and geodiversity Where there is evidence to suspect the presence of protected species, the planning application should be accompanied by appropriate, up-to-date surveys carried out at the correct time of year for the particular species 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 by a qualified person in order to provide a basis for decisions on: a) The development potential of the land b) Any necessary appropriate mitigation c) The means of working necessary to avoid harm to wildlife. Where mitigation is required in the form of species translocation, the Council will work with partners to identify suitable sites for translocation.	A2	Policy intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity.
		Policy N4: Protecting other wildlife features	New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features, and proposals for new development should be submitted with landscaping proposals, including a Management Plan, 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 of suitable species for the location to enhance the landscape of the site and its surroundings as appropriate. 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	A2	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.

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			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. 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.		
Topic: Green Infrastructure					
▪ 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	Green Infrastructure: A multi-functional resource – Building with Nature	Policy GI1: Green Infrastructure	The Council, through the preparation and adoption of the Green Infrastructure Strategy SPD, Masterplans and Development Briefs will identify and promote the creation, enhancement and protection of a Green Infrastructure Framework designed to maintain, enhance, expand and connect a network of natural and man-made green and blue spaces together along with the project focus necessary to secure and implement its delivery. The Council will work proactively with the community, public sector partners, voluntary sector, developers and utility providers to: (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 network of Green Infrastructure as the context and setting for coherent and locally distinctive place making. (b) Utilise landscape and urban design techniques together to assimilate development and its supporting Green Infrastructure into sustainable, attractive multi-functional layouts. (c) Integrate sustainable movement choices at all scales that support domestic, leisure and tourism movements around and beyond the Borough to actively encourage improved health, fitness and well-being. (d) Protect and integrate amenity open spaces, playing fields, sports pitches and play areas within areas of Green Infrastructure including where a need is demonstrated. (e) Protect, support and enhance biodiversity by creating inaccessible and well-connected habitat within and between neighbouring areas that allows wildlife to co-exist undisturbed whilst improving peoples accessibility to nature; (f) Include adaptive measures to help offset climate change including sustainable urban drainage (SUDs) management and tree planting to reduce the impact of flooding and assist in the cooling of `urban heat islands`; and (g) Facilitate local food production in allotments, gardens and adjacent agriculture	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	Policy GI2: Green Wedges	Proposals within or adjoining designated Green Wedges will be supported providing that they: a) Provide visual relief, physical contrast and visual or physical separation between settlements and neighbouring development areas; b) Demonstrate how development would respond to, maintain or enhance the open character of the Green Wedge; c) Enhance the biodiversity value of Green Wedges, where possible; d) Maintain or enhance its value as a setting for recreation; and e) Protect the setting of heritage assets.	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: Green Corridors	The location of related infrastructure within a Green Corridor will be acceptable providing that all of the following criteria are met: a) Proposals must demonstrate how existing vegetation and landform features both within and adjacent to the Green Corridor have informed the layout and design of infrastructure. b) An appropriate survey will be required to determine the nature and extent of ecology within the Green Corridor to ensure that any existing habitats or species are protected and enhanced and how the	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.

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		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 encouraging durable, low-maintenance natural succession forms of planting that provide landscaping for infrastructure and continuity of movement and foraging for wildlife. d) Proposals must demonstrate how accessibility, activity, infrastructure and development frontage are interwoven together into a landscape-orientated layout design. e) Movement through the site layout must be designed clearly as a hierarchy. Connections between development areas must be legible in terms of siting, design and landscaping with sufficient variation in route direction, width and enclosure to manage cycle speeds. f) Incorporate water intercept and storage capacity sufficient to retain and discharge current and anticipated levels of surface water drainage appropriately to a suitable watercourse if required as an intrinsic part of layout and landscape design. g) Proposals for infrastructure, sports facilities or formal open space including children's play areas will be encouraged, providing that any structures relate closely with existing or proposed landscaping and are not in visually isolated or prominent positions. h) Ensure that all routes and spaces are capable of being at least indirectly overlooked in contributing to community and personal safety.		
		Policy GI4: Green Spaces Green Spaces within the urban area make an important contribution to community life, streetscene character and biodiversity. They will need to be retained within the existing built up area as well as being provided for in new housing layouts. Where development is proposed adjacent to a Green Space it will need to show how the form and character of existing spaces are to be maintained, incorporated or enhanced. Proposals will also need to demonstrate how new green spaces are to provide a focal setting for new development 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 GI5: Green Routes Green Routes fall into two categories, strategic and local. Strategic Green Routes play an important role in presenting the Borough's character, image and identity to visitors and as such require the highest standards of development, landscape and highway frontage design, including lighting. Strategic routes include Abbey Road, Park Road and Rawlinson Street in Barrow and the England Coastal Path. Local Green Routes connecting development areas and or other Green Infrastructure Assets between existing built up areas and new development sites also need to be well-designed in making sure that they are fit for purpose, safe and attractive so that they are well used. Proposals and accompanying Design & Access Statements will need to demonstrate how the following criteria have been met: Strategic Green Routes (a) Development and associated advertising and signage proposals fronting onto a Strategic Green Route must deliver a high standard of design and landscaping and be of a form, scale and proximity complementary to the character of the site's location and setting. (b) Site, architectural and signage illumination will need to be specified to avoid light pollution. White light sources will need to be used for way-marking and signage clarity with secondary amenity lighting providing subtle colour to architecture or landscaping if required. All lighting is to be static with all light sources concealed from direct view from the public realm and highway. (c) Where an important route continues off-site that would be beneficial to the function of the development, a S106 and / or S278 Planning Obligation may be required to enhance its integration and connectivity with site design and landscaping proposals. Local Green Routes (d) Local Green Routes between existing and new developments will need to be well-landscaped and located to achieve a good standard of natural surveillance with planting along the route designed not to	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.

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			inhibit visibility or accessibility over time. (e) Lighting, apart from vehicular crossing points will need to be of a durable low-level design and integrated as part of the landscaping scheme (f) Vertical `pinch points' combining change of direction, gateways and continuous landscaping will need to be achieved at the edges of a development layout design to prevent the misuse of Local Green Routes by motorized vehicles. (g) Local Green Routes that are well defined whilst avoiding being segregated from the areas they pass through will be encouraged.		
		Policy GI6: Green Links	Proposals involving or adjacent to existing hedgerows or Green Links will be supported provided that they do not compromise the continuity or integrity of the hedgerow or green link. Where considered appropriate by the Planning Authority proposals should enhance the contribution made by the hedgerow or green link.	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: Open Countryside	Proposals acceptable within the open countryside will be supported providing they accord with the principles of the Green Infrastructure Strategy to make sure the form and character of development and its landscaping complements the setting and appearance of the surrounding area.	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 and Existing Woodland	New Woodland Proposals for new woodlands will be encouraged providing that a coherent landscape structure and setting can be demonstrated, including how connections would be achieved to other areas of woodland, landscaping or open space. Proposals will also need to demonstrate an appropriate approach to public access, where proposed, and community safety, as well as to the creation of inaccessible habitat areas. Proposals that use a mix of locally native species will be supported. All schemes will require the inclusion of a long term management plan. Existing Woodland Development proposals should avoid the loss of woodland or enable the protection, enhancement and management of existing woodland and tree cover within the Green Infrastructure framework. Proposals that incorporate or adjoin existing areas of woodland must demonstrate how connections would be achieved to the development and those areas and other areas of green infrastructure.	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: Private Garden Boundaries	Development proposals will need to incorporate specific measures to assist the local 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					
- To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces. - To improve the level of skills, education	Health	Policy HC1: Health and Wellbeing	The Council will encourage development which promotes health and wellbeing by: 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) Protecting the Boroughs natural and heritage assets f) Supporting a range of sport, recreation and leisure pursuits	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.

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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.			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 j) Promoting inclusive design which meets the needs of all, including those with mobility challenges.		
		Policy HC2: 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: 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: - The type of development - The quantum of development
		Policy HC3: 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: 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 other highway safety issues; d) Their use does not cause a significant loss of local residential amenity. Consideration should be given to the reuse of existing buildings where possible.	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: - The type of development - The quantum of development
		Policy HC4: Access to buildings and open spaces	1) Development proposals should make provision for easy, safe and inclusive access to, into, within and out of 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. At the design stage consideration should be given to the effects of the proposal on the character and appearance of heritage assets and their settings, where applicable. The Council will have regard to the following criteria when assessing development proposals: 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, including walking and cycling, and provision of adequate parking with the appropriate number of parking bays designated for cycles and motor vehicles, including specified disabled bays; 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: a) Demonstrate the approach to inclusive design; and 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.	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 HC5: 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:	A1	Policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative

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			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, taking into account the impact on light pollution, the natural environment and residential amenity; 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.		criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
	Sport & Recreation	Policy HC6: New Indoor Leisure Facilities	Proposals for the development of new leisure facilities will be supported provided that all of the following criteria are met: 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, prioritising brownfield sites and incorporating sustainable materials where possible; c) The proposed scale is appropriate for its location; d) The site is accessible by public transport, walking and cycling; e) Adequate on site parking is provided, or there is adequate on street parking in the immediate area without detriment to highway safety 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; g) Recycling receptacles are provided. This policy does not apply to outdoor sports facilities, which are covered by Policy HC8.	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 HC7: Loss of playing fields, sports pitches or facilities	Playing fields, sports pitches and facilities 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 any of these assets, or would otherwise constitute a change of use to non-sport or recreation uses, shall not be permitted unless: a) A robust 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 and quality in a suitable location nearby; or c) The development only affects land that is incapable of forming all or part of a playing field, sports pitch or facility; or d) The proposed development is ancillary to the use of the playing field; or e) 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. This policy does not apply to school playing fields, which are covered by national legislation and guidance.	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 HC8: 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 visual harm to the character and appearance of the surroundings, countryside or coastal area; 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; f) The type, size and location of the new facility is informed by an up to date and robust assessment of	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: The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying

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			Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
		need; g) Any floodlighting situated in the built-up areas is subject to a sports lighting assessment which demonstrates that residential amenities, highway safety and recognised ecological interests would not be adversely affected. Consideration should be given to the reuse of existing buildings where possible.		interests. The policy contains criteria to prevent adverse effects on European sites
	Policy HC9: Multi-use games areas	Proposals for multi-use games areas (MUGAs) with floodlighting will be approved where they are situated in the built up areas of towns and villages and a sports lighting assessment demonstrates residential amenities, highway safety and recognised ecological interests would not be adversely affected. Areas of well designed and maintained landscaping will be encouraged to provide shelter, screening and biodiversity. Consideration should be given to Policy C3 (water management).	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: The type of development
	Policy HC10: 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. Areas of well designed and maintained landscaping will be encouraged and consideration must be given to Local Plan Policy HC5 (crime prevention). Developers will be expected to provide a commuted sum for a minimum of 5 years maintenance, or contributions for off site provision within suitable, safe walking distance. Where a Development Brief has been produced for a site, the brief will set out the requirement for playspace and on windfall sites the requirement will be agreed with the Local 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: The type of development
	Policy HC11: Golf Courses	Proposals for new, or extensions to, golf courses and driving ranges will be permitted where it meets all of the following criteria: 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; g) The access and car parking arrangements are satisfactory; h) Any artificial lighting is appropriate to the location and suitably positioned and screened to minimise its impact. 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: The policy contains criteria to prevent adverse effects on European sites
	Policy HC12: Equestrian Development	Changes 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; 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. Permeable surfaces will be encouraged to reduce	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.

SA Objectives	Policies		Policy Wording	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
			surface water runoff; Adequate provision is made for the storage and removal of manure; and g) The building is appropriate in scale to serve the number of horses and includes space for undercover storage. In order to assess fully the impact of proposals for riding schools, the Local Planning Authority 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.		
		Policy HC13: 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. The provision of water butts, shared composting and recycling facilities is encouraged.	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: The type of development
		Policy HC14: 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.
	Education & Community	Policy HC15: Education Provision	Proposals for the development of new educational facilities as well as for the expansion, alteration and improvement of existing educational facilities will be supported where they are well related to the catchment that they will serve. Proposals for the development of education facilities should be located within existing education sites where possible. Where there is a need for a new educational site, the location should be close to the intended catchment in order to minimise travel in line with sustainable development principles. Specifically in relation to primary and secondary school provision, Barrow Borough Council will continue to work with the Education Authority to identify what new demand will be generated from development as well as helping to identify suitable new education sites should this be required. To assist in the delivery of additional school places, where required, to meet the needs of development, contributions will be sought, using a legal agreement with the appropriate Authority. The provision of on site recycling facilities is encouraged to minimise waste	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 E - Screening of Allocated Sites

Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft Allocations

Appendix E: 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	Previously developed site allocated for employment use in current Local Plan. The Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for B1 and B2 employment uses in principle.	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: The quantum of development
EMR03	Waterfront Business Park, Barrow	18.5	Previously developed site allocated as a Strategic Employment Site in the Barrow Port Area Action Plan. The Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for B1 and B2 employment uses (within the Growth Zone) and B1, B2, B8 uses (elsewhere) in principle.	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	7	Greenfield site. The Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for B1, B2 and B8 employment uses in principle.	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	6.4	Greenfield site allocated for employment uses in current Local Plan. The Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for B1, B2 and B8 employment uses in principle.	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	4.9	Greenfield site allocated for employment uses in current Local Plan. The Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for B1, B2 and B8 employment uses in principle.	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	1.5	Greenfield site allocated for employment uses in current Local Plan. The Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for B1, B2 and B8 employment uses in principle.	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.
EMR13	Former Training Centre, North Scale	0.5	Brownfield site .The Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for B1 and B2 employment uses in principle.	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.
EMR15	Land Opposite Phoenix Court	0.5	Mixed site. The Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for B1 and B2 employment uses.	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	Greenfield site allocated for employment use in current Local Plan for employment uses. The Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for B1 and B2 employment 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: - The quantum of development - The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
EMR12	Land at Billings Rd, Dalton	1.4	Brownfield site. The Employment Land Review has recommended that this site is suitable for B1 and B2 employment 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: - The quantum of development - 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					

Site Ref.	Site Name	Site Area (Hectares)	Notes	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
REC05	Land South of Leece Lane, Barrow	0.63	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. Indicative number of dwellings: 12	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: • 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. Indicative 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: • The quantum of development • 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	0.92	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. Indicative number of dwellings: 20	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: • The quantum of development • 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)	1.78	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. Indicative 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: • The quantum of development • 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	6.43	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. Indicative number of dwellings: 135	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.
REC54	Strawberry Ground, Croslands Park	2.92	Greenfield site within the urban boundaries. Indicative number of dwellings:50	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: • The quantum of development • The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
SHL001	Marina Village	25.03	Previously developed site within the urban boundaries. Allocated for housing in Barrow Port Area Action Plan. Indicative 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.
SHL010a	Land at Mill Lane, Walney	1.71	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.	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.

Site Ref.	Site Name	Site Area (Hectares)	Notes	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
			Indicative number of dwellings: 50		
SHL013b	Former Candleworks Site (South), Schneider Rd, Barrow	1.13	Brownfield site within urban boundaries, currently occupied on short term basis by gypsy and travellers. Opportunity to incorporate enhanced pedestrian route to the coast. Indicative 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	2.68	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. Indicative 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. Indicative number of dwellings: 45	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: - The quantum of development - 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	0.88	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. Indicative 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: The quantum of development
SHL068	Fields to rear of Croslands Park (Holly Croft)	1.45	Greenfield site within the urban boundaries, used in part for grazing. Access via Stoneleigh Close. Retain existing green links across site. Indicative number of dwellings: 20	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: - The quantum of development - 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	1.22	Greenfield site within the urban boundaries used for grazing. Need to set development back from Flass Lane to maintain character of green route. Indicative 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: - The quantum of development - The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
SHL082	Land East of Rakesmoor Lane	18.23	Greenfield site adjoining urban area. Currently used for grazing, adjoining uses include agriculture, football club and residential. Indicative number of dwellings: 107	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: - The quantum of development - The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.

Site Ref.	Site Name	Site Area (Hectares)	Notes	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
SHL100a	Land North of Westpoint House (western section), Solway Drive, Walney	1.67	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. Indicative 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: - The type of development - The quantum of development
SHL101	Land South of Westpoint House, Solway Drive, Walney	1.33	Greenfield site within the urban boundaries between residential area and community woodland. Draft Development Brief produced. Potential for Extra-Care housing. Indicative 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: - The type of development - The quantum of development
Housing Sites in Dalton					
REC10A	Land to West of Crooklands Brow	2.88	Greenfield site within the Green Wedge adjoining the urban boundaries Need to maintain and enhance the green route character of the site frontage. Indicative 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: The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
REC25a	Land at Greenhills Farm	5.26	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. Indicative number of dwellings: 100	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: 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	1.68	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. Indicative 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: 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	2.48	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'. Indicative number of dwellings: 54	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: 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	4.68	In part a discrete site with the potential to complement the barn conversion development opposite and achieve an environmental enhancement. Indicative 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: 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	1.39	Need to maintain separation due to variation in levels between site and surrounding development. Indicative 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: - The quantum of development - The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
REC49	Land at Hollygate Rd	0.59	Greenfield site within existing green wedge. Within urban boundary.	A5	Policies which make provision for change but which could have no foreseeable

Site Ref.	Site Name	Site Area (Hectares)	Notes	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
			Indicative number of dwellings: 12		direct or indirect effect on a European site, because of one of the following reasons: - The quantum of development - The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
REC52	Land at Tantabank	1.19	Greenfield site adjoining urban boundary. Indicative 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: - The quantum of development - 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	1.44	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. Indicative 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: 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	0.48	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. Indicative 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: - The quantum of development - 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. Indicative number of dwellings: 25	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: The quantum of development
REC02	Duke Street, Askam	0.35	Vacant, greenfield site within the current development cordon Small flat block most appropriate to maintain adequate setting for site and adjacent memorial. Indicative 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: 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. Indicative 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: The quantum of development
REC31	Land North of New Road, Askam	1.47	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. Indicative 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: 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	0.73	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	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:

Site Ref.	Site Name	Site Area (Hectares)	Notes	Screening Appraisal	
				Potential Effects Category A-D	Rationale
			character. Indicative number of dwellings: 18		The quantum of development
SHL017	Urofoam Factory, Duddon Road	1.22	Brownfield. Higher density scheme feasible on this site subject to concluding the assembly of a vacant site. Indicative number of dwellings: 51	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	2.32	Greenfield site A 'clustered' form of development feasible. Development set back from London Road to maintain streetscene character and reduce the massing of development. Indicative 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: 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. Indicative 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: - The quantum of development - The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
Opportunity Areas in Barrow					
OPP1	Land at Channelside South (formerly SHL007)	2.3	Area of mixed commercial/industrial uses within the urban boundary. Limited potential for vehicle access but subject to land acquisition. Directly abuts Walney Channel which is part of a wider Natura 2000 site.	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.
OPP2	Former Gold Driving Range, Walney Rd	6.7	Mixed site within the urban area with potential landfill gas issues. Green infrastructure constraints. The site is situated on the approach into Barrow.	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.
OPP3	Salthouse Mills	7.99	Brownfield, predominantly vacant site within the urban boundaries. Allocated as a housing site in the Barrow Port Area Action Plan and therefore an acceptable location for housing. Commercial and/or leisure uses could also be considered. Site requires clearance and remediation and there are difficulties in terms of access provision. Adjacent to Cavendish Dock and Roosecote Sands which are part of wider Natura 2000 sites.	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.
OPP4	Sites at Phoenix Rd	0.65 and 2.1	Currently vacant site within the urban area, part of former ironworks. Surrounded by a mix of land uses.	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.
OPP5	Former Kwik Save site, Holker St	0.5	Brownfield site comprised of vacant retail unit and car park within urban boundaries.	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: The proposed location of development and the fact that there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.

Appendix F - Screening 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													
Cumbria													
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 – Submission Draft submitted on 9 th September 2016. Examination was carried out in December 2016, with hearing sessions being closed on 14 th December.	HRA (February 2015)	No	No	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’. There are three specific site allocations identified in Barrow these include: ▪ BA26 Barrow Port ▪ M5 Land adjacent to High Greenscoe Quarry, Barrow in Furness ▪ M12 Roosecote sand and gravel quarry, Barrow in Furness ▪ M27 Land South of Roosecote sand and gravel quarry, Barrow-in-Furness For all four sites, the HRA concludes that the sites would not adversely affect the integrity of the SAC, SPA or Ramsar. Other allocated sites close to Barrow and the Duddon Estuary Site include: <table><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> 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. 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.	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	Adopted	Sustainability Appraisal (2006)	No apparent effects	No	Guidance relates to minimising landscape and visual impacts of wind energy projects.	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?
		Mosses SAC		Habitats Regulations Assessment (2007)				
<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	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
	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		Overlaps with Morecambe Bay	Adopted 2010	Sustainability	Possible	No	Policies identified as having potentially significant sustainability	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?
Strategy		SPA and SAC, Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Mosses SAC		Appraisal (2008) and Habitats Regulation Assessment (2008)			effects. However mitigation is proposed such that the assessment concludes that no significant effects on designated sites will result from the local plan policies	
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
Lake District								
Lake District National Park Local Plan	Lake District National Park Core Strategy	Adjacent to Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC, Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Mosses SAC	Adopted 2010	Sustainability Appraisal (2009)	No	Yes	No likely impacts on Natura 2000 sites.	No
	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.	
Lancaster								
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 (Local Plan Part 2) adopted in 2014.Strategic policies and Site Allocations DPD is at Preferred Options stage. Morecambe Area Action Plan adopted 2014.	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
Wyre								
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: Increased development around Fleetwood Docks including employment and residential.	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?
							- 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.	
Wyre Borough Council Local Plan (2011 – 2031)		Overlaps with Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC	Publication Draft December 2016.	Currently in draft and not available	Possible Morecombe Bay	Yes likely	- In all three proposed spatial options, moderate to significant development is proposed within the settlements of Fleetwood and Thornton. - Potential employment sites within Thornton: - 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 Plan, appears unlikely	Yes	Generally no or positive ecological impacts.	No
Blackpool Local Plan	Blackpool Core Strategy	Within 5km of Morecambe Bay SPA and SAC	The Council adopted the Core Strategy in January 2016.	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. Proposed Publication in April/May 2017.				This has not yet commenced preparation.	No

Appendix G - Habitats Regulations Assessment Timeline

Appendix G: HRA Production Timeline

<u>HRA Document</u>	<u>Local Plan doc assessed</u>	<u>Date Produced/received</u>
First Draft HRA Pre-Screening Report	Issues & Options Draft	October 2014
Natural England Response 13 th January 2015		
HRA Screening and AA Draft Report Rev A	Preferred Options Draft	August 2015
Natural England Response 6 th November 2015		
HRA Screening and AA Draft Report Rev B	Preferred Options Draft	April 2016
HRA Screening and AA Addendum	New sites and policies which have emerged since PO Draft	July 2016
Natural England Response 1 st November 2016		
HRA Screening and AA Report Final Draft	Publication Draft	December 2016
Natural England Response 19 th January 2017		
HRA Screening And AA Report	Pre-submission Draft	March 2017

Appendix H - Schedule of Previous Changes

Appendix H: Schedule of Changes Made to HRA Drafts in light of Natural England Comments

Our Ref.	Natural England Comments	Barrow Borough Council Response
Comments on HRA Screening and AA Draft Report Rev B (BDP, April 2016) and Addendum Report (BBC, July 2016)		
1.1	Natural England have reviewed the consultation documents and welcomes the changes that have taken place since the Preferred Options consultation; however we do ask that you provide additional clarification detailing how Barrow Council has addressed Natural England's comments made at the Preferred Options Habitats Regulations Assessment consultation stage (response dated 6th November 2015. Ref: 164115) It is recommended that this is sent to us to review and also that it is appended to the document library, in order to provide a clear audit trail as to how our previous comments have been addressed.	The Schedule of Changes has been produced in response to this comment in order to clarify how the HRA document has progressed in light of consultee comments.
1.2	We note that more detail has been provided in the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) on the CEMP and this is welcomed, however we do recommend that you formalise the forms and guidance around this as soon as possible. The HRA currently states: ...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 Council will produce an SPD which provides guidance for developers on CEMPs and HRAs and includes a list of considerations for them to take into account when drawing up proposals to ensure that biodiversity is considered from the outset. This will be produced prior to the adoption of the new Local Plan.
1.3	In our previous response we also asked for clarification on the following: Policy C1 includes criteria that support flood defence measures where there will be no unacceptable harm to natural coastal processes and habitats. Clarification on unacceptable harm is still sought. This appears to be unchanged.	It is agreed that "<i>unacceptable harm</i>" is difficult to quantify and is open to interpretation. Policy C2 has been amended in response to the HRA findings to make reference to policy N3. Policy N3 has been amended to require avoidance or mitigation and as a last resort compensatory measures where harm is identified. As there are currently no proposals for new flood defence structures it is difficult to ascertain what the exact harm will be, if any, at this stage. This can only be determined at the planning application stage once the type, location and scale of development is known.

Our Ref.	Natural England Comments	Barrow Borough Council Response
1.4	Policy C6 already contains criteria which states “d) Proposals do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation, biodiversity, geodiversity, flood risk, or the setting of heritage assets.” It is suggested that the wording of this policy is further strengthened. Natural England will need to see this revised wording before we can comment further. This also appears unchanged.	It is agreed that “<i>unacceptable harm</i>” is difficult to quantify and is open to interpretation. Policy C6 has been amended in response to the HRA findings to make reference to policy N3. Policy N3 has been amended to require avoidance or mitigation and as a last resort compensatory measures where harm is identified.
1.5	Additional allocations: Overall we have no comment on the allocations part from for site Rec47 which is within Elliscales Quarry SSSI. This is a geological SSSI and the quarry faces and rock outcrops provide the best exposures of limestone layers known as the Red Hill Oolite and lower Dalton Beds originally formed about 345 million years ago during the early Carboniferous Period. They contain mound structures, resembling modern coral reefs but of unknown origin. These comments are based upon a check on Natural England's SSSI Impact Risk Zones (IZR's). These IRZ's are a GIS dataset designed to be used during the planning application validation process to help local planning authorities decide when to consult Natural England on developments likely to affect a SSSI. The dataset and user guidance can be accessed from the gov.uk website.	The Council has updated its Site Assessments Document and an updated version is available alongside the Pre-submission Draft of the Local Plan. This document contains a list of all known constraints on each of the allocated sites and the requested additional information regarding site REC47 is included. Applicants are encouraged to take the document into consideration when drawing up proposals. The Council would require the SSSI to be enhanced (it is currently in an unfavourable condition) as part of any future development and Natural England will be consulted at application stage through the validation process. Policy N3 has been amended and provides the necessary safeguards to ensure that avoidance and mitigation measures are in place (and, as a last resort, compensatory measures) before development can be approved. The Council will produce an SPD which provides guidance for developers on CEMPs and HRAs and includes a list of considerations for them to take into account when drawing up proposals to ensure that biodiversity is considered from the outset. This will be produced prior to the adoption of the new Local Plan.
1.6	It is unclear how the additional allocations have been assessed in the final draft Sustainability Report of the Barrow Local Plan (July 2016 version)	Additional allocations have been assessed through the SA using the methodology set out in the SA Report to ensure that all sites have been subject to the same level of scrutiny regardless of the stage they entered the Local Plan. An additional paragraph has been included in the SA to make this clearer.
1.7	It is also unclear how Barrow Local Plan: Preferred Options Consultation Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening and Appropriate Assessment Report (Rev: A Date@ April 2016) has assessed the additional allocations. The HRA needs to be clear that the allocations have been assessed as far as is possible at this plan stage to ensure there is enough confidence that potential impacts are resolvable	A number of additional allocations have emerged since the production of the April HRA Report therefore the Council produced a HRA Addendum document (dated July 2016) which assessed the additional allocations using the original methodology set out in the Screening Report.

Our Ref.	Natural England Comments	Barrow Borough Council Response
	and the plan will therefore be deliverable. It is important this is clear and properly assessed, providing a clear audit trail from the previous iteration of the HRA to this one.	All policies and allocations have been re-assessed following the production of the Local Plan Publication Draft and the results are included in this document.
1.8	It may be that adequate policy safeguards exist in the plan to avoid or mitigate possible impacts. It is imperative that these safeguards are properly implemented at the design and construction stage. Any applications for development will therefore be expected to incorporate measures to ensure there is no impact detailing the measures required. The HRA needs to demonstrate and fully explain that sufficient mitigation measures and policy controls are in the plan and can be identified at application stage.	This document concludes that whilst a small number of policies and allocations are likely to have adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites, there will be no residual effects on the European sites following the proposed mitigation measures listed in tables 11.7, 11.8, 11.11, 11.12, 11.14, 11.16, 11.18, 11.19 and appendices D-F. The HRA identifies policy controls and mitigation measures, however additional supporting text has been added to the Local Plan (Natural Environment chapter) which makes reference to the HRA process and conclusions and provides guidance on avoidance, mitigation and compensation issues. The Council will produce an SPD which provides guidance for developers on CEMPs and HRAs and includes a list of considerations for them to take into account when drawing up proposals to ensure that biodiversity is considered from the outset. This will be produced prior to the adoption of the new Local Plan.
1.9	Natural England will need to see how these comments are addressed before we can make further comment and agree the Local Plan to be legally compliant and in accordance with the relevant tests of soundness. Natural England would be happy to be consulted informally on a further draft HRA, Plan and SA, or discuss this further if this would be helpful.	Further support from Natural England is welcomed and additional comments were received from Natural England on a final draft of this document. See Appendix I.
Comments on HRA Screening and AA Draft Report Rev A (BDP, Aug 2015)		
2.0	Overall, Natural England supports the approach taken in relation to the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). We do however have some issues that need to be addressed.	Comments noted.

Our Ref.	Natural England Comments	Barrow Borough Council Response
2.1	Natural England welcomes that the HRA outlines specific sites that could lead to significant effects on European sites and considers the features/sensitivities of the European sites in relation to possible impacts. The findings appear to be considered in the context of potential pathways and vulnerabilities affecting European sites considered in the HRA.	Comments noted.
2.2	Before Natural England can agree with the conclusions reached, we would like to see more evidence and explanation in the following areas to ensure that the HRA and appropriate assessment are robust enough to ensure that the preferred options are unlikely to have any significant effects on the European Sites identified, either alone or in combination with any other plans and projects. At various points the HRA states that the temporary construction impacts from the construction of the defence structures could be managed through appropriate Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMP's). Natural England would expect to see more detail on the CEMP'S and how they will achieve this before we can agree this is a satisfactory approach.	Further information regarding CEMPs added to table 11.7 and 11.11 next to each relevant policy. See also ref 1.2 above.
2.3	The temporary construction impacts from the construction of renewable and low carbon energy systems could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans; again more detail is requested around these plans, as there is no detail of what it will include.	See ref 2.2 above
2.4	Policy C1 includes criteria that support flood defence measures where there will be no unacceptable harm to natural coastal processes and habitats. Clarification on unacceptable harm is sought.	See ref 1.3 above
2.5	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. Clarification is sought over this please and detail how this will be achievable. Is there a high level of confidence that mitigation can be designed and implemented to avoid adverse effects on integrity? What will the mitigation measures be and are they costed/paid for and finally are they realistic?	At this stage, there are no flood defence structures proposed therefore it is difficult to know whether there would be an adverse effect on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites (although the HRA concludes that an effect is likely). Without knowing the location, type and scale of a proposal it is difficult to determine whether mitigation can be designed and implemented to avoid such effects. Policy N3 has been amended to require compensatory measures where mitigation is not possible or viable and where there are reasons of overriding public interest demonstrated.

Our Ref.	Natural England Comments	Barrow Borough Council Response
		The Council will produce an SPD which provides guidance for developers on CEMPs and HRAs and includes a list of considerations for them to take into account when drawing up proposals to ensure that biodiversity is considered from the outset. This will be produced prior to the adoption of the Local Plan.
2.6	Policy C6 already contains criteria which states 'd) Proposals do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation, biodiversity geodiversity, flood risk, or the settings of heritage assets'. It is suggested that the wording of this policy is further strengthened. Natural England will need to see this revised wording before we can comment further.	See ref 1.4 above.
2.7	The Cumbria Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document includes criteria for international sites, and features that they support, which requires new wind schemes to demonstrate that they will not adversely affect their conservation value". Does this provide enough guidance for developers/decision makers?	Further information regarding the SPD added to table 11.7 and 11.11, pages 58 and 74.
2.8	Policy EC2: Local Employment Sites Option 1 To ensure biodiversity is considered as part of Policy EC2, 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'. Clarification is sought here to determine whether this is acceptable.	EC2 option 1 has not been taken forward in this form. EC3 is however a similar option which has been assessed through the HRA process. Additional criteria has been added to the policy which makes reference to policy N3.
2.9	Policy H1: Annual Housing Target 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 site. More detail is sought over how big an existing issue this is, coupled with the potential increase. There may be a requirement for a recreation management plan.	Table 7.6 page 35, additional sentence added: "It is not envisaged that this level of growth will lead to increased recreational / visitor pressure on the Natura 2000 sites."
2.10	"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" How does this link with the coastal path?	The coastal path improves access around the coast and will include a new stretch of path around Walney which should be ready in 2017. Whilst in close proximity to Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay Natura 2000 sites, the path will draw visitors away from the most sensitive parts of the sites.

Our Ref.	Natural England Comments	Barrow Borough Council Response
2.11	The Cumbria Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document includes criteria for international sites, and features that they support, which requires new wind schemes to demonstrate that they will not adversely affect their conservation value. Specific detail is required here, explaining what this criteria is and how it applies here.	Paragraphs 2.8 to 2.32 of the SPD discuss the impacts of wind energy proposals on biodiversity. SPD Policy G2 states that “<i>Developers should assess the effects of potential schemes, alone or cumulatively, on biodiversity sites, habitats and species and identify measures to avoid or mitigate harm to them and secure their conservation and enhancement. Where a scheme, alone and in combination with other plans and projects, could have an impact on an internationally designated site, developers must carry out an assessment of the likely significant effect of the scheme in accordance with the Habitats Regulations.</i>” SPD Policy G3 states that “<i>Developers should pay particular attention to assessing the effects of wind energy schemes, alone and cumulatively with other developments, on bats, birds and other mobile species, both within and outside a site. Measure should be identified to avoid or mitigate harm to these species and secure their conservation and enhancement.</i>” Paragraphs 4.8.3 and 4.9.1 of the Local Plan draws applicants attention to the SPD.
2.12	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? Should this read Natural England? to allow restoration work. A programme of scrub removal and ditch-blocking is being undertaken, with positive results, this is reassuring.	Comments noted. References to English Nature removed from document and replaced with Natural England.
2.13	Policy C6 already contains criteria which states ‘d) Proposals do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation, biodiversity geodiversity, flood risk, or the settings of heritage assets’. It is suggested that the wording of this policy is further strengthened. More detail on the wording is sought here.	See ref 1.4 above.
2.14	Natural England agree that it will be important to ensure that the proposed mitigation for Policy H3 and Policy EC2 identified in chapter 11 is adopted along with the proposed mitigation measures identified within the HRA of the Barrow Port. This will require coordination and be able to demonstrate the duty to cooperate has been met.	Comments noted.

Our Ref.	Natural England Comments	Barrow Borough Council Response
2.15	It is essential that our comments are addressed as soon as possible to ensure that the HRA is compliant with the requirements of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.	Comments noted.
Comments on Draft HRA Pre-Screening Report (BDP, October 2014)		
3.1	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.	Comments noted.
3.2	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.	Comments noted. Further information regarding these areas added to both the Plan and HRA. See refs above.
3.3	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.	Comments noted. Mitigation and avoidance measures are detailed in the HRA and additions have been made to the Local Plan. See refs above.
3.4	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.	Comments noted. The Council's proposals for monitoring are included in the latest draft of the SA and the Local Plan Pre-submission Draft. Monitoring of environmental conditions is currently included in the Council's AMR.
3.5	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.	Para 1.1.10 added. See also paras 13.4.2 and 13.4.2
3.6	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.	Policy N3 states that both direct and indirect effects must be considered.

Our Ref.	Natural England Comments	Barrow Borough Council Response
		The Council will produce an SPD which provides guidance for developers on CEMPs and HRAs and includes a list of considerations for them to take into account when drawing up proposals to ensure that biodiversity is considered from the outset. This will be produced prior to the adoption of the Local Plan.
3.7	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.	Reference is made to the SPA extension at paras 4.4.3 and 10.5.4 of the HRA. Designated sites are shown clearly on the Local Plan Proposals Maps. The Natural environment chapter discusses the importance of the Natura 2000 sites and also includes maps.

Appendix I - Correspondence with Natural England

Appendix I: Correspondence with Natural England

CD\IP2006022

BDP
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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

BDP.

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

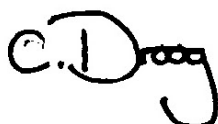
8	Roudsea Wood and Mosses	SAC	471.36	8.0 (east)	Site in close proximity to plan area and also an estuary site
9	Yewbarrow Woods	SAC	114.16	13.0 (north-east)	Site in close proximity to plan area
10	Witherslack Mosses	SAC	486.71	18.5m (east)	Wetland site with hydrological links to plan area
11	Morecambe 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
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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

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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



Date: 19th January 2017
Our ref: 202944
Your ref: Barrow Borough Local Plan – Latest draft of HRA screening and AA report.

Leanne Parr *Bsc (hons) MCD (hons)*
Planning Officer
Development Services
Barrow Borough Council

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Dear Leanne

Barrow Borough Local Plan – Latest draft of HRA screening and AA report

Thank you for your consultation on the above, which was received by Natural England on 1st December 2016.

Natural England has reviewed the information provided. Appendix H which contains the schedule of changes is clear and helpful in showing how the Council has responded to comments from Natural England (as requested in our previous correspondence dated 19th October 2016, reference 195616). Clarification has also been provided as to how the document has been updated since the Local Plan Preferred Options Draft version. This helps provide a clear audit trail as to how our previous comments have been addressed.

The Report also includes a list of suggested policy amendments (Appendix J), Natural England has no further comment to make on these changes.

With regards to the CEMP, Natural England have seen other SPDs relating to CEMP's, and some examples are provided below. It is best for the LPA to decide the best approach and our overarching comment is that the LPA must be confident that the CEMP can remove uncertainty at this plan stage, the role of CEMP's at the project stage should be explained.

http://www.nnjpu.org.uk/docs/Biodiversity_SPD_final_Aug_2015.pdf - Northamptonshire SPD on Biodiversity, including the role of CEMP's

<https://www.lichfielddc.gov.uk/Council/Planning/The-local-plan-and-planning->

[policy/Supplementary-planning-documents/Downloads/Biodiversity-Development/Biodiversity-and-Development-SPD.pdf](#) - Lichfield SPD on biodiversity and development and use of CEMPs

<http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/services/planning/development-guidance-and-requirements-spd> - Doncaster's Development Guidance SPD, includes section on biodiversity issues.

Production of this and any associated SPD's including the Habitats Regulations Assessment one needs to be prepared in line with the Local Plan progression and adoption, so that they are available for guidance and reference.

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter only please contact Kate Wheeler. 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
Lead Advisor
Cheshire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside & Lancashire Area Team

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Working together to support sustainable development within the Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

