

LDF 260112

ITEM 7



Proud of our past. Energised for our future.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report

January 2012

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Introduction

There are 3 different designations for sites of international biodiversity importance. These are Special Areas for Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar Sites. SACs are described by Natural England as 'areas which have been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive'. Article 3 of the Habitats Directive requires the establishment of a European network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II of the Directive (as amended). The listed habitat types and species are those considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level (excluding birds). According to the JNCC website, of the Annex I habitat types, 78 are believed to occur in the UK. Of the Annex II species, 43 are native to, and normally resident in, the UK.

SPAs are areas which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within European Union countries. They are European designated sites, classified under the 'Birds Directive 1979'.

Together the SACs and SPAs make up a European network of sites referred to as Natura 2000. Natura 2000 is the centrepiece of EU nature & biodiversity policy. The aim of the network is to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats.

Ramsar Sites are not part of the Natura 2000 network but are treated in a similar way to SACs and SPAs in terms of their importance and the protection they provide. They are wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention (an international agreement signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971). The initial emphasis was on selecting sites of importance to water birds within the UK, and consequently many Ramsar sites are also Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

Table 1 lists the international sites that are present in the Copeland plan area and those that are within 20km of the Copeland boundary.

Table 1

Name of Site	Designation	Within Copeland Plan Area / Within 20km of Copeland
Borrowdale Woodland Complex	SAC	Within 20km of Copeland
Clints Quarry (Moota)	SAC	Within 20km of Copeland
Drigg Coast	SAC	Within Copeland Plan Area
Duddon Mosses	SAC	Within 20km of Copeland
Lake District High Fells	SAC	Within 20km of Copeland
Morecambe Bay	SAC	Within Copeland Plan Area
River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake	SAC	Within 20km of Copeland
River Ehen	SAC	Within Copeland Plan Area
Roudsea Wood and Mosses	SAC	Within 20km of Copeland
Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons	SAC	Within 20km of Copeland
Wast Water	SAC	Within 20km of Copeland
Yewbarrow Woods	SAC	Within 20km of Copeland
Morecambe Bay	SPA	Within 20km of Copeland
Duddon Estuary	SPA	Within Copeland Plan Area

Esthwaite Water	Ramsar Site	Within 20km of Copeland
Duddon Estuary	Ramsar Site	Within Copeland Plan Area
Morecambe Bay	Ramsar Site	Within 20km of Copeland

Maps showing the location of these sites are included in the document.

The Legislation

The Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) was adopted in 1992 and applies to the UK and to its Overseas Territory of Gibraltar. The main aim of the Habitats Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species listed on the Annexes to the Directive at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance. The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations 1994 transposed the Habitats Directive into national law. The Regulations came into force on 30 October 1994, and have been subsequently amended several times. They apply to land and to territorial waters out to 12 nautical miles from the coast. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidate all the various amendments made to the 1994 Regulations in respect of England and Wales.

The Birds Directive (2009/147/EEC) provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. It sets broad objectives for a wide range of activities, although the precise legal mechanisms for their achievement are at the discretion of each Member State (in the UK delivery is via several different statutes). The Directive applies to the UK and to its overseas territory of Gibraltar. The main aim of the Directive is the maintenance of the populations of all wild bird species across their natural range (Article 2). In the UK, the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (as amended); the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 2007 as well as other legislation related to the uses of land and sea.

Articles 6 (3) and 6 (4) of the Habitats Directive require a HRA to be undertaken on proposed plans or projects which are not necessary for the management of the site but which are likely to have a significant effect on one or more Natura 2000 sites either individually, or in combination with other plans and projects. Determining whether an effect is 'significant' is undertaken in relation to the designated interest features and conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 sites. If an impact on any conservation objective is assessed as being adverse then it should be treated as significant. Where information is limited the precautionary principle applies and significant effects should be assumed until evidence exists to the contrary.

The Habitats Regulations Assessment

A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is the assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on a Natura 2000 Site. Its purpose is to consider the impacts of a land use plan against the conservation objectives of a site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the *integrity* of the site either on its own or in combination with the land use plans of other nearby planning authorities. Site integrity is defined as "the site's coherence, ecological structure and function across its whole area that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of

populations of species for which it was classified” Where significant negative effects are identified, alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects.

Carrying out a HRA is not only a statutory duty but is also beneficial to the policy process as a means of identifying and addressing early on in the process any adverse effects that the draft policies and proposals may have. Unlike the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process, the HRA requires that decisions on the content of the Plan be based on its findings. Therefore, it goes beyond the material consideration of SA to be weighed in decisions on planning policies and proposals.

The HRA process incorporates the following stages:

Stage 1 – Screening

This identifies the likely impacts upon a Natura 2000 site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant. ‘In combination’ is taken to refer to *the sum of influences acting on sites from all plans and projects in the context of prevailing environmental conditions.*

Stage 2 - Appropriate Assessment (AA)

Where significant impacts are likely this stage determines in more detail the impact on the integrity of the site of the project or plan, ‘in combination’ with other projects or plans, with respect to the site’s structure, function and conservation objectives. The Assessment should be carried out by a competent body. Where there are adverse impacts, assess the potential mitigation of those impacts. Where there aren’t, then the project or plan can proceed as it is. This stage only needs to take place where likely significant impacts are identified in the screening phase.

Stage 3 - Assessment of alternative solutions

Where significant negative effects are identified at the AA stage alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects to the integrity of the site.

Stage 4 - Assessment where adverse impacts remain

This is an assessment of compensatory measures where, if the development is assessed to be for Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI), it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed. In this case the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government should be notified and they will inform the European Commission about the compensatory measures adopted.

This document forms Stage 1 of the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) process and contributes to the fulfilment of the Council’s statutory duty as regards the Bids Directive and the Habitats Directive. It is a screening opinion concerned with reaching an opinion as to whether the Plan needs *to go forward for further, more detailed Assessment of impacts.*

The Purpose and Objectives of the Copland LDF Core Strategy

The Copland Local Development Framework will replace the Adopted Local Plan 2001-2016 and will run up to the end of the plan period in 2027. The Core Strategy is the first and most strategic of the documents that will be produced by the Council during the preparation of the LDF.

The purpose of the Copland LDF Core Strategy can be summed up very concisely in the LDF Vision:

'By 2027, Copland will be an economically and socially sustainable, well-connected and environmentally responsible place of choice.

Economically sustainable: a place that boasts a highly-skilled workforce and a varied and sustainable economic base that builds on opportunities, including those presented by the low-carbon and renewable energy sectors, knowledge-based industries and tourist attractions;

Socially sustainable: a place that meets the needs of the whole community, where geography is not a barrier to achievement, and where housing quality and availability, social infrastructure, health and well-being, equality and social mobility are improved.

Well-connected: a place that has enhanced transport networks providing improved access to sustainable modes of transport, both within and between its key settlements and out towards neighbouring areas;

Environmentally responsible: a place that adapts to climate change and minimises its carbon footprint, makes the most of its unique coastal location and abundant natural resources whilst protecting and enhancing its green infrastructure, landscapes, heritage and biodiversity.'

This Vision was the basis for the 19 objectives of the Core Strategy listed here

1. Support future renewable and low carbon energy generating capacity in Copland in line with Britain's Energy Coast: A Masterplan for West Cumbria.
2. Promote the diversification of the borough's rural and urban economic base to enable a prosperous mixed economy, including creative and knowledge based industries, specialist engineering and the energy sector, building on Copland's nuclear skills base, and tourism, exploiting heritage, the potential of the unspoiled coast and the quiet of the western lakes.
3. Provide a wide range of modern, high-quality employment sites and premises and promote the creation of a high-end knowledge based employment cluster at West Lakes Science and Technology Park.
4. Promote the vitality and viability of town and local centres, taking advantage of the built heritage that exists in Copland's towns and villages (notably Whitehaven and Egremont) to enhance the shopping experience for residents and visitors.
5. Support the Nuclear Skills Academy, higher education at Westlakes, and the borough's other educational establishments in improving educational attainment and skills to meet business needs.

6. Focus major development in Whitehaven, and encourage complementary and additional development in Cleator Moor, Millom and Egremont and local centres where opportunities exist, in line with strategic infrastructure provision.
7. Enable a 'balanced housing market' ensuring that all housing is of good quality, affordable, responds to differing needs from deprived industrial communities to the more prosperous rural areas, and is provided in places where people want to live.
8. Ensure that settlements are sustainable and meet the range of needs of their communities by, as far as possible, protecting the facilities that are already present and supporting appropriate new provision, especially in Millom which is the main settlement serving the more remote locality of South Copeland .
9. Ensure that all new development meets high standards in terms of energy efficiency, provision for biodiversity, safety, security and accessibility, relates well to existing development, enhances the public realm and develops quality places reflecting their distinctive west and south west Cumbrian character.
10. Support the increased sustainability of communities in rural environments varying from former mining settlements in the north and south, to the villages of mid Copeland.
11. Reduce the need to travel by supporting improved telephone and rural broadband access.
12. Improve access to employment, services, education/training facilities and the leisure opportunities of the coast and Lakeland fringe, by foot, cycle and public transport.
13. Develop and maintain safe, efficient, high quality, modern and integrated transport networks with good internal links and connections to key routes, including the West Coast Main Line via both Carlisle and Barrow, and the M6 via both the A66 and A590.
14. Adapt to the impacts of climate change by minimising development in flood risk areas and by improving the extent of tree cover and connectivity of wildlife corridors.
15. Promote recycling and waste minimisation.
16. Protect and enhance all landscapes in the borough, as well as the St Bees Heritage Coast site.
17. Protect and enhance the many places and buildings of historical, cultural and archaeological importance and their settings.
18. Protect and enhance the rich biodiversity both within and outside of the borough's many nationally and internationally designated sites, ensuring that habitats are extended, connected by effective wildlife corridors and that lost habitats are restored.
19. Safeguard and where possible enhance the natural resources in the borough whilst addressing the impacts of mining, iron working, nuclear energy and other former land uses.

The majority of the LDF land allocations will be made in the Site Allocations Development Plan Document which will be the subject of a later HRA. However, Figure 1 shows the broad locations of some of the major development that is expected to happen in the plan area during the period up to 2027.

Methodology

The approach to Stage 1 was to:

1. Make a list of the Natura 2000 sites that are within the plan area and within 20km of the Copeland Borough boundary (see table 1);
2. Collate information about the sites, including the reasons for their designation and their vulnerabilities and pressures;
3. Identify any potential significant impacts, on each of the sites, arising from the policies in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies documents.
4. Identify if there are likely to be any significant impacts if the policies are taken in combination with the policies in the documents of other neighbouring authorities and planning bodies (Barrow, LDNP, Allerdale).

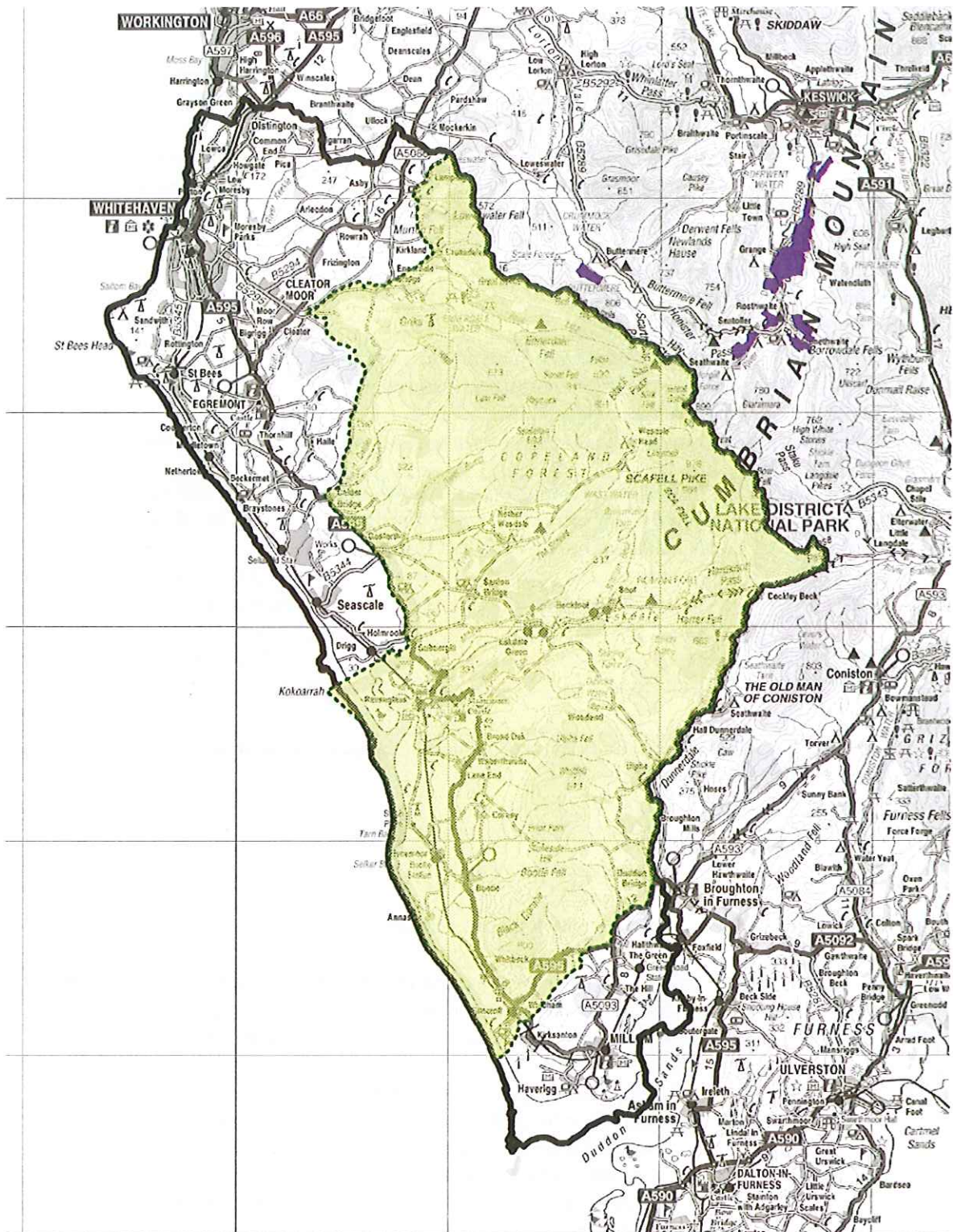
In this document, each internationally designated site is considered in turn, for its vulnerability to negative impacts potentially arising from policies within the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies documents. In addition to this, consideration is given to whether other policies within the documents go any way to mitigating or eliminating the risk to these sites. An assessment is then made as to whether any significant harm is likely to occur. The effects of plans and policies put forward by other authorities are also considered for the 'in combination' part of the assessment.

The Evidence Base **(need to add where this information came from.....)**

- Reasons for designating the site i.e. features of interest
- Conservation objectives
- Key environmental conditions and processes that support site integrity

Fig. 1 - Core Strategy Key Diagram **NEED AN UP TO DATE ONE**

Borrowdale Woodland Complex SAC



Name	Borrowdale Woodland Complex
Designation	SAC
Area (ha)	667.83
Qualifying	•Western acidic oak woodland

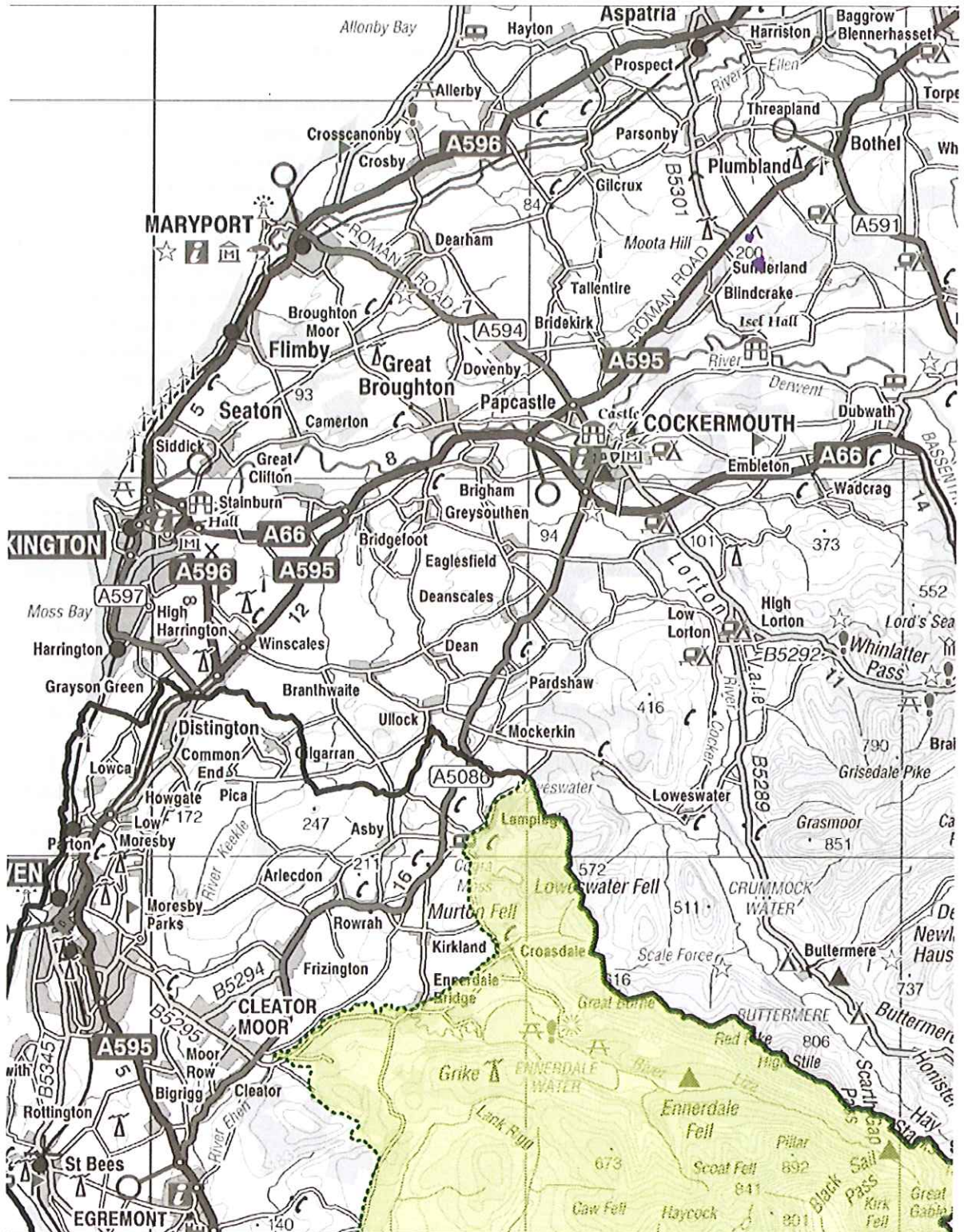
features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Plants in crevices on acid rocks •Bog woodland
Comments on Nature Conservation Importance and vulnerabilities	<p>Borrowdale has the most extensive block of western old sessile oak woods in northern England. The woods are especially rich in bryophytes and lichens and rare higher plants.</p> <p>In recent decades, there has been very little natural regeneration of native woodland tree species to ensure the long-term survival of the woodlands, due to grazing pressures from domestic livestock. However, very low levels of grazing are important to maintain the rich and diverse bryophyte flora. This issue should be addressed through the Environmentally Sensitive Area, Woodland Grant Scheme and agreement of Site Management Statements.</p>
Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (aspects that can be affected by Copeland land use plans in blue)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High water table and maintenance of suitable hydrology • High quality water • Base-poor soils • Control of grazing • Minimal air pollution – bryophytes and lichens are sensitive (particularly to Sulphur Dioxide that destroys chlorophyll in the algal part of the lichen and therefore prevents photosynthesis). • Control of invasive non-native species and any disease outbreaks
Possible Impacts Arising from Plan Comments in red: Significant negative impacts that need consideration Comments in green: No significant negative impact anticipated	<p>The flow of water through the site is towards the borough and not away from it so therefore any increase in water pollution arising from development in the Copeland Plan area will not affect this site.</p> <p>The site lies outside of the plan area and to the east of the developed part of the borough and therefore, with the prevailing westerly wind any increase in traffic could lead to an increase in air pollution moving towards the site.</p> <p>Careless planting schemes could lead to invasive and non-native plant species being introduced to the landscape and these could creep towards the site over time.</p>
Source Pathway(s) Impact	<p>Increased amount of development in the plan area leading to more energy use and vehicular traffic.</p> <p>Pollution in Air</p> <p>Negative impact on bryophytes and lichens</p> <p>Increased amount of development in the plan area some of which will have planting schemes</p> <p>Creeping of non-native species across land towards the sensitive site.</p> <p>Competition with sensitive species leading to decline or extinction on the site.</p>
Policies that could potentially have a negative impact	<p>Air quality is the main issue as regards the impact of the LDF – Policies that could have a negative impact on air quality are:</p> <p>ST1 – Support for energy, economic and housing growth as well as community facilities and leisure uses.</p> <p>ST2 – Increased amount of development</p> <p>ST3 – Support for new nuclear development on the site adjacent to Sellafield (i.e. further away from the Drigg coast site)</p> <p>ER1 – Construction phase of NNB will generate carbon emissions</p> <p>ER3 – Construction of Energy Coast Infrastructure will generate emissions</p> <p>ER4 – potential for increased air pollution if land uses include B2</p> <p>ER7 – Increased amount of development</p> <p>ER8 – Providing more car parking in the town centre could encourage more people to drive in rather than use public transport.</p> <p>ER10 – Expand tourism outside the LDNP.</p>

	<p>ER11 - Supporting new and expanding employment sectors. Supporting the development of commercial units.</p> <p>SS1 – Increased amount of housing development</p> <p>SS2 – Increased amount of housing development (additional 230-300 dwellings per year)</p> <p>SS3 - Increased amount of housing development</p> <p>T1 – Road improvements that could encourage car use.</p> <p>ENV2 - Maximise opportunities along the undeveloped for tourism and outdoor recreation. Support energy generating developments that require a coastal location</p> <p>DM26 - Landscaping schemes will have to be submitted with all development proposals.</p>
<p>Policies that eradicate/lessen the risk posed</p>	<p>ST1 - Ensure development minimises air pollution, minimise the need to travel</p> <p>ST4 - Policy will allow LPA to ask for measures to be put in place to protect air quality where this might be compromised in the operation of the development.</p> <p>ER3 – Ensure that any new energy transmission infrastructure minimises potential impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>ER5 – Additional planting around existing industrial estates is likely to have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>ER9 - Protection of services within smaller centres will limit the amount of car travel to larger centres to access essential services.</p> <p>SS5 – Protecting and enhancing green infrastructure will improve air quality</p> <p>T1 – improved public transport network.</p> <p>T2 – reducing the need to travel through supporting the provision of high quality broadband connections</p> <p>ENV1 – Planting trees to control flood risk will have a positive impact on air quality</p> <p>ENV3 - Protecting and extending woodland habitat will have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>ENV5 — On site mitigation to take place where the positive impacts of the development clearly outweigh the negative impact on the landscape. Encouraging green infrastructure will have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>ENV6 - The planting of a community forest would positively impact on the air quality in and beyond Copeland.</p> <p>DM11 – Encouraging developers to achieve high standards of energy efficiency</p> <p>DM12 – Provision of public green space in residential areas</p> <p>DM24 – Protection and expansion of habitats i.e. green spaces leading to better air quality.</p> <p>DM25 –All development proposals must take into account any likely significant effects on the internationally important sites both within the borough and within a 20km radius of the borough boundary as well as those that are hydrologically linked to the development plan area.</p> <p>DM26 - Landscaping schemes will have to be submitted with all development proposals.</p>
<p>Is There a Risk of a Significant Effect?</p> <p>Yes – but as the Core Strategy does not allocate</p>	<p>New nuclear development and the construction of some energy related infrastructure could have a negative impact on this site. However, the Council will not be the planning authority for this type of development. An appropriate assessment will have to be carried out at planning application stage with consideration given to the matter in the Local Impact Report.</p> <p>A significant amount of housing development will take place over the plan period but the preferred sites for that development have not been allocated yet.</p>

<p>sites and only supports nuclear new build, carrying out an appropriate assessment should be delayed until the preparation of the Site Allocations document. Another HRA Screening Report will be prepared for the Site Allocations DPD.</p>	<p>The Council will prepare for a Site Allocations DPD and this document will be accompanied by its own HRA Screening Report. Focussing development around Whitehaven and the three Key Service Centres will reduce the need to travel far to access employment and services and therefore keep traffic related emissions to a minimum. With regards to an increased amount of employment development, the same applies. There are a significant number of policies within the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD that highlight the importance of minimising carbon emissions and increasing the amount and quality of green infrastructure which will help to control air pollution. Regarding the prevention of introduction of non-invasive species – there is probably scope for adding some words to the policy DM26 that allow conditions to be put on planning permissions that states that all species used in landscaping schemes must use plants that are native to that particular landscape. A separate HRA Screening Report will be produced during the preparation of the Site Allocations DPD.</p>
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Other Plans and Projects</p>	<p>Allerdale LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – additional 267-350 dwellings per year (equating to an extra 4000-5250 dwellings over the plan period). Some limited housing development in rural local centres but mainly focused in more sustainable locations i.e. Workington, Maryport, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Wigton etc.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Core Strategy – 900 additional dwellings in the period to 2025 (50% in rural service centres, 20% in villages and 30% in clusters and the open countryside). There will be an additional 9.2ha of employment land and it is acknowledged that the Park needs one or more additional nationally significant visitor attractions.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Site Allocations Preferred Options – All employment land allocated will be in the Rural Service Centres. Borrowdale Woodland SAC falls into the North West Distinctive Area which will accommodate 25% of all development in the LDNP.</p> <p>Carlisle LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – Currently no policy direction offered. Carlisle has been designated as a growth point though so it can be reasonably expected that there will be a significant amount of additional housing and employment development over the plan period.</p> <p>Eden Adopted Core Strategy – Focus new build housing in Key and Local Service Centres whilst allowing for meeting essential needs in smaller settlements. The plan takes the RSS housing target of 239 additional dwellings per annum to 2025 (over 3100 units in total). 50ha of employment land will be made available to 2025.</p> <p>Barrow Port Area Action Plan – 925 additional dwellings in the Action Plan Area to 2021. Additional leisure facilities including marina and boat servicing area, Waterfront hotel, Water sports centre and very limited amount of retail. Improving access to the operational port from road and sea to support new opportunities to increase the proportion of freight moved by sea. Development of Waterfront Business Park as a major new business and employment location (24.5ha site).</p> <p>South Lakeland LDF Core Strategy – 55% of new housing and employment development will be in the Principal Service Centres, 13% in Key Service Centres, 21% in Local Service Centres and 11% in the smaller villages and hamlets. Housing target is 469 additional dwellings per year equating to nearly 6100 to</p>

	<p>2025. 21ha of employment development to be accommodated in Kendal to 2025, 12ha to be accommodated in Ulverston and Furness but overall 4 ha of employment land will be allocated per annum between 2010 and 2025 equating to 60ha over the plan period.</p> <p>Cumbria Local Transport Plan 3 – Support for the upgrading of the A595, A590, A5094 and A66 as well as any improvements needed to support growth in the low carbon energy sector. Increased bus services in rural areas. Improvement to the Cumbria West Coast Railway. Carlisle Northern Development Route will be completed in 2012.</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste LDF Core Strategy – no regional waste facilities to be located in Cumbria. At least one new waste facility will be needed in the south of the county. Proposes a decentralised network of waste facilities with a preference for sites which could accommodate more than one type of facility, for example, a Household Waste Recycling Centre and a Transfer/Bulking Station. This relates well to the Overall Strategy and Core Strategy Policy for minimising "waste miles".</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD – Allocates sites for mineral working and waste facilities. The HRA for this document stated that there were 13 sites in the whole of the county that would require an Appropriate Assessment at project stage but that the policies themselves were unlikely to have negative effects on the integrity of any of the sites. The mitigation measures that are considered likely to be needed are common place and could form the conditions of the planning application.</p>
<p>Is there risk of a significant effect in combination?</p>	<p>Yes – all of the above plans seem to be planning for an increased amount of development which will lead to a greater amount of dispersed air pollution. It will be important to understand what level of increase will start to have a negative impact on the site and specialist expertise will be needed for this so therefore an appropriate assessment could be in order. However the information needed to do this will not be available until the work on the Site Allocations DPD has started. A separate HRA Screening Report will be produced during the preparation of the Site Allocations DPD.</p>

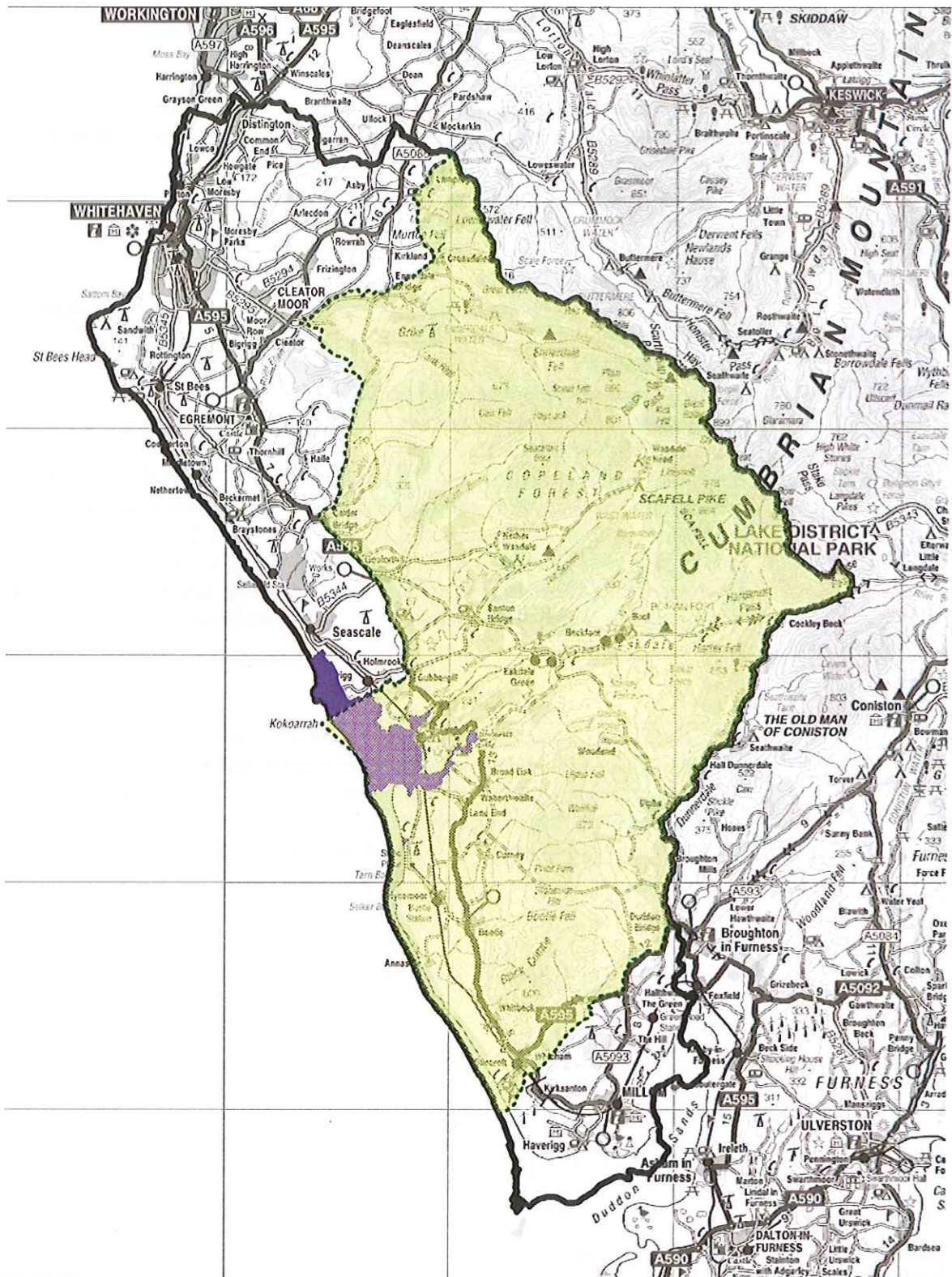
Clints Quarry SAC



Name	Clints Quarry
Designation	SAC
Area (ha)	12.03
Qualifying	Great Crested Newt

features	
Comments on Nature Conservation Importance and vulnerabilities	Contains several pools that support a large great crested newt population that has shown evidence of recruitment in recent years The great crested newt population at Clints Quarry has developed since quarrying ceased in the 1980s. The site has been relatively undisturbed since. Water levels in the ponds are largely dependent on rainfall which has been low in recent years.
Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (aspects that can be affected by Copeland land use plans in blue)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable foraging and refuge habitat within 500m of the pond • Relatively unpolluted water of roughly neutral pH • 75% ponds deep enough to retain water throughout February to mid-August at least one year in every three • In a wider context, great crested newts require good connectivity of landscape features (ponds, hedges etc.) as they often live as metapopulations in a number of ponds • No barriers to movement between ponds • Controlled shading of ponds by trees • Absence of fish in at least 50% ponds
Possible Impacts Arising from Plan Comments in red: Significant negative impacts that need consideration Comments in green: No significant negative impact anticipated	The flow of water through the site is towards the borough and not away from it so therefore any increase in water pollution arising from development in the Copeland Plan area will not affect this site. The newts that live on this site are unlikely to require good habitat connectivity in Copeland as they very rarely move more than 1-2km from their breeding pond and, in fact, usually stay much closer than this. None of the policies in the Copeland LDF will impact on this SAC.
Source Pathway Impact	Pollution in water from increased amount of development Only through air as water flows from the site towards the borough. The amount of air pollution that would be carried into the water via rain is unlikely to be significant enough to have an effect. Unlikely to be any impact arising from the Copeland LDF Core Strategy.
Policies that could potentially have a negative impact	N/A
Policies that eradicate/lessen the risk posed	N/A
Is There a Risk of a Significant Effect?	No
Possible Impacts Arising from Other Plans and Projects	N/A
Is there risk of a significant effect in combination?	N/A

Drigg Coast SAC



Name	Drigg Coast
Designation	SAC
Area (ha)	1397.44

<p>Qualifying features</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estuaries • Coastal dune heathland • Dunes with creeping willow • Intertidal mudflats and sandflats • Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand • Atlantic salt meadows • Shifting dunes • Shifting dunes with marram • Dune grassland • Humid dune slacks
<p>Comments on Nature Conservation Importance and vulnerabilities</p>	<p>Within the site are some of the least-disturbed transitions to terrestrial habitats of any estuary found in the UK.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (aspects that can be affected by Copeland land use plans in blue)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain morphological equilibrium of the estuary, including sedimentation patterns • Maintain temperature and salinity levels within natural range (this would be related to new nuclear development and although land use planning would not be controlled by Copeland). • Avoidance of pollution • Avoidance of nutrient enrichment • Appropriate grazing of saltmarsh communities • No physical constraints to natural migration of mobile habitats such as dunes • Maintain minimal impact of fishing, bait digging and dredging • High enough water table for dune slacks • Avoidance of damaging levels of erosion from human activities • No increase in organic matter in sediments • No physical constraints to managed realignment if required in response to coastal squeeze • Control of bracken/scrub • Control of invasive and/or non-native species
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Plan</p> <p>Comments in red: Significant negative impacts that need consideration</p> <p>Comments in green: No significant negative impact anticipated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved road access to the coast could increase recreational access and increase opportunities for litter and fuel pollution as well as erosion. • Concerns regarding the potential impact of radioactive waste storage in the vicinity of the site. • Concerns over nuclear cooling water potentially being discharged into the sea affecting temperature and salinity (?) – Although this is a concern it would be more appropriately dealt with in the HRA that would accompany any planning permission for nuclear new build and this will not be dealt with by Copeland planning.

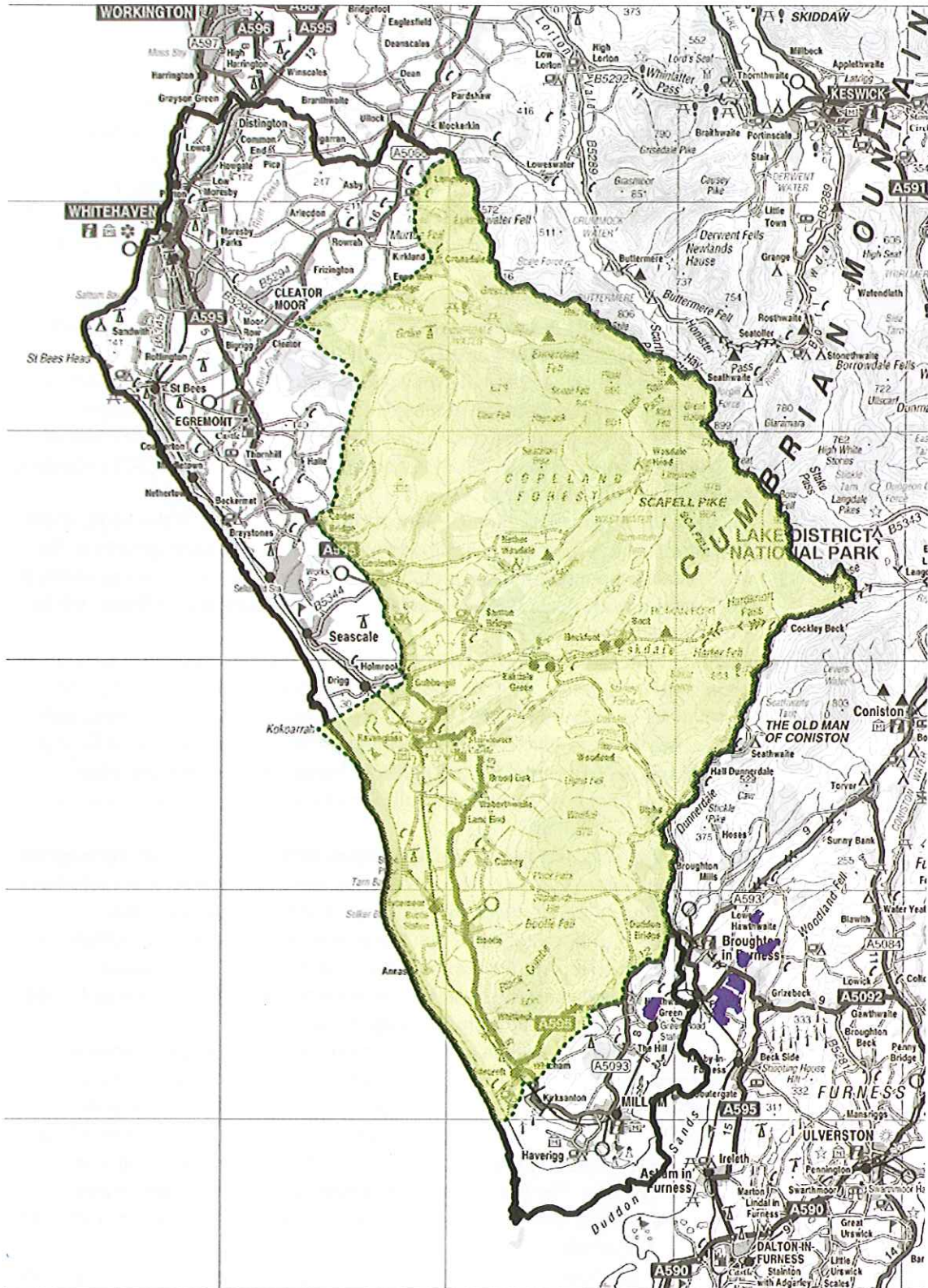
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Development on or immediately behind the coast could constrain managed realignment and prevent the natural movement of dunes. • Careless planting schemes could lead to invasive and non-native plant species being introduced to the landscape and these could creep towards the site over time.
Source Pathway Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More road traffic due to improved road access leading to more air pollution, littering and erosion through trampling • More housing and employment development leading to more air, ground and water pollution generally. • Storage of radioactive material potentially leading to contamination and possible genetic mutations • Nuclear cooling water potentially being pumped into the sea leading to possible changes in salinity and temperature • Development immediately behind the coast leading to the need to stop the natural movement of the dunes • Increased amount of development in the plan area some of which will have planting schemes <p>Creeping of non-native species across land towards the sensitive site. Competition with sensitive species leading to decline or extinction on the site.</p>
Policies that could potentially have a negative impact	<p>Policies that could have a negative impact on this SAC are:</p> <p>ST1 – Support for energy, economic and housing growth as well as community facilities and leisure uses.</p> <p>ST2 – Support for nuclear and renewable energy generating developments on the coast as well as the essential infrastructure to support it.</p> <p>ST3 – Support for new nuclear development on the site adjacent to Sellafield (i.e. further away from the Drigg coast site)</p> <p>ER1 – Major nuclear energy expansion on the site north of Sellafield is supported in principle. The Council will establish if there is community support and a full safety case for a high level waste repository. Construction of both will generate carbon emissions and could produce other air and ground pollution.</p> <p>ER2 – Renewable energy developments at locations which best maximise generation.</p> <p>ER3 - Construction of Energy Coast Infrastructure will generate emissions</p> <p>ER4 – potential for increased air pollution if land uses include B2</p> <p>ER7 - Increased amount of development</p> <p>ER8 - Providing more car parking in the town centre could encourage more people to drive rather than use public transport.</p> <p>ER10 – Expand tourism outside the LDNP.</p> <p>SS1 – Increased amount of housing development</p> <p>SS2 – Increased amount of housing development</p> <p>SS3 - Increased amount of housing development</p> <p>T1 – Road improvements that could encourage car use.</p> <p>ENV2 – Maximise opportunities along the undeveloped for tourism and outdoor recreation. Support energy generating developments that require a coastal location</p> <p>DM26 - Landscaping schemes will have to be submitted with all development proposals.</p>
Policies that eradicate/lessen the risk posed	<p>ST1 - Ensure development minimises air pollution, minimise the need to travel</p> <p>ST4 – development proposals should provide, or contribute to the provision of environmental requirements either on or off site.</p> <p>ER2 – Support and facilitate new renewable energy generating at locations</p>

	<p>which minimise environmental impacts within acceptable limits (what are the acceptable limits?)</p> <p>ER3 – Ensure that any new energy transmission infrastructure minimises potential impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>ER5 – Additional planting around existing industrial estates is likely to have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>ER9 - Protection of services within smaller centres will limit the amount of car travel to larger centres to access essential services.</p> <p>ER10 – Locate new tourist accommodation, facilities and attractions where these can be accommodated without adverse environmental impacts.</p> <p>SS5 – Protecting and enhancing green infrastructure will improve air quality</p> <p>ENV1 - Planting trees to control flood risk will have a positive impact on air quality</p> <p>ENV2 – Support the management of more of the undeveloped coast for biodiversity. Support developments that require a coastal location along the undeveloped coast provided that the potential impacts on biodiversity are carefully assessed against the benefits. Where negative impacts are likely these must be mitigated against and compensated for.</p> <p>ENV3 – The Council will seek to improve the condition of internationally designated sites, ensure that development protects and enhances biodiversity interest, restrict access and usage where appropriate in order to conserve an area’s biodiversity value.</p> <p>ENV5 – On site mitigation to take place where the positive impacts of the development clearly outweigh the negative impact on the landscape. Encouraging green infrastructure will have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>ENV6 - The planting of a community forest would positively impact on the air quality in and beyond Copeland.</p> <p>DM1 – Proposals involving the use, storage and processing of radioactive material should include a strategy for the long term management and safety of the site and material. Particular attention would be given to whether the residual impacts of the proposed development would be acceptable. The Council will seek an appropriately scoped, scaled and phased package of community benefits to mitigate the environmental impacts of the development.</p> <p>DM11 – Encouraging developers to achieve high standards of energy efficiency</p> <p>DM12 – Provision of public green space in residential areas</p> <p>DM24 - All development should protect the biodiversity value of land and buildings and minimise fragmentation of habitats. Maximise opportunities for conservation, restoration, enhancement and connection of habitats. All development proposals must take into account internationally important sites within the borough and within 20km of the borough boundary as well as those that are hydrologically linked to the borough.</p> <p>DM25 –All development proposals must take into account any likely significant effects on the internationally important sites both within the borough and within a 20km radius of the borough boundary as well as those that are hydrologically linked to the development plan area.</p> <p>DM26 - Landscaping schemes will have to be submitted with all development proposals.</p>
Is There a Risk of a Significant Effect?	New nuclear development and the construction of some energy related infrastructure could have a negative impact on this site. However, the Council will not be the planning authority for this type of development. An appropriate assessment will have to be carried out at planning application stage with

<p>There is a risk – but as the Core Strategy does not allocate sites and only supports nuclear new build, a new HRA screening report will need to be produced when more information is available i.e. during the preparation of the Site Allocations document.</p>	<p>consideration given to the matter in the Local Impact Report.</p> <p>A significant amount of housing development will take place over the plan period but the preferred sites for that development have not been allocated yet. This work will form part of the preparation for the Site Allocations DPD and this document will be accompanied by its own HRA Screening Report. Focussing development around Whitehaven and the three Key Service Centres will reduce the need to travel far to access employment and services and therefore keep traffic related emissions to a minimum. With regards to an increased amount of employment development, the same applies.</p> <p>There are a significant number of policies within the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD that highlight the importance of minimising carbon emissions and increasing the amount and quality of green infrastructure, which will help to control air pollution.</p> <p>Regarding the prevention of introduction of non-invasive species – there is probably scope for adding some words to the policy DM26 that allow conditions to be put on planning permissions that states that all species used in landscaping schemes must use plants that are native to that particular landscape.</p> <p>Trampling is an important issue when considering policies that encourage more people into any given area. ENV3F does, however, allow for planners to add conditions that will restrict access and usage of land where that would lead to trampling and disturbance of sensitive habitats and species. This should significantly lessen the risk of damage.</p>
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Other Plans and Projects</p>	<p>Proposals within West Cumbria Masterplan – Development of the Westlakes Research Institute at the Science and Technology Park. Development of the National Nuclear Skills Academy at Lillyhall, the Dalton Institute (lab facilities) at Westlakes, further investment in the employment sites at Leconfield and Bridgend. A ‘health campus’ on the current hospital site and new University of Cumbria facilities at Lillyhall. New National Nuclear Laboratory headquarters in West Cumbria.</p> <p>North West RSS - Drigg coast falls within North West coast area of search for a regional park and a planned North West Coastal Trail. There is potential for increased visitor pressure.</p> <p>Allerdale LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – additional 267-350 dwellings per year (equating to an extra 4000-5250 dwellings over the plan period). Some limited housing development in rural local centres but mainly focused in more sustainable locations i.e. Workington, Maryport, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Wigton etc.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Core Strategy – 900 additional dwellings in the period to 2025 (50% in rural service centres, 20% in villages and 30% in clusters and the open countryside). There will be an additional 9.2ha of employment land and it is acknowledged that the Park needs one or more additional nationally significant visitor attractions.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Site Allocations Preferred Options – All employment land allocated will be in the Rural Service Centres. The Drigg Coast SAC falls into the West Distinctive Area which will accommodate 10% of all development in the LDNP.</p> <p>Carlisle LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – Currently no policy direction offered. Carlisle has been designated as a growth point though so it can be reasonably expected that there will be a significant amount of additional housing and employment development over the plan period.</p> <p>Eden Adopted Core Strategy – Focus new build housing in Key and Local Service</p>

	<p>Centres whilst allowing for meeting essential needs in smaller settlements. The plan takes the RSS housing target of 239 additional dwellings per annum to 2025 (over 3100 units in total). 50ha of employment land will be made available to 2025.</p> <p>Barrow Port Area Action Plan – 925 additional dwellings in the Action Plan Area to 2021. Additional leisure facilities including marina and boat servicing area, Waterfront hotel, Water sports centre and very limited amount of retail. Improving access to the operational port from road and sea to support new opportunities to increase the proportion of freight moved by sea. Development of Waterfront Business Park as a major new business and employment location (24.5ha site).</p> <p>South Lakeland LDF Core Strategy – 55% of new housing and employment development will be in the Principal Service Centres, 13% in Key Service Centres, 21% in Local Service Centres and 11% in the smaller villages and hamlets. Housing target is 469 additional dwellings per year equating to nearly 6100 to 2025. 21ha of employment development to be accommodated in Kendal to 2025, 12ha to be accommodated in Ulverston and Furness but overall 4 ha of employment land will be allocated per annum between 2010 and 2025 equating to 60ha over the plan period.</p> <p>Cumbria Local Transport Plan 3 – Support for the upgrading of the A595, A590, A5094 and A66 as well as any improvements needed to support growth in the low carbon energy sector. Increased bus services in rural areas. Improvement to the Cumbria West Coast Railway. Carlisle Northern Development Route will be completed in 2012.</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste LDF Core Strategy – no regional waste facilities to be located in Cumbria. At least one new waste facility will be needed in the south of the county. Proposes a decentralised network of waste facilities with a preference for sites which could accommodate more than one type of facility, for example, a Household Waste Recycling Centre and a Transfer/Bulking Station. This relates well to the Overall Strategy and Core Strategy Policy for minimising "waste miles".</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD – Allocates sites for mineral working and waste facilities. The HRA for this document stated that there were 13 sites in the whole of the county that would require an Appropriate Assessment at project stage but that the policies themselves were unlikely to have negative effects on the integrity of any of the sites. The mitigation measures that are considered likely to be needed are common place and could form the conditions of the planning application.</p> <p>Shoreline Management Plan 2 – Allowing natural erosion of cliffs between Selker and Stubb Place and limited intervention between Stubb Place and Eskmeals Dunes. This will allow continued natural coastal evolution and roll-back of the dunes but will manage risk to assets. Short term measures will be taken to allow continued use of the road at Stubb Place whilst a long term solution is sought. The line will be held at Ravenglass by maintaining and improving existing seawalls and embankments. North of Seascale the cliffs will be allowed to erode.</p>
<p>Is there risk of a significant effect in combination?</p>	<p>There is a risk of significant effects in combination but the information available at the moment is limited. A separate HRA Screening report will accompany the Site Allocations DPD.</p>

Duddon Mosses SAC



Name	Duddon Mosses
Designation	SAC
Area (ha)	313.07

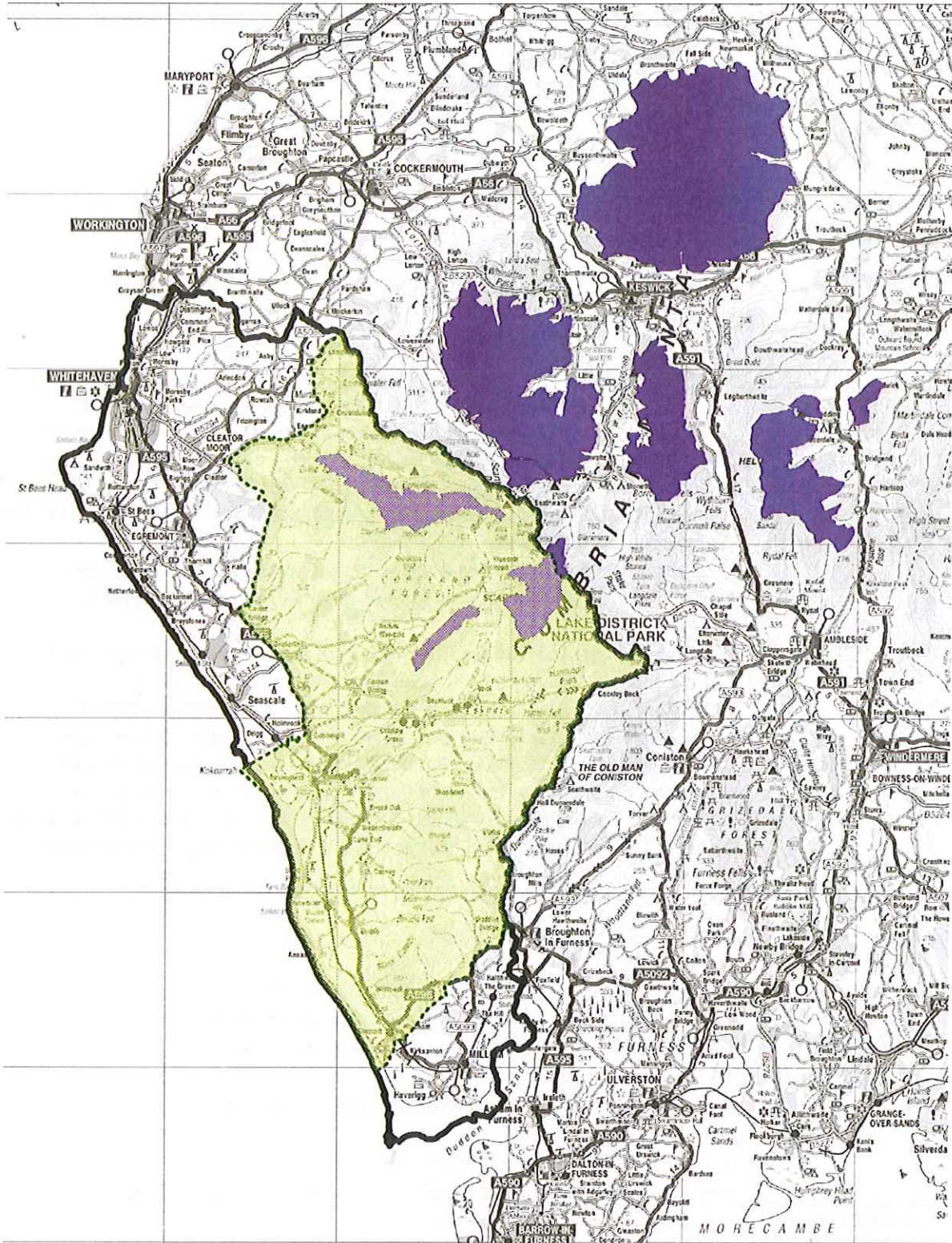
Qualifying features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active raised bogs • Degraded raised bog
Comments on Nature Conservation Importance and vulnerabilities	<p>In the southern part of the complex, where there are transitions from saltmarsh to bog, the vegetation is rich in the rare golden bog-moss. Pockets in the degraded areas include raised bog plants such as bog-mosses with good prospects for regeneration provided the hydrology is repaired.</p> <p>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.</p>
Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (aspects that can be affected by Copeland land use plans in blue)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of sufficient water table (involving ditch blocking) • Scrub and bracken control • Maintain nutrient poor status • Absence of atmospheric pollution
Possible Impacts Arising from Plan Comments in red: Significant negative impacts that need consideration Comments in green: No significant negative impact anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased tourist vehicular traffic impacting on air quality – the prevailing wind is westerly/ south westerly so increases in traffic in the Millom area could have a detrimental effect.
Source Pathway Impact	<p>Increased tourism and access could lead to increased traffic movement in the South Copeland/Mid Copeland area resulting in more air pollution that would travel on the prevailing wind towards the site.</p>
Policies that could potentially have a negative impact	<p>The following policies could increase the amount of atmospheric pollution and therefore impact negatively on this SAC:</p> <p>ST1 – Support for energy, economic and housing growth as well as community facilities and leisure uses.</p> <p>ST2 – Increased amount of development</p> <p>ST3 – Support for new nuclear development on the site adjacent to Sellafield (i.e. further away from the Drigg coast site than the current site.)</p> <p>ER1 – Construction phase of NNB will generate carbon emissions</p> <p>ER3 – Construction of Energy Coast Infrastructure will generate emissions</p> <p>ER4 – potential for increased air pollution if land uses include B2</p> <p>ER7 – Increased amount of development</p> <p>ER8 – Providing more car parking in the town centre could encourage more people to drive rather than use public transport.</p> <p>ER10 – Expand tourism outside the LDNP.</p> <p>ER11 - Supporting new and expanding employment sectors. Supporting the development of commercial units.</p> <p>SS1 – Increased amount of housing development</p> <p>SS2 – Increased amount of housing development</p> <p>SS3 - Increased amount of housing development</p> <p>T1 – Road improvements that could encourage car use.</p>

	<p>ENV2 - Maximise opportunities along the undeveloped coast for tourism and outdoor recreation and support energy generating developments that require a coastal location.</p>
<p>Policies that eradicate/lessen the risk posed</p>	<p>ST1 - Ensure development minimises air pollution, minimise the need to travel ST4 - Policy will allow LPA to ask for measures to be put in place to protect air quality where this might be compromised in the operation of the development. ER3 – Ensure that any new energy transmission infrastructure minimises potential impacts on biodiversity. ER5 – Additional planting around existing industrial estates is likely to have a positive impact on air quality. ER9 - Protection of services within smaller centres will limit the amount of car travel to larger centres to access essential services. SS5 – Protecting and enhancing green infrastructure will improve air quality T1 – improved public transport network. T2 – reducing the need to travel through supporting the provision of high quality broadband connections ENV1 – Planting trees to control flood risk will have a positive impact on air quality ENV3 - Protecting and extending woodland habitat will have a positive impact on air quality. ENV5 – On site mitigation to take place where the positive impacts of the development clearly outweigh the negative impact on the landscape. Encouraging green infrastructure will have a positive impact on air quality. ENV6 - The planting of a community forest would positively impact on the air quality in and beyond Copeland. DM11 – Encouraging developers to achieve high standards of energy efficiency DM12 – Provision of public green space in residential areas DM24 – Protection and expansion of habitats i.e. green spaces leading to better air quality. DM25 –All development proposals must take into account any likely significant effects on the internationally important sites both within the borough and within a 20km radius of the borough boundary as well as those that are hydrologically linked to the development plan area. DM26 - Landscaping schemes will have to be submitted with all development proposals.</p>
<p>Is There a Risk of a Significant Effect?</p> <p>There is a risk of an increase in diffuse air pollution.</p>	<p>There is the risk of a greater amount of diffuse air pollution. However there are policies in the Core Strategy that encourage a greater amount of green infrastructure and sustainable transport options. It is considered that this document does all that it can at a very strategic level. Until more information is available i.e. at site allocations or project stage it will be very difficult to carry out an appropriate assessment. A separate HRA screening report will be produced as part of the preparation of the Site Allocations DPD.</p>
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Other Plans and Projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development at Barrow-in-Furness, Duddon-in-Furness, Ulverston and especially Millom could increase traffic on the A5092 with potential air quality implications. • Any improvements to the A5092 risk hydrological, water quality and air quality effects, especially during construction. • Duddon Mosses fall within North West coast area of search for a regional park and a planned North West Coastal Trail. Dependent on selection of area, and proposed uses (e.g. leisure, tourism) there is potential for increased visitor

	<p>pressure. The Cumbria Coastal Way already passes through the site.</p> <p>Proposals within West Cumbria Masterplan – Development of the Westlakes Research Institute at the Science and Technology Park. Development of the National Nuclear Skills Academy at Lillyhall, the Dalton Institute (lab facilities) at Westlakes, further investment in the employment sites at Leconfield and Bridgend. A ‘health campus’ on the current hospital site and new University of Cumbria facilities at Lillyhall. New National Nuclear Laboratory headquarters in West Cumbria.</p> <p>North West RSS - Drigg coast falls within North West coast area of search for a regional park and a planned North West Coastal Trail. There is potential for increased visitor pressure.</p> <p>Allerdale LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – additional 267-350 dwellings per year (equating to an extra 4000-5250 dwellings over the plan period). Some limited housing development in rural local centres but mainly focused in more sustainable locations i.e. Workington, Maryport, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Wigton etc.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Core Strategy – 900 additional dwellings in the period to 2025 (50% in rural service centres, 20% in villages and 30% in clusters and the open countryside). There will be an additional 9.2ha of employment land and it is acknowledged that the Park needs one or more additional nationally significant visitor attractions.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Site Allocations Preferred Options – All employment land allocated will be in the Rural Service Centres. Duddon Mosses SAC falls into the South Distinctive Area which will accommodate 14% of all development in the LDNP.</p> <p>Carlisle LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – Currently no policy direction offered. Carlisle has been designated as a growth point though so it can be reasonably expected that there will be a significant amount of additional housing and employment development over the plan period.</p> <p>Eden Adopted Core Strategy – Focus new build housing in Key and Local Service Centres whilst allowing for meeting essential needs in smaller settlements. The plan takes the RSS housing target of 239 additional dwellings per annum to 2025 (over 3100 units in total). 50ha of employment land will be made available to 2025.</p> <p>Barrow Port Area Action Plan – 925 additional dwellings in the Action Plan Area to 2021. Additional leisure facilities including marina and boat servicing area, Waterfront hotel, Water sports centre and very limited amount of retail. Improving access to the operational port from road and sea to support new opportunities to increase the proportion of freight moved by sea. Development of Waterfront Business Park as a major new business and employment location (24.5ha site).</p> <p>South Lakeland LDF Core Strategy – 55% of new housing and employment development will be in the Principal Service Centres, 13% in Key Service Centres, 21% in Local Service Centres and 11% in the smaller villages and hamlets. Housing target is 469 additional dwellings per year equating to nearly 6100 to 2025. 21ha of employment development to be accommodated in Kendal to 2025, 12ha to be accommodated in Ulverston and Furness but overall 4 ha of employment land will be allocated per annum between 2010 and 2025 equating to 60ha over the plan period.</p> <p>Cumbria Local Transport Plan 3 – Support for the upgrading of the A595, A590, A5094 and A66 as well as any improvements needed to support growth in the</p>
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	<p>low carbon energy sector. Increased bus services in rural areas. Improvement to the Cumbria West Coast Railway. Carlisle Northern Development Route will be completed in 2012.</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste LDF Core Strategy – no regional waste facilities to be located in Cumbria. At least one new waste facility will be needed in the south of the county. Proposes a decentralised network of waste facilities with a preference for sites which could accommodate more than one type of facility, for example, a Household Waste Recycling Centre and a Transfer/Bulking Station. This relates well to the Overall Strategy and Core Strategy Policy for minimising "waste miles".</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD – Allocates sites for mineral working and waste facilities. The HRA for this document stated that there were 13 sites in the whole of the county that would require an Appropriate Assessment at project stage but that the policies themselves were unlikely to have negative effects on the integrity of any of the sites. The mitigation measures that are considered likely to be needed are common place and could form the conditions of the planning application.</p> <p>Shoreline Management Plan 2 – In the Duddon Estuary area the approach is to maintain the line, where there are assets to protect, and to let the shore continue to erode where there are limited assets.</p>
<p>Is there risk of a significant effect in combination?</p>	<p>As all of the above plans are planning for a greater amount of development in each of the plan areas it is likely that there could be a significant effect on the integrity of the site. A separate HRA screening report will be prepared in tandem with the Site Allocations DPD.</p>

Lake District High Fells SAC



Name	Lake District High Fells
Designation	SAC
Area (ha)	26999.36

<p>Qualifying features</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels • Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath • Dry heaths • Alpine and subalpine heaths • Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands • Montane acid grasslands • Tall herb communities • Blanket bog • Acidic scree • Plants in crevices on acid rocks • Western acidic oak woodland • Species-rich grassland with mat-grass, in upland areas • Base-rich fens • Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks • Slender green feather-moss
<p>Comments on Nature Conservation Importance and site vulnerabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tall herb ledge communities are mainly found in Helvellyn and Fairfield (probably one of the most important areas in England for calcareous montane flora found on the extensive cliff ledges). • Scarce plants occur throughout the tall herb areas. A number of rare arctic-alpine species occur at Helvellyn and Fairfield. Buttermere Fells is also a locality for the rare alpine catchfly. • The site has the most extensive development of screes with parsley fern in the UK. Crevices and wet rock faces support a number of uncommon ferns. <p>The European habitats on this site, other than acidic scree, are threatened by grazing and more locally grazing combined with visitor pressure. A very high proportion of the site occurs on unfenced common land where control of grazing is difficult to achieve and pressure of sheep threatens to destroy or prevent favourable condition from being achieved. These pressures have been significantly reduced over much of the site by entry into the Lake District ESA scheme, but this largely only slows or possibly arrests decline. Siliceous scree is possibly the least-threatened habitat and is widespread, albeit in a modified state.</p>
<p>Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (aspects that can be affected by Copeland land use plans in blue)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of water pollution • Absence of nutrient enrichment • Absence of atmospheric pollution • Prevention of fire on bog and alpine heath habitats • Maintenance of water levels and natural hydrological regime • Avoidance of anthropomorphic sediment input to lakes • High rainfall • Control of invasive and non-native species and disease outbreaks • Appropriate grazing • Control of scrub and/or bracken • Avoidance of damaging levels of erosion from trampling, vehicles etc.
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Plan</p> <p>Comments in red: Significant negative impacts that need</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved public transport access to the Lake District National Park has potential to increase tourism and recreational use of the area and therefore trampling. • Anthropomorphic sediment input into the lakes originating from the plan area is unlikely due to the direction of flow of water towards the sea.

<p>consideration</p> <p>Comments in green: No significant negative impact anticipated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water contamination can result from rain water falling through air contaminated with car fumes or industrial emissions and therefore any increase in these particulates could cause an increase in water pollution. An increase in housing and employment development anywhere in the borough could contribute to an increase in air pollution over the Lake District High Fells. • Careless planting schemes could lead to invasive and non-native plant species being introduced to the landscape and these could creep towards the site over time.
<p>Source Pathway Impact</p>	<p>Increased access to the LDNP will increase number of tourists and therefore increased erosion from trampling and vehicular traffic.</p> <p>Increased amount of development leading to greater air pollutants which could travel on the prevailing wind towards the site. Rain falling through polluted air could lead to a small amount of water pollution affecting the health of important species.</p> <p>Increased amount of development in the plan area some of which will have planting schemes</p> <p>Creeping of non-native species across land towards the sensitive site.</p> <p>Competition with sensitive species leading to decline or extinction on the site.</p>
<p>Policies that could potentially have a negative impact</p>	<p>ST1 – Support energy, economic and housing development as well as services and recreational facilities.</p> <p>ST2 - facilitate growth in the local economy and associated growth in demand for housing and services. Support for new nuclear generating capacity and essential infrastructure.</p> <p>ST3 – In pursuit of economic regeneration and growth.</p> <p>ER1 – Support for nuclear new build – whilst the operational phase should be reasonably clean with regards to emissions, the construction phase has the potential to have a negative impact.</p> <p>ER2 – Support for renewable energy developments</p> <p>ER3 – Identify sites for NNB construction workers accommodation, encourage development of new educational facilities.</p> <p>ER4 – Allocating land for economic development over the plan period at a rate exceeding the take up rate of the past.</p> <p>ER7 – Supporting the continued growth of Whitehaven. Encourage evening and night time uses.</p> <p>ER8 – Enhancing the retail function of the town centre and improving the tourism offer. Developments should provide parking both for the development and the town centre. More parking could encourage more people to drive rather than take public transport. Conversion of vacant floors over shops into residential accommodation. Redrawing the town centre boundary to reflect the anticipated growth and development in the area.</p> <p>ER9 – Town centre improvements will be encouraged in the Key Service Centres to attract more visitors.</p> <p>ER10 – Expand tourism outside the Lake District boundaries.</p> <p>ER11 – Supporting new and expanding employment sectors. Supporting the development of commercial units.</p> <p>SS1 – Allocation of housing sites, renovation and improvement of existing housing stock, demolition and redevelopment schemes.</p> <p>SS2 – Housing allocations to meet a baseline requirement of 230-300 dwellings per year.</p> <p>SS4 - Encouraging the provision of good quality services and facilities</p>

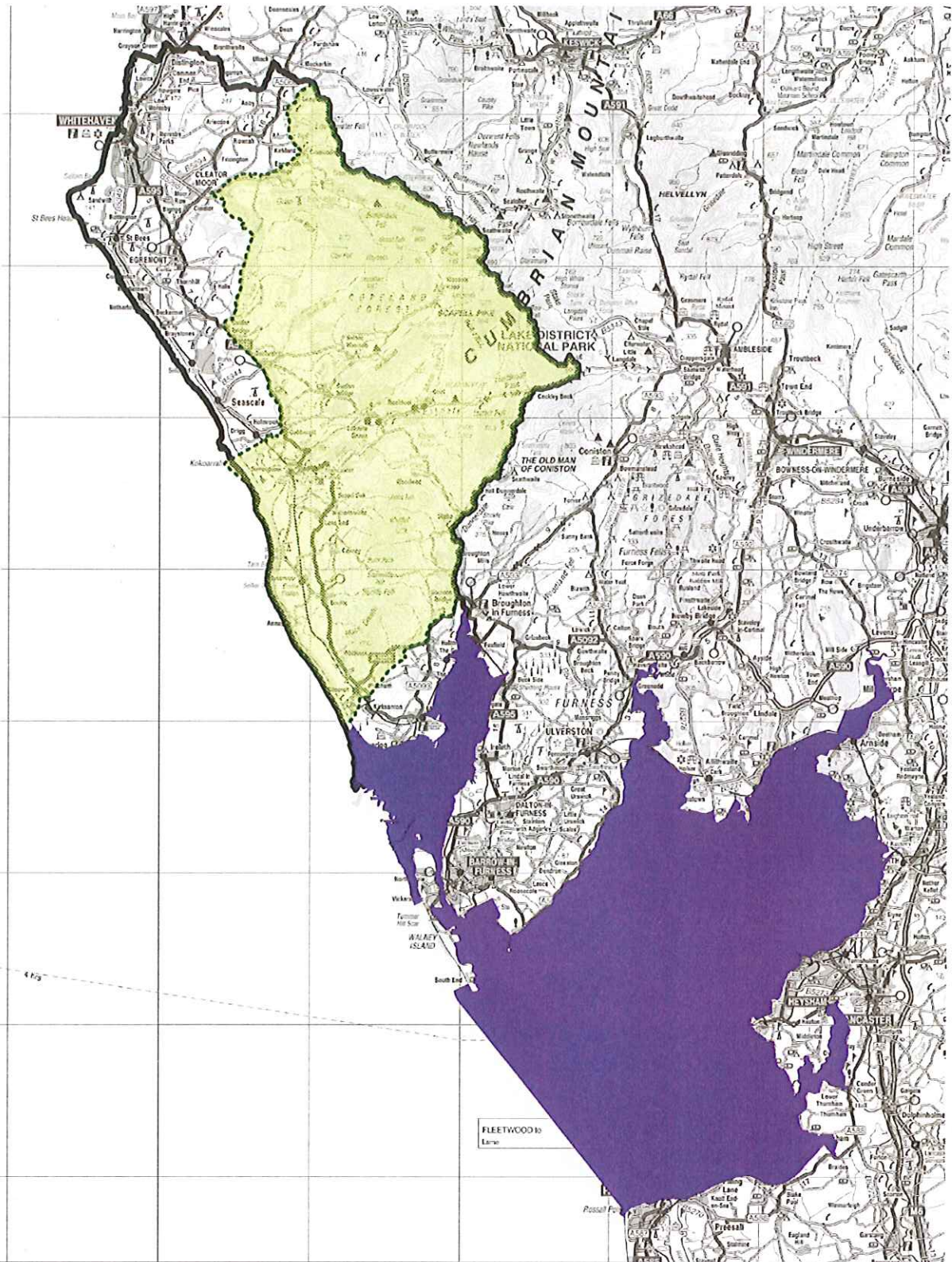
	<p>T1 – Transport improvements including new Pow Beck Spine Road, new Eastern relief road, improvements to A595 and A5086. Better connections will be sought to the A66, M6, A595 etc. Parking strategy will set out guidance for incorporating car parking in new developments.</p> <p>ENV2 – Support for energy generating developments which require a coastal location along the undeveloped coast.</p> <p>ENV4 – Supporting proposals for heritage led regeneration.</p> <p>DM26 - Landscaping schemes will have to be submitted with all development proposals.</p>
<p>Policies that eradicate/lessen the risk posed</p>	<p>ST1 – Protect and enhance sites of nature conservation and biodiversity value. Encourage creation of new areas of green infrastructure. Ensure development minimises air, ground and water pollution.</p> <p>ST2 – Growth should be concentrated in the settlements focussing the largest scale development in sustainable locations.</p> <p>ST4 - Development proposals should provide, or contribute to the provision of environmental requirements on or off site.</p> <p>ER1 – The Council will work with partners to identify whether a high-level waste repository can be justified and that there are no negative impacts on, inter alia, the environment. The Council will seek to ensure that all investment in the nuclear sector is accompanied by financial or in-kind contributions to mitigate any potentially detrimental impacts.</p> <p>ER2 – Support for renewable energy generating developments at locations which minimise environmental impacts so that they are within acceptable limits.</p> <p>ER3 – Ensure that any new energy infrastructure minimises potential impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>ER6 – Presumption in favour of employment sites in sustainable locations.</p> <p>ER10 - Wherever possible tourism providers will be required to ensure that accommodation and attractions are well connected to other tourist destinations and amenities, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling. Locate new tourist accommodation, facilities and attractions where there is proven capacity for additional visitors to be accommodated without adverse environmental or amenity impacts.</p> <p>T1 - The Council will support transport improvements that maximise accessibility for all modes of transport but particularly by foot, cycle and public transport.</p> <p>T2 - Developments which seek to extend or improve connectivity through existing and emerging telecommunications in all parts of the Borough will be supported (subject to appropriate safeguards) – minimising the need to travel.</p> <p>ENV1 – Planting trees to control flood risk will have a positive impact on air quality</p> <p>ENV3 - Protecting and extending woodland habitat will have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>ENV5 – On site mitigation to take place where the positive impacts of the development clearly outweigh the negative impact on the landscape. Encouraging green infrastructure will have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>ENV6 - Identifying potential for a community forest to the South and West of Egremont. A large number of trees planted in the borough would help to lower the levels of pollution in the air over the longer term.</p> <p>DM1 - Proposals involving the use, storage and processing of radioactive material should include a strategy for the long term management and safety of the site and material. The Council and other Key stakeholders should be fully involved in any Environmental Assessment undertaken. The Council will seek an</p>

	<p>appropriately scoped, scales and phased package of community benefits to minimise the environmental impacts of the nuclear development.</p> <p>DM2 – Renewable energy development will have no adverse impact on biodiversity. Proposals should be developed with key stakeholders (which will include biodiversity organisations).</p> <p>DM5 – Proposals for any new nuclear facilities should be submitted with long term management plans that will minimise any harmful effects.</p> <p>DM22 - Where necessary the potential transport implications of development will be required to be supported by a Transport Assessment and a Travel Plan to manage any significant transport implications.</p> <p>DM25 - All development proposals must take into account any likely significant effects on the internationally important sites both within the borough and within a 20km radius of the borough boundary as well as those that are hydrologically linked to the development plan area.</p> <p>DM26 - Landscaping schemes will have to be submitted with all development proposals.</p>
<p>Is There a Risk of a Significant Effect?</p>	<p>There is the risk of a greater amount of diffuse air pollution. However there are policies in the Core Strategy that encourage a greater amount of green infrastructure and sustainable transport options. It is considered that this document does all that it can at a very strategic level. Until more information is available i.e. at site allocations or project stage it will be very difficult to carry out an appropriate assessment.</p> <p>Regarding the prevention of introduction of non-invasive species – there is probably scope for adding some words to the policy DM26 that allow conditions to be put on planning permissions that states that all species used in landscaping schemes must use plants that are native to that particular landscape.</p> <p>Trampling is an important issue when considering policies that encourage more people into any given area. ENV3F does, however, allow for planners to add conditions that will restrict access and usage of land where that would lead to trampling and disturbance of sensitive habitats and species. This should significantly lessen the risk of damage.</p> <p>A separate HRA screening report will be produced as part of the preparation of the Site Allocations DPD.</p>
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Other Plans and Projects</p>	<p>Policy W6 of the RSS advocates tourism development adjacent to National parks and AONBs – this applies to part of this site and could lead to increased visitor pressure.</p> <p>Proposals within West Cumbria Masterplan – Development of the Westlakes Research Institute at the Science and Technology Park. Development of the National Nuclear Skills Academy at Lillyhall, the Dalton Institute (lab facilities) at Westlakes, further investment in the employment sites at Leconfield and Bridgend. A ‘health campus’ on the current hospital site and new University of Cumbria facilities at Lillyhall. New National Nuclear Laboratory headquarters in West Cumbria.</p> <p>Allerdale LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – additional 267-350 dwellings per year (equating to an extra 4000-5250 dwellings over the plan period). Some limited housing development in rural local centres but mainly focused in more sustainable locations i.e. Workington, Maryport, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Wigton etc.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Core Strategy – 900 additional dwellings in the period to 2025 (50% in rural service centres, 20% in villages and 30% in clusters and the open countryside). There will be an additional 9.2ha of employment</p>

	<p>land and it is acknowledged that the Park needs one or more additional nationally significant visitor attractions.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Site Allocations Preferred Options – All employment land allocated will be in the Rural Service Centres. Lake District High Fells SAC falls into the North West Distinctive Area which will accommodate 25% of all development.</p> <p>Carlisle LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – Currently no policy direction offered. Carlisle has been designated as a growth point though so it can be reasonably expected that there will be a significant amount of additional housing and employment development over the plan period.</p> <p>Eden Adopted Core Strategy – Focus new build housing in Key and Local Service Centres whilst allowing for meeting essential needs in smaller settlements. The plan takes the RSS housing target of 239 additional dwellings per annum to 2025 (over 3100 units in total). 50ha of employment land will be made available to 2025.</p> <p>Barrow Port Area Action Plan – 925 additional dwellings in the Action Plan Area to 2021. Additional leisure facilities including marina and boat servicing area, Waterfront hotel, Water sports centre and very limited amount of retail. Improving access to the operational port from road and sea to support new opportunities to increase the proportion of freight moved by sea. Development of Waterfront Business Park as a major new business and employment location (24.5ha site).</p> <p>South Lakeland LDF Core Strategy – 55% of new housing and employment development will be in the Principal Service Centres, 13% in Key Service Centres, 21% in Local Service Centres and 11% in the smaller villages and hamlets. Housing target is 469 additional dwellings per year equating to nearly 6100 to 2025. 21ha of employment development to be accommodated in Kendal to 2025, 12ha to be accommodated in Ulverston and Furness but overall 4 ha of employment land will be allocated per annum between 2010 and 2025 equating to 60ha over the plan period.</p> <p>Cumbria Local Transport Plan 3 – Support for the upgrading of the A595, A590, A5094 and A66 as well as any improvements needed to support growth in the low carbon energy sector. Increased bus services in rural areas. Improvement to the Cumbria West Coast Railway. Carlisle Northern Development Route will be completed in 2012.</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste LDF Core Strategy – no regional waste facilities to be located in Cumbria. At least one new waste facility will be needed in the south of the county. Proposes a decentralised network of waste facilities with a preference for sites which could accommodate more than one type of facility, for example, a Household Waste Recycling Centre and a Transfer/Bulking Station. This relates well to the Overall Strategy and Core Strategy Policy for minimising "waste miles".</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD – Allocates sites for mineral working and waste facilities. The HRA for this document stated that there were 13 sites in the whole of the county that would require an Appropriate Assessment at project stage but that the policies themselves were unlikely to have negative effects on the integrity of any of the sites. The mitigation measures that are considered likely to be needed are common place and could form the conditions of the planning application.</p>
Is there risk of a significant effect	As all of the above plans are planning for a greater amount of development in each of the plan areas it is likely that there could be a significant effect on the

in combination?	integrity of the site. A separate HRA screening report will be prepared in tandem with the Site Allocations DPD.
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Morecambe Bay SAC



Name	Morecambe Bay
Designation	SAC
Area (ha)	61506.22

Qualifying features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estuaries • Intertidal mudflats and sandflats • Shallow inlets and bays • Coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves • Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand • Atlantic salt meadows • Shifting dunes with marram • Dune grassland* • Humid dune slacks • Subtidal sandbanks • Lagoons* • Reefs • Shifting dunes • Coastal dune heathland* • Dunes with creeping willow • Great crested newt
Comments on Nature Conservation Importance and site vulnerabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the largest single area of continuous intertidal mudflats and sandflats in the UK and the best example of muddy sandflats on the west coast. At low tide vast areas of intertidal sandflats are exposed, with small areas of mudflat, particularly in the upper reaches of the associated estuaries. • Morecambe Bay supports exceptionally large beds of mussels on exposed 'scars' of boulder and cobble. There is a rich community of sponges and other associated fauna on tide-swept pebbles and cobbles at the southern end of Walney Channel • Sandscale Haws at the entrance to the Duddon Estuary supports the largest area of dune grassland in Cumbria. Several uncommon species including marsh helleborine, dune helleborine and coralroot orchid occur in the dune slacks • Breeding colonies of great-created newts are known from several ponds, foraging widely over foreshore, yellow dunes, dune-heath and scrub. <p>There are a wide range of pressures on Morecambe Bay but the site is relatively robust and many of these pressures have only slight or local effects on its interests. The interests depend largely upon the coastal processes operating within the Bay, which have been affected historically by human activities including coastal protection and flood defence works. Opportunities to reverse coastal squeeze are being explored. The saltmarsh is traditionally grazed and is generally in favourable condition for its bird interest. Most of the saltmarsh is traditionally grazed and is utilised by breeding, wintering and migrating birds for feeding, roosting and nesting purposes. Positive management is being secured through NGO reserve management plans, English Nature's Site Management Statements and Coastal Wildlife Enhancement Scheme, the European Marine Site Management Schemes for the Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay, and the Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay Partnerships. These aim for sustainable use of the site, taking account of other potential threats including commercial fisheries, aggregate extraction, gas exploration, recreation and other activities.</p>
Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (aspects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain morphological equilibrium of the estuary, including sedimentation patterns • Maintain temperature and salinity levels within natural range (what is the natural range?) • Avoidance of pollution

<p>that can be affected by Copeland land use plans in blue)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance of nutrient enrichment • Appropriate grazing of saltmarsh communities • No physical constraints to natural migration of mobile habitats such as dunes • Maintain minimal impact of fishing, bait digging and dredging • High enough water table for dune slacks • Avoidance of damaging levels of erosion from human activities • No increase in organic matter in sediments • No physical constraints to managed realignment if required in response to coastal squeeze • Control of bracken/scrub • Control of invasive and/or non-native species • GCN require suitable foraging and refuge habitat; ponds with relatively unpolluted water of roughly neutral pH; some ponds with water throughout the breeding/tadpole development season
<p>Possible impacts arising from the plan</p> <p>Comments in red: Significant negative impacts that need consideration</p> <p>Comments in green: No significant negative impact anticipated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are concerns over the ability for existing WwTW(s) discharging in to the site to provide the increased capacity required • Proposed leisure and tourism uses means there is potential for increased visitor pressure. • Tidal and wave energy developments could have a significant negative impact. • Flood defence measures • Air, water and ground pollution • Introduction of non-native plant species in landscaping schemes • The nominated site for nuclear activity is Sellafield and therefore cooling water will be piped out some distance away from the Morecambe Bay site i.e. changes to temperature and salinity at this distance should be minimal. • Water contamination can result from rain water falling through air contaminated with car fumes or industrial emissions and therefore any increase in these particulates/gases could cause an increase in water pollution. An increase in housing and employment development anywhere in the borough could contribute to an increase in air pollution over the site.
<p>Source Pathway Impact</p>	<p>Extra housing leading to an increase in amount of sewage Existing Wastewater treatment plants discharging untreated sewage into Morecambe Bay Decline in water quality posing risk to plant and animal species and contaminating land.</p> <p>Encouraging more tourists to the area will increase the amount of vehicular traffic and people walking on and near to the site. Physical damage to plants and habitats, erosion, litter accumulation etc.</p> <p>Increased tourism and access could lead to increased traffic movement in the South Copeland/Mid Copeland area resulting in more air pollution that would travel on the prevailing wind towards the site.</p> <p>Rain falling through polluted air could lead to a small amount of water pollution possibly affecting the health of important species.</p> <p>Increased amount of development in the plan area some of which will have planting schemes Creeping of non-native species across land towards the sensitive site. Competition with sensitive species leading to decline or extinction on the site.</p> <p>Development immediately behind the coast leading to the need to stop the natural movement of the dunes</p>

<p>Policies that could potentially have a negative impact</p>	<p>The following policies could have a negative impact on the site:</p> <p>ST1 – Support energy, economic and housing development as well as services and recreational facilities.</p> <p>ST2 - facilitate growth in the local economy and associated growth in demand for housing and services. Support for new nuclear generating capacity and essential infrastructure.</p> <p>ST3 – In pursuit of economic regeneration and growth.</p> <p>ER1 – Support for nuclear new build – whilst the operational phase should be reasonably clean with regards to emissions, the construction phase has the potential to have a negative impact.</p> <p>ER2 – Support for renewable energy developments</p> <p>ER3 – Identify sites for NNB construction workers accommodation, encourage development of new educational facilities.</p> <p>ER4 – Allocating land for economic development over the plan period at a rate exceeding the take up rate of the past.</p> <p>ER7 – Supporting the continued growth of Whitehaven. Encourage evening and night time uses.</p> <p>ER8 – Enhancing the retail function of the town centre and improving the tourism offer. Developments should provide parking both for the development and the town centre, which could encourage more people to drive rather than take public transport. Conversion of vacant floors over shops into residential accommodation. Redrawing the town centre boundary to reflect the anticipated growth and development in the area.</p> <p>ER9 – Town centre improvements will be encouraged in the Key Service Centres to attract more visitors.</p> <p>ER10 – Expand tourism outside the Lake District boundaries.</p> <p>ER11 – Supporting new and expanding employment sectors. Supporting the development of commercial units.</p> <p>SS1 – Allocation of housing sites, renovation and improvement of existing housing stock, demolition and redevelopment schemes.</p> <p>SS2 – Housing allocations to meet a baseline requirement of 230-300 dwellings per year.</p> <p>SS4 - Encouraging the provision of good quality services and facilities</p> <p>T1 – Transport improvements including new Pow Beck Spine Road, new Eastern relief road, improvements to A595 and A5086. Better connections will be sought to the A66, M6, A595 etc. Parking strategy will set out guidance for incorporating car parking in new developments.</p> <p>ENV1 - Support for new flood defence measures to protect against both tidal and fluvial flooding in the borough, including appropriate land management as part of a catchment wide approach.</p> <p>ENV2 – Support for energy generating developments which require a coastal location along the undeveloped coast.</p> <p>ENV4 – Supporting proposals for heritage led regeneration.</p> <p>ENV5 - Development proposals, where necessary, will be required to include landscaping schemes that retain existing landscape features, reinforce local landscape character and mitigate against any adverse visual impact.</p>
<p>Policies that eradicate/lessen the risk posed</p>	<p>ST1 – Protect and enhance sites of nature conservation and biodiversity value. Encourage creation of new areas of green infrastructure. Ensure development minimises air, ground and water pollution.</p> <p>ST2 – Growth should be concentrated in the settlements focussing the largest scale development in sustainable locations.</p>

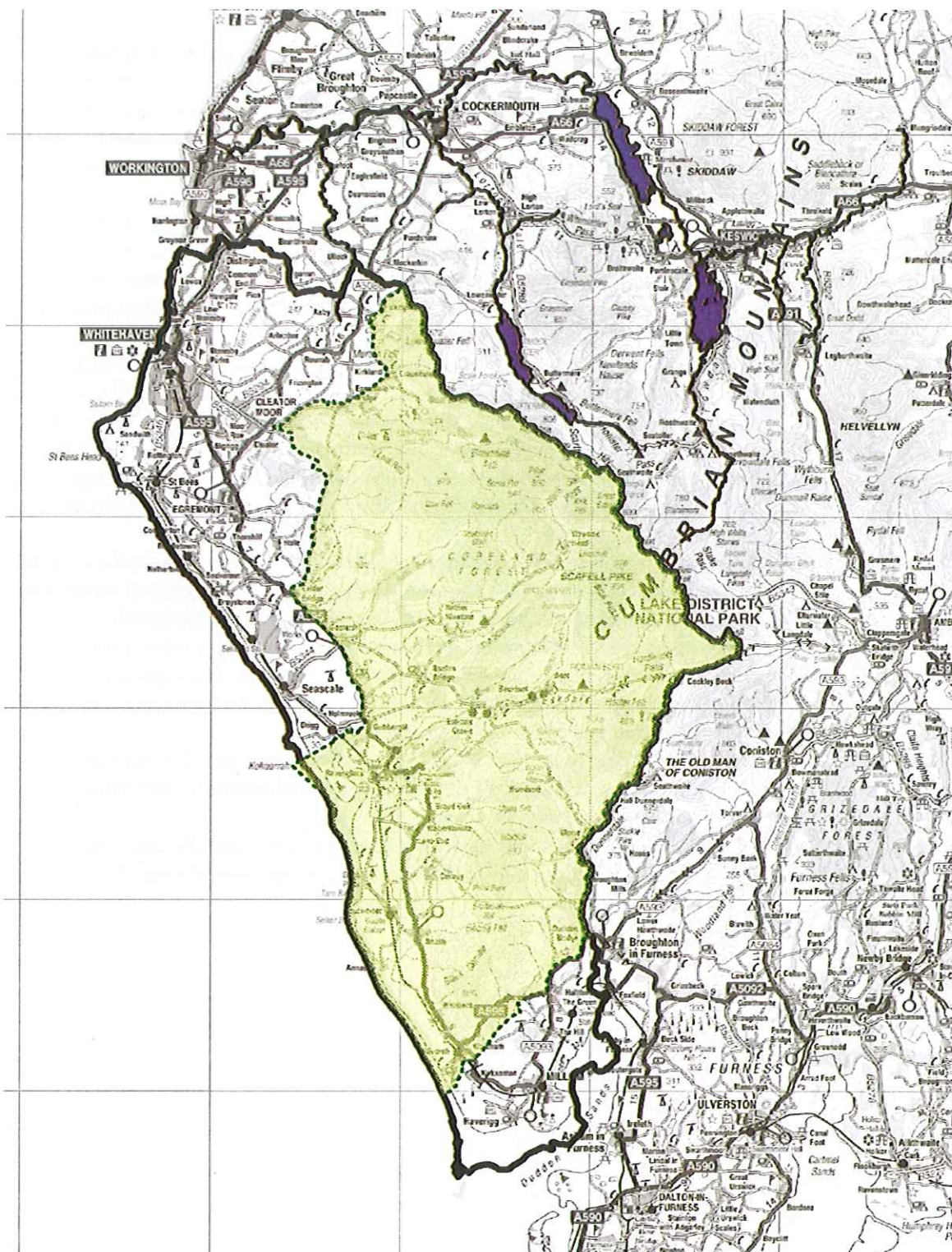
	<p>ST4 - Development proposals should provide, or contribute to the provision of environmental requirements on or off site.</p> <p>ER1 – The Council will work with partners to identify whether a high-level waste repository can be justified and that there are no negative impacts on, inter alia, the environment. The Council will seek to ensure that all investment in the nuclear sector is accompanied by financial or in-kind contributions to mitigate any potentially detrimental impacts.</p> <p>ER2 – Support for renewable energy generating developments at locations which minimise environmental impacts so that they are within acceptable limits.</p> <p>ER3 – Ensure that any new energy infrastructure minimises potential impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>ER6 – Presumption in favour of employment sites in sustainable locations.</p> <p>ER10 - Wherever possible tourism providers will be required to ensure that accommodation and attractions are well connected to other tourist destinations and amenities, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling. Locate new tourist accommodation, facilities and attractions where there is proven capacity for additional visitors to be accommodated without adverse environmental or amenity impacts.</p> <p>T1 - The Council will support transport improvements that maximise accessibility for all modes of transport but particularly by foot, cycle and public transport.</p> <p>T2 - Developments which seek to extend or improve connectivity through existing and emerging telecommunications in all parts of the Borough will be supported (subject to appropriate safeguards) – minimising the need to travel.</p> <p>ENV1 – Planting trees to control flood risk will have a positive impact on air quality</p> <p>ENV3 - Protecting and extending woodland habitat will have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>ENV5 – On site mitigation to take place where the positive impacts of the development clearly outweigh the negative impact on the landscape. Encouraging green infrastructure will have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>ENV6 - Identifying potential for a community forest to the South and West of Egremont. A large number of trees planted in the borough would help to lower the levels of pollution in the air over the longer term.</p> <p>DM1 - Proposals involving the use, storage and processing of radioactive material should include a strategy for the long term management and safety of the site and material. The Council and other Key stakeholders should be fully involved in any Environmental Assessment undertaken. The Council will seek an appropriately scoped, scales and phased package of community benefits to minimise the environmental impacts of the nuclear development.</p> <p>DM2 – Renewable energy development will have no adverse impact on biodiversity. Proposals should be developed with key stakeholders (which will include biodiversity organisations).</p> <p>DM5 – Proposals for any new nuclear facilities should be submitted with long term management plans that will minimise any harmful effects.</p> <p>DM22 - Where necessary the potential transport implications of development will be required to be supported by a Transport Assessment and a Travel Plan to manage any significant transport implications.</p> <p>DM25 - All development proposals must take into account any likely significant effects on the internationally important sites both within the borough and within a 20km radius of the borough boundary as well as those that are hydrologically linked to the development plan area.</p>
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	<p>DM26 - Landscaping schemes will have to be submitted with all development proposals.</p>
<p>Is There a Risk of a Significant Effect?</p>	<p>Information given on the Natura 2000 form that was submitted as part of the designation process suggests that the site is very robust no doubt due to its size. There is the risk of a greater amount of diffuse air pollution over the site. However there are policies in the Core Strategy that encourage a greater amount of green infrastructure and sustainable transport options. It is considered that this document does all that it can at this very strategic level. Until more information is available i.e. at site allocations or project stage it will be very difficult to carry out an appropriate assessment.</p> <p>There is a risk that Wastewater Treatment Works will not be able to cope with the increased requirement but it is considered that policy ST4A deals adequately with this threat.</p> <p>Regarding the prevention of introduction of non-invasive species – there is probably scope for adding some words to the policy DM26 that allow conditions to be put on planning permissions that states that all species used in landscaping schemes must use plants that are native to that particular landscape.</p> <p>Trampling is an important issue when considering policies that encourage more people into any given area. ENV3F does, however, allow for planners to add conditions that will restrict access and usage of land where that would lead to trampling and disturbance of sensitive habitats and species. This should significantly lessen the risk of damage.</p> <p>A separate HRA screening report will be produced as part of the preparation of the Site Allocations DPD.</p>
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Other Plans and Projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas exploration. • Morecambe Bridge proposals • Channel widening at Fleetwood associated with port development • ABP cruise terminal • BAE Systems aircraft carrier development at Barrow • Underground gas storage at Wyre Estuary (disposal of brine) • Windfarm cabling • Gateway gas storage (offshore) • Fleetwood Pier regeneration • BNFL shipping movements • Contamination from coastal collapse exposing estuarine waste sites • Shell Flats (Cirrus Array) windfarm, off Cleveleys • Stronger regulation of cockle and mussel fisheries • Coastal access proposals • Wildfowling • 2700 new homes planned for Barrow-in-Furness and 5500 new homes in Fylde. Regeneration of waterfront Barrow is a priority. Lancaster is also a main development locations; Ulverston, Grange-over-Sands, Milnthorpe and Carnforth are Key Services Centres where development will also be focused. • There are concerns over the ability for existing WwTW(s) discharging in to the site to provide the increased capacity required to support the growth proposed in the draft RSS. • Morecambe Bay falls within North West coast area of search for a regional park and parts of Morecambe Bay are planned to be part of it. A planned North West Coastal Trail would also pass nearby. Dependent on selection of area, and proposed uses (e.g. leisure, tourism) there is potential for increased visitor pressure.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the Heysham to M6 link road will mean increased traffic, and potential development leading to risk of air pollution and water pollution particularly to the River Lune during construction. • Policy W6 advocates tourism development adjacent to National parks and AONBs – this applies to this site and could lead to increased visitor pressure. • Port development at Fleetwood or Heysham and associated freight transport could create disturbance, land take, air and water pollution problems. • Tidal and wave energy proposals. • Coastal squeeze • Flood defence schemes • Expansion of activity at Blackpool Airport is unlikely to have a significant effect on the site. • The planned North West Coastal Trail would pass nearby. <p>Proposals within West Cumbria Masterplan – Development of the Westlakes Research Institute at the Science and Technology Park. Development of the National Nuclear Skills Academy at Lillyhall, the Dalton Institute (lab facilities) at Westlakes, further investment in the employment sites at Leconfield and Bridgend. A ‘health campus’ on the current hospital site and new University of Cumbria facilities at Lillyhall. New National Nuclear Laboratory headquarters in West Cumbria.</p> <p>North West RSS - Drigg coast falls within North West coast area of search for a regional park and a planned North West Coastal Trail. There is potential for increased visitor pressure.</p> <p>Allerdale LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – additional 267-350 dwellings per year (equating to an extra 4000-5250 dwellings over the plan period). Some limited housing development in rural local centres but mainly focused in more sustainable locations i.e. Workington, Maryport, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Wigton etc.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Core Strategy – 900 additional dwellings in the period to 2025 (50% in rural service centres, 20% in villages and 30% in clusters and the open countryside). There will be an additional 9.2ha of employment land and it is acknowledged that the Park needs one or more additional nationally significant visitor attractions.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Site Allocations Preferred Options – All employment land allocated will be in the Rural Service Centres.</p> <p>Carlisle LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – Currently no policy direction offered. Carlisle has been designated as a growth point though so it can be reasonably expected that there will be a significant amount of additional housing and employment development over the plan period.</p> <p>Eden Adopted Core Strategy – Focus new build housing in Key and Local Service Centres whilst allowing for meeting essential needs in smaller settlements. The plan takes the RSS housing target of 239 additional dwellings per annum to 2025 (over 3100 units in total). 50ha of employment land will be made available to 2025.</p> <p>Barrow Port Area Action Plan – 925 additional dwellings in the Action Plan Area to 2021. Additional leisure facilities including marina and boat servicing area, Waterfront hotel, Water sports centre and very limited amount of retail. Improving access to the operational port from road and sea to support new opportunities to increase the proportion of freight moved by sea. Development of Waterfront Business Park as a major new business and employment location (24.5ha site).</p>
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	<p>South Lakeland LDF Core Strategy – 55% of new housing and employment development will be in the Principal Service Centres, 13% in Key Service Centres, 21% in Local Service Centres and 11% in the smaller villages and hamlets. Housing target is 469 additional dwellings per year equating to nearly 6100 to 2025. 21ha of employment development to be accommodated in Kendal to 2025, 12ha to be accommodated in Ulverston and Furness but overall 4 ha of employment land will be allocated per annum between 2010 and 2025 equating to 60ha over the plan period.</p> <p>Cumbria Local Transport Plan 3 – Support for the upgrading of the A595, A590, A5094 and A66 as well as any improvements needed to support growth in the low carbon energy sector. Increased bus services in rural areas. Improvement to the Cumbria West Coast Railway. Carlisle Northern Development Route will be completed in 2012.</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste LDF Core Strategy – no regional waste facilities to be located in Cumbria. At least one new waste facility will be needed in the south of the county. Proposes a decentralised network of waste facilities with a preference for sites which could accommodate more than one type of facility, for example, a Household Waste Recycling Centre and a Transfer/Bulking Station. This relates well to the Overall Strategy and Core Strategy Policy for minimising "waste miles".</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD – Allocates sites for mineral working and waste facilities. The HRA for this document stated that there were 13 sites in the whole of the county that would require an Appropriate Assessment at project stage but that the policies themselves were unlikely to have negative effects on the integrity of any of the sites. The mitigation measures that are considered likely to be needed are common place and could form the conditions of the planning application.</p> <p>Shoreline Management Plan 2 – In the Duddon Estuary area the approach is to maintain the line, where there are assets to protect, and to let the shore continue to erode where there are limited assets.</p>
Is there risk of a significant effect in combination?	Probably – a HRA screening report will accompany the Site Allocations DPD which will contain more information on which an assessment might be based.

River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC



Name	River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake
Designation	SAC
Area (ha)	1832.96
Qualifying	• Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate

features	<p>nutrient levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot • Marsh fritillary butterfly • Sea lamprey • Brook lamprey • River lamprey • Atlantic salmon • Otter • Floating water-plantain
Comments on Nature Conservation Importance and site vulnerabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bassenthwaite Lake is an example of a mesotrophic waterbody, an unusual type in mountain areas. It is a large lake with an extensive catchment area and consequently is subject to rapid through-flow of water and moderate nutrient status. • Much of the shore is of shingle or gravel, but soft peat has accumulated around Bowness Bay. • The lake supports one of only two surviving UK populations of the vendace, the other population being at Derwent Water. • This site supports the largest area of appropriate marsh fritillary habitat in Cumbria. • Healthy populations of sea, brook and river lamprey, otter, floating water plantain and Atlantic salmon are present. <p>The wildlife of the River Derwent system is dependent upon the maintenance of high water quality, particularly its naturally low level of nutrients. There are problems with sewage, acidification (from rainfall) and pollution with synthetic pyrethroid sheep dips (leading to losses of insect life, the food of the Annex II fish species). Flow regimes and sedimentation patterns in the rivers are important, not least in providing suitable spawning grounds for fish. These are affected by flood defence works and abstraction for water supplies. The management of the land in the catchment is also important. Much of the land is heavily drained for agriculture or forestry, which results in increased run-off. As many of the surrounding hills are ecologically overgrazed, soil erosion can cause high sediment loads in the streams and river entering the lakes. Sediment and nutrients from such sources, as well as possibly point sources, have affected plant communities in the lakes. Phosphorous stripping is being undertaken on part of the site, although it is expected that full recovery may take a decade or more.</p>
Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (aspects that can be affected by Copeland land use plans in blue)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance of water pollution (e.g. sheep dip) • Maintenance of sufficient flow (the site is sensitive to changes in water flow, with a pattern of rapid drawdown and rapid recovery) • Maintenance of natural course of river • Avoidance of nutrient enrichment (tributaries are particularly sensitive to water quality issues e.g. River Marron is very close to acceptable phosphate limits) • Devil's bit scabious – the larval food plant of marsh fritillary. • Marsh fritillary requires low intensity grazing (preferably ponies or cattle as sheep damage the host plant) • Avoidance of mowing and burning in areas of butterfly colonies • Maintenance of all populations of marsh fritillary – linked populations are critical for this species • Good weather conditions in flight period of butterfly

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of invasive +/- or non-native species • No physical barriers to fish migration or otter movement • Control of angling/netting • Clean gravel/hard rock substrate in some areas, silt and sand in others • Low suspended solids (less than 10 mg/l) • Sufficient bankside breeding, foraging and resting habitat for otters (e.g. cover, sites for holts) • Avoidance of disturbance to otter • Maintenance of summer lake levels • Some areas of overhanging vegetation, cover and still water used by fish
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Plan</p> <p>Comments in red: Significant negative impacts that need consideration</p> <p>Comments in green: No significant negative impact anticipated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current over-abstraction could be exacerbated by need to provide water needs of new homes (where does Copeland water come from? – Mostly Ennerdale and United Utilities decided to drill boreholes in the fields south of Egremont rather than abstract water from another lake.) • Due to the terrain between the plan area and Bassenthwaite Lake and the River Derwent it is unlikely that any waterborne pollutants would travel to this watercourse from the plan area. There is a small part of the River Marron in a very rural part of the plan area (near Asby) and any pollution is likely to be agricultural and not under the control of Copeland planning. • Invasive species could be a problem if proper controls are not in place to ensure that planting is of native, non-invasive species • As no part of the SAC is in the Copeland Plan area Copeland will not be able to permit development that would disrupt the flow of the river in any way. • An increase in tourism in the borough may encourage more tourists to this area that is quite close to the borough boundary and this could disturb otters, lead to more fishing activity etc.
Source Pathway Impact	<p>Increased amount of development in the plan area some of which will have planting schemes</p> <p>Creeping of non-native species across land towards the sensitive site.</p> <p>Competition with sensitive species leading to decline or extinction on the site.</p> <p>Encouraging more tourists to the area will increase the amount of vehicular traffic and people walking on and near to the site.</p> <p>Physical damage to habitats, erosion, litter accumulation, disturbance to otters etc.</p>
Policies that could potentially have a negative impact	<p>ER10 – Expand tourism outside the Lake District National Park boundaries</p> <p>SS1 - Promoting the renovation and improvement of the Borough’s existing housing stock, and the enhancement of the surrounding residential environment.</p> <p>SS5 - Promoting the establishment, improvement and protection of green infrastructure networks connecting open spaces with each other and with the countryside.</p> <p>ENV5 - ensuring that the impact of the development on the landscape is minimised through adequate mitigation, preferably on-site</p> <p>DM26 - Development proposals, where necessary, will be required to include landscaping schemes that retain existing landscape features, reinforce local landscape character and mitigate against any adverse visual impact.</p>
Policies that eradicate/lessen the risk posed	<p>ER10 - Locate new tourist accommodation, facilities and attractions where there is proven capacity for additional visitors to be accommodated without adverse environmental or amenity impacts</p> <p>ENV3 - Improve the condition of internationally, nationally and locally</p>

	<p>designated sites; Ensure that development incorporates measures to protect, enhance and build on any biodiversity interest; Boost the biodiversity value of existing wildlife corridors and create new corridors to develop a functional Ecological Network.</p> <p>DM25 - All development proposals should: Protect the biodiversity value of land and buildings; All development proposals must take into account any likely significant effects on the internationally important sites both within the borough and within a 20km radius of the borough boundary as well as those that are hydrologically linked to the development plan area.</p>
<p>Is There a Risk of a Significant Effect?</p>	<p>Regarding the prevention of introduction of non-invasive species – there is probably scope for adding some words to the policy DM26 that allow conditions to be put on planning permissions that states that all species used in landscaping schemes must use plants that are native to that particular landscape.</p> <p>Trampling is an important issue when considering policies that encourage more people into any given area. ENV3F does, however, allow for planners to add conditions that will restrict access and usage of land where that would lead to trampling and disturbance of sensitive habitats and species. This should significantly lessen the risk of damage.</p> <p>There could be a risk that Wastewater Treatment Works will not be able to cope with the increased requirement but it is considered that policy ST4A deals adequately with this threat.</p>
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Other Plans and Projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water resource needs will also result from development in other regions • Tourists come from other regions • Pressure for channel modifications associated with strengthened flood defences • Current over-abstraction could be exacerbated by need to provide water needs of new homes, as well as regional casinos and airports. • Risk of water quality issues from waste-water treatment works required to support increased population in Keswick and Cockermouth, along with visitors (already an issue), along with intermittent discharges resulting from limited drainage catchment capacity. • Workington, where the Derwent meets the sea, is earmarked for port and town redevelopment. The works could affect flow and course of part of the river, with consequences for migratory fish. • Risk of development causing disturbance to contaminated land, e.g. at Cockermouth, Workington, around Derwent Water, • Risk of disturbance from any increase in recreational use of the river and/or lake. • Any improvements to the A66 could cause pollution to the river and Bassenthwaite Lake and could increase bridge crossings. <p>Proposals within West Cumbria Masterplan – Development of the Westlakes Research Institute at the Science and Technology Park. Development of the National Nuclear Skills Academy at Lillyhall, the Dalton Institute (lab facilities) at Westlakes, further investment in the employment sites at Leconfield and Bridgend. A 'health campus' on the current hospital site and new University of Cumbria facilities at Lillyhall. New National Nuclear Laboratory headquarters in West Cumbria.</p> <p>North West RSS - Drigg coast falls within North West coast area of search for a regional park and a planned North West Coastal Trail. There is potential for increased visitor pressure.</p> <p>Allerdale LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – additional 267-350 dwellings</p>

per year (equating to an extra 4000-5250 dwellings over the plan period). Some limited housing development in rural local centres but mainly focused in more sustainable locations i.e. Workington, Maryport, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Wigton etc.

Lake District National Park Core Strategy – 900 additional dwellings in the period to 2025 (50% in rural service centres, 20% in villages and 30% in clusters and the open countryside). There will be an additional 9.2ha of employment land and it is acknowledged that the Park needs one or more additional nationally significant visitor attractions.

Lake District National Park Site Allocations Preferred Options – All employment land allocated will be in the Rural Service Centres. River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC falls into the North West Distinctive Area which will accommodate 25% of all development in the LDNP.

Carlisle LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – Currently no policy direction offered. Carlisle has been designated as a growth point though so it can be reasonably expected that there will be a significant amount of additional housing and employment development over the plan period.

Eden Adopted Core Strategy – Focus new build housing in Key and Local Service Centres whilst allowing for meeting essential needs in smaller settlements. The plan takes the RSS housing target of 239 additional dwellings per annum to 2025 (over 3100 units in total). 50ha of employment land will be made available to 2025.

Barrow Port Area Action Plan – 925 additional dwellings in the Action Plan Area to 2021. Additional leisure facilities including marina and boat servicing area, Waterfront hotel, Water sports centre and very limited amount of retail. Improving access to the operational port from road and sea to support new opportunities to increase the proportion of freight moved by sea. Development of Waterfront Business Park as a major new business and employment location (24.5ha site).

South Lakeland LDF Core Strategy – 55% of new housing and employment development will be in the Principal Service Centres, 13% in Key Service Centres, 21% in Local Service Centres and 11% in the smaller villages and hamlets. Housing target is 469 additional dwellings per year equating to nearly 6100 to 2025. 21ha of employment development to be accommodated in Kendal to 2025, 12ha to be accommodated in Ulverston and Furness but overall 4 ha of employment land will be allocated per annum between 2010 and 2025 equating to 60ha over the plan period.

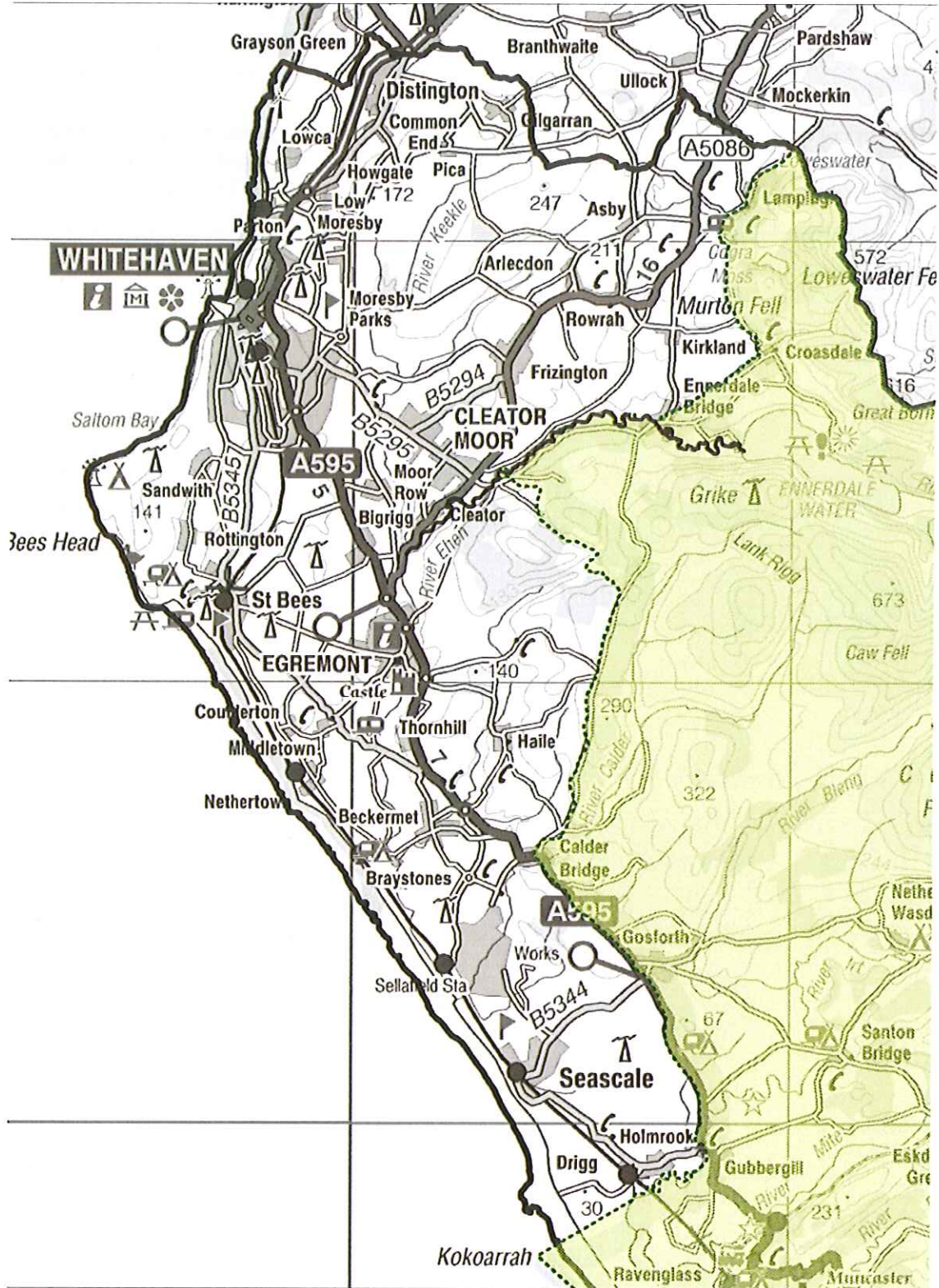
Cumbria Local Transport Plan 3 – Support for the upgrading of the A595, A590, A5094 and A66 as well as any improvements needed to support growth in the low carbon energy sector. Increased bus services in rural areas. Improvement to the Cumbria West Coast Railway. Carlisle Northern Development Route will be completed in 2012.

Cumbria Minerals and Waste LDF Core Strategy – no regional waste facilities to be located in Cumbria. At least one new waste facility will be needed in the south of the county. Proposes a decentralised network of waste facilities with a preference for sites which could accommodate more than one type of facility, for example, a Household Waste Recycling Centre and a Transfer/Bulking Station. This relates well to the Overall Strategy and Core Strategy Policy for minimising "waste miles".

Cumbria Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD – Allocates sites for mineral working and waste facilities. The HRA for this document stated that there were

	13 sites in the whole of the county that would require an Appropriate Assessment at project stage but that the policies themselves were unlikely to have negative effects on the integrity of any of the sites. The mitigation measures that are considered likely to be needed are common place and could form the conditions of the planning application.
Is there risk of a significant effect in combination?	As all of the above plans are planning for a greater amount of development in each of the plan areas it is likely that there could be a significant effect on the integrity of the site. A separate HRA screening report will be prepared in tandem with the Site Allocations DPD.

River Ehen SAC



Name	River Ehen
Designation	SAC
Area (ha)	24.39

Qualifying features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freshwater pearl mussel • Atlantic salmon
Comments on Nature Conservation Importance and site vulnerabilities	<p>The River Ehen supports the largest freshwater pearl mussel population in England. Exceptionally high densities (greater than 100 m²) are found at some locations, with population estimates for the entire river exceeding 100,000.</p> <p>The mussels are likely to be adversely affected by the apparent decline in salmonid fish populations and by major eutrophication of the river from sewage works and agricultural run-off.</p> <p>Water quality issues will be addressed through the review process under the Habitats Regulations and at a catchment level by local Environment Action Plans. Practices associated with sheep-dipping pose a potential threat at this site, and are currently under investigation. Further research is required to determine the extent of any problems arising from pearl fishing.</p> <p>Possible concerns over the flows within the river will also be addressed through reviews of abstraction licences where these are considered to be causing a problem.</p>
Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (aspects that can be affected by Copeland land use plans in blue)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance of water pollution (e.g. sheep dip) • Maintenance of sufficient flow • Maintenance of natural course of river • Avoidance of nutrient enrichment • Control of invasive +/- non-native species • No physical barriers to fish migration • Control of angling/netting; no pearl mussel fishing • Controlled introductions of fish • Clean gravel/hard rock substrate in some areas, silt and sand in others • Low suspended solids (less than 10 mg/l) • Cool, soft water, well oxygenated • Minimum disturbance to mussels by walking in river
Possible impacts arising from the plan Comments in red: Significant negative impacts that need consideration Comments in green: No significant negative impact anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Cumbria is earmarked for major development in the Cumbria sub-regional plan. Whitehaven, Egremont and Cleator Moor are Key Services Centres. • The area south-east of Whitehaven is to be developed as a knowledge nucleus site with science park and tertiary education facilities. • Risk of over-abstraction from Ennerdale to provide water needs of new homes. • Risk of water quality issues from waste-water treatment works required to support increased population in Cleator Moor), along with intermittent discharges resulting from limited drainage catchment capacity. • Careless planting schemes could lead to invasive and non-native plant species being introduced to the landscape and these could creep towards the site over time.
Source Pathway Impact	<p>Manmade obstruction in river e.g. hydropower technology or flood defences Physical changes to the shape of the river effecting the hydrology and creating obstructions for migrating fish</p> <p>Extra housing leading to an increase in amount of sewage Existing Wastewater treatment plants discharging semi treated or untreated sewage into the river Decline in water quality posing significant risk to mussels and migrating fish.</p> <p>Increased amount of development in the plan area some of which will have planting schemes Creeping of non-native species across land towards the sensitive site.</p>

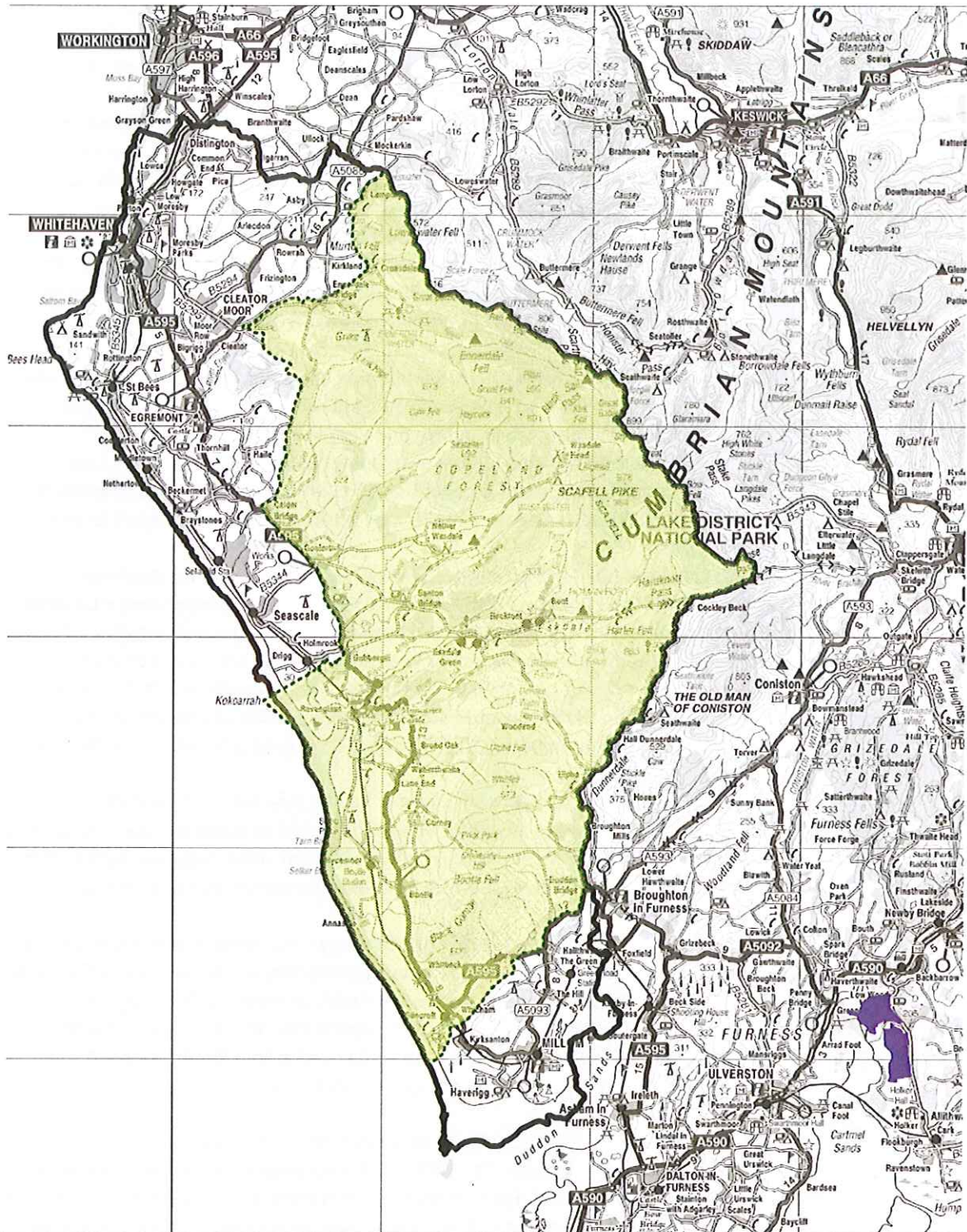
	<p>Competition with sensitive species leading to decline or extinction on the site.</p> <p>Encouraging more tourists to the area will increase the number of people visiting the river and potentially fishing/walking in the river.</p> <p>Physical damage to mussels, litter accumulation etc.</p>
<p>Policies that could potentially have a negative impact</p>	<p>The following policies could have a negative impact on the SAC:</p> <p>ST1 - Support the development of energy infrastructure, related economic clusters, rural diversification and tourism. Encourage development that minimises carbon emissions (i.e. renewable energy – could be hydroelectricity which could disrupt the flow of the river and present a physical barrier to migrating fish.)</p> <p>ST2 - providing for and facilitating growth in the local economy, particularly in the energy sector, accompanied by net growth in jobs and an associated increase in demand for housing and services</p> <p>ST3 – Site adj. to Sellafield, regeneration sites in Whitehaven Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom are priorities for development. Developing the sites prioritised for development in the BECMP.</p> <p>ER1 - Major nuclear energy-related expansion, including new generating capacity, at the selected preferred site immediately to the north of the Sellafield nuclear complex, is supported in principle. Accommodation of any new reprocessing in the nuclear fuel cycle within existing Sellafield site boundaries will be supported in principle subject to a full and satisfactory safety case.</p> <p>ER3 - Identify potential requirements for temporary accommodation associated with the construction of additional energy generating capacity and associated infrastructure</p> <p>ER4 - Allocating land for economic development over the plan period at a rate ahead of that implied by projecting past take up rates, to allow a flexible response to emerging demand.</p> <p>ER10 - Expand tourism outside the Lake District National Park boundaries.</p> <p>ER11 - Supporting the development of commercial units which meet the needs of businesses, encourage start-ups and promote further expansion. Encouraging the further development of Research and Development and education and training facilities at the Westlakes Science & Technology Park. Enhancing inward investment and promoting the diversification of the Borough’s economy, working with partners to support new and expanding employment sectors</p> <p>SS1 - Allocating housing sites to meet local needs in locations attractive to house builders</p> <p>SS2 - Allocating sufficient land for new housing development to meet identified requirements within the Borough. Allocations will be made in accordance with the following housing targets:</p> <p>i. A baseline requirement, derived from projected household growth, of 230 dwellings per year</p> <p>ii. Provision for growth 30% above that, to 300 dwellings per year.</p> <p>SS3 - Establishing a supply of sites suitable for executive and high quality family housing, focusing on Whitehaven and its fringes as a priority and also giving particular attention to the three smaller towns. Providing housing for specific groups where there is housing need, including temporary workforce, agricultural workers and key workers</p> <p>SS4 - increasing the provision of local community facilities, such as community centres, local sport and public open space in Local Centres and villages identified as needing them</p> <p>T1 - Priority will be given to improving the accessibility of the Borough’s key development and regeneration sites, town and village centres, service,</p>

	<p>employment and transport hubs, and rural areas</p> <p>ENV2 - Promote the developed coast as a destination for leisure, culture and tourism, with strong links to Whitehaven Harbour / town centre in the north and to Millom in the south. Maximise opportunities along the undeveloped coast for tourism and outdoor recreation through support for the North West Coastal Trail and Colourful Coast projects</p> <p>ENV6 - Identifying opportunities to provide or improve access to the countryside on routes and gateways from settlements and to secure the implementation of improvement measures with key partners and developers.</p> <p>DM26 - Development proposals, where necessary, will be required to include landscaping schemes that retain existing landscape features, reinforce local landscape character and mitigate against any adverse visual impact.</p>
<p>Policies that eradicate/lessen the risk posed</p>	<p>ST1 - Focus development on sites that are at least risk from flooding (thereby cutting down on the amount of pollution and nutrients that enter the river). Protect and enhance areas, sites, species and features of nature conservation and biodiversity value, landscapes and the undeveloped coast. Ensure development minimises air, ground and water pollution.</p> <p>ST4 - Development proposals should provide, or contribute to the provision of environmental requirements either on or off site, as is reasonable and necessary to support and mitigate the impact of the development</p> <p>ER1 - In applying this policy the Council will seek to ensure that all investment in the nuclear sector is accompanied by appropriate financial or in kind contributions to mitigate any potentially detrimental impacts of development.</p> <p>ER3 - Ensure that any new energy transmission infrastructure minimises potential impacts on the Borough's biodiversity. Explore potential locations for accommodation which minimise potential impacts and where sites can be fully restored with uses that benefit the Borough;</p> <p>ER10 - Locate new tourist accommodation, facilities and attractions where there is proven capacity for additional visitors to be accommodated without adverse environmental impacts.</p> <p>T1 – improved public transport network.</p> <p>T2 – reducing the need to travel through supporting the provision of high quality broadband connections</p> <p>ENV1 - Permitting new build development only on sites located outside areas at risk of flooding. Ensuring that new development does not contribute to increased surface water run-off through measures such as sustainable drainage systems, where these are practical. Where they are not this should be achieved by improvements to drainage capacity.</p> <p>ENV2 - Support energy generating developments that require a coastal location along the undeveloped coast, provided that the potential impacts on biodiversity is carefully assessed against the benefits. Where negative impacts are likely these must be mitigated against and compensated for</p> <p>ENV3 - Improve the condition of internationally, nationally and locally designated sites; Restrict access and usage where appropriate and necessary in order to conserve an area's biodiversity value. Protect and strengthen populations of priority or other protected species.</p> <p>DM1 - Proposals involving the use, storage or processing of radioactive material should include a strategy for the construction and the long term management and safety of the site including the management of radioactive material</p> <p>DM2 – Proposals for renewable energy development must not have unacceptable impacts on biodiversity.</p>

	<p>DM5 - Proposals for any new facilities are submitted with long term management plans to set out how operations will be co-ordinated to minimise any harmful effects</p> <p>DM11 – Developments that ensure that surface water is managed appropriately, with the inclusion of sustainable drainage systems where possible will be supported (subject to other planning considerations of course).</p> <p>DM22 – Where necessary the potential transport implications of development will be required to be supported by a Transport Assessment and a Travel Plan to manage any significant transport implications.</p> <p>DM24 - Development will not be permitted where it is found that there is an unacceptable risk of flooding or the development would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.</p> <p>DM25 - All development proposals must take into account any likely significant effects on the internationally important sites both within the borough and within a 20km radius of the borough boundary as well as those that are hydrologically linked to the development plan area.</p>
<p>Is There a Risk of a Significant Effect?</p>	<p>Regarding the prevention of introduction of non-invasive species – there is probably scope for adding some words to the policy DM26 that allow conditions to be put on planning permissions that states that all species used in landscaping schemes must use plants that are native to that particular landscape.</p> <p>There is a risk that Wastewater Treatment Works will not be able to cope with the increased requirement but it is considered that policy ST4A deals adequately with this threat.</p> <p>Trampling is an important issue when considering policies that encourage more people into any given area. ENV3F does, however, allow for planners to add conditions that will restrict access and usage of land where that would lead to trampling and disturbance of sensitive habitats and species. This should significantly lessen the risk of damage.</p> <p>Development causing an obstruction to the flow of water in the River Ehen would be considered to be a direct threat to the integrity of the site and policy DM25 would be used to refuse permission where the benefits of the development did not clearly outweigh the risk of damage to this very important site.</p>
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Other Plans and Projects</p>	<p>Proposals within West Cumbria Masterplan – Development of the Westlakes Research Institute at the Science and Technology Park. Development of the National Nuclear Skills Academy at Lillyhall, the Dalton Institute (lab facilities) at Westlakes, further investment in the employment sites at Leconfield and Bridgend. A 'health campus' on the current hospital site and new University of Cumbria facilities at Lillyhall. New National Nuclear Laboratory headquarters in West Cumbria.</p> <p>North West RSS - Drigg coast falls within North West coast area of search for a regional park and a planned North West Coastal Trail. There is potential for increased visitor pressure.</p> <p>Allerdale LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – additional 267-350 dwellings per year (equating to an extra 4000-5250 dwellings over the plan period). Some limited housing development in rural local centres but mainly focused in more sustainable locations i.e. Workington, Maryport, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Wigton etc.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Core Strategy – 900 additional dwellings in the period to 2025 (50% in rural service centres, 20% in villages and 30% in clusters and the open countryside). There will be an additional 9.2ha of employment land and it is acknowledged that the Park needs one or more additional nationally significant</p>

	<p>visitor attractions.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Site Allocations Preferred Options – All employment land allocated will be in the Rural Service Centres. River Ehen SAC falls into the West Distinctive Area which will accommodate 25% of all development in the LDNP.</p> <p>Carlisle LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – Currently no policy direction offered. Carlisle has been designated as a growth point though so it can be reasonably expected that there will be a significant amount of additional housing and employment development over the plan period.</p> <p>Eden Adopted Core Strategy – Focus new build housing in Key and Local Service Centres whilst allowing for meeting essential needs in smaller settlements. The plan takes the RSS housing target of 239 additional dwellings per annum to 2025 (over 3100 units in total). 50ha of employment land will be made available to 2025.</p> <p>Barrow Port Area Action Plan – 925 additional dwellings in the Action Plan Area to 2021. Additional leisure facilities including marina and boat servicing area, Waterfront hotel, Water sports centre and very limited amount of retail. Improving access to the operational port from road and sea to support new opportunities to increase the proportion of freight moved by sea. Development of Waterfront Business Park as a major new business and employment location (24.5ha site).</p> <p>South Lakeland LDF Core Strategy – 55% of new housing and employment development will be in the Principal Service Centres, 13% in Key Service Centres, 21% in Local Service Centres and 11% in the smaller villages and hamlets. Housing target is 469 additional dwellings per year equating to nearly 6100 to 2025. 21ha of employment development to be accommodated in Kendal to 2025, 12ha to be accommodated in Ulverston and Furness but overall 4 ha of employment land will be allocated per annum between 2010 and 2025 equating to 60ha over the plan period.</p> <p>Cumbria Local Transport Plan 3 – Support for the upgrading of the A595, A590, A5094 and A66 as well as any improvements needed to support growth in the low carbon energy sector. Increased bus services in rural areas. Improvement to the Cumbria West Coast Railway. Carlisle Northern Development Route will be completed in 2012.</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste LDF Core Strategy – no regional waste facilities to be located in Cumbria. At least one new waste facility will be needed in the south of the county. Proposes a decentralised network of waste facilities with a preference for sites which could accommodate more than one type of facility, for example, a Household Waste Recycling Centre and a Transfer/Bulking Station. This relates well to the Overall Strategy and Core Strategy Policy for minimising "waste miles".</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD – Allocates sites for mineral working and waste facilities. The HRA for this document stated that there were 13 sites in the whole of the county that would require an Appropriate Assessment at project stage but that the policies themselves were unlikely to have negative effects on the integrity of any of the sites. The mitigation measures that are considered likely to be needed are common place and could form the conditions of the planning application.</p>
<p>Is there risk of a significant effect in combination?</p>	<p>The site is partly in Copeland and partly in the LDNP. There may be some potential for pollution arising from either plan. A separate HRA Screening Report will accompany the Copeland Site Allocations DPD.</p>

Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC



Name	Roudsea Wood and Mosses
Designation	SAC
Area (ha)	470.45
Qualifying features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active raised bogs* • Degraded raised bog

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes* • Yew-dominated woodland*
Comments on Nature Conservation Importance and site vulnerabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roudsea consists of a complex of raised bogs on the northern shore of Morecambe Bay. Although the majority of the complex has undergone extensive drainage in the past, with domestic peat-cutting around the margins, drainage was abandoned many years ago and much of the area has recovered to a considerable degree. A number of scarce plant species occur including the rare large yellow-sedge. • Less than 20% of the site is classified as degraded raised bog. • The rare fingered sedge is present in the mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes. <p>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.</p>
Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (aspects that can be affected by Copeland land use plans in blue)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate grazing • No burning • Maintenance of water levels and hydrological conditions • Absence of nutrient enrichment • Absence of atmospheric pollution • High rainfall and low evapotranspiration • Bracken and scrub control on bog • Avoidance of erosion resulting from trampling, vehicles etc. • Appropriate woodland management
Possible impacts arising from the plan Comments in red: Significant negative impacts that need consideration Comments in green: No significant negative impact anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Cumbria is earmarked for major development in the Cumbria sub-regional plan. Whitehaven, Egremont and Cleator Moor are Key Services Centres. • Increased tourism and potentially a larger population using the area for leisure could lead to erosion issues. <p>With regards to nutrient enrichment – it is considered that the terrain between the SAC site and Copeland plan area would make the contamination of the site with raw sewage originating in Copeland very difficult.</p>
Source Pathway Impact	<p>Encouraging more tourists to the area will increase the amount of vehicular traffic and people walking on and near to the site.</p> <p>Physical damage to habitats, erosion, litter accumulation, disturbance to sensitive species etc.</p> <p>More development Increased tourism and access could lead to increased traffic movement in the South Copeland/Mid Copeland area resulting in more air pollution that would travel on the prevailing wind towards the site.</p>
Policies that could potentially have a negative impact	<p>The issues identified here would generally be exacerbated by an increased population, more development, increased vehicular travel and more visitors and residents using the site and surrounding area for leisure purposes. Therefore the following policies may have a negative impact on this site:</p>

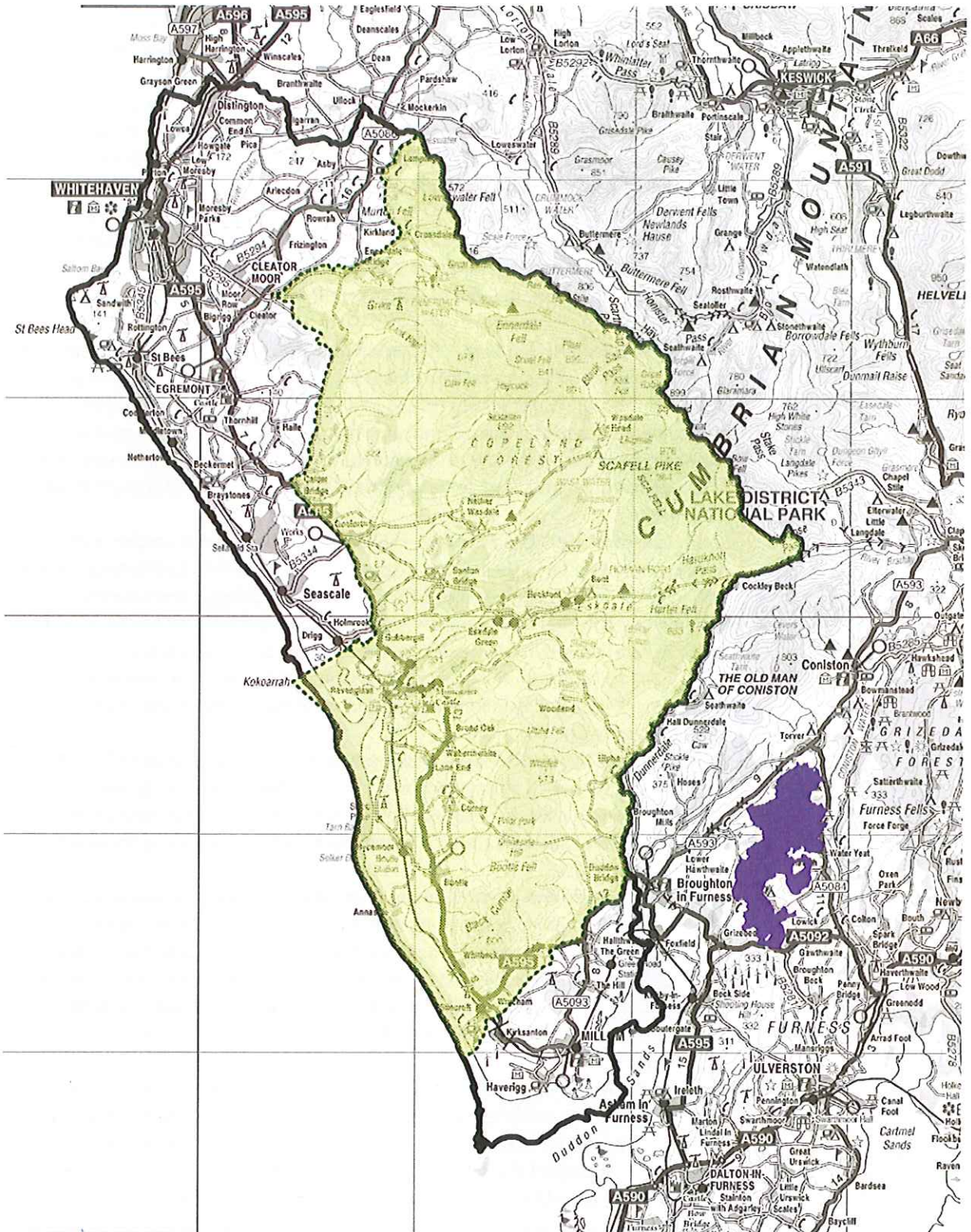
	<p>ST1 – supporting growth in terms of housing, employment, services and tourism.</p> <p>ST2 - providing for and facilitating growth in the local economy, particularly in the energy sector, accompanied by net growth in jobs and an associated increase in demand for housing and services</p> <p>ST3 – Site adj. to Sellafield, regeneration sites in Whitehaven Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom are priorities for development. Developing the sites prioritised for development in the BECMP.</p> <p>ER1 - Major nuclear energy-related expansion, including new generating capacity, at the selected preferred site immediately to the north of the Sellafield nuclear complex, is supported in principle. Accommodation of any new reprocessing in the nuclear fuel cycle within existing Sellafield site boundaries will be supported in principle subject to a full and satisfactory safety case.</p> <p>ER3 - Identify potential requirements for temporary accommodation associated with the construction of additional energy generating capacity and associated infrastructure</p> <p>ER4 - Allocating land for economic development over the plan period at a rate ahead of that implied by projecting past take up rates, to allow a flexible response to emerging demand.</p> <p>ER8 - Providing more car parking in the town centre could encourage more people to drive rather than use public transport.</p> <p>ER10 - Expand tourism outside the Lake District National Park boundaries.</p> <p>ER11 - Supporting the development of commercial units which meet the needs of businesses, encourage start-ups and promote further expansion. Encouraging the further development of Research and Development and education and training facilities at the Westlakes Science & Technology Park. Enhancing inward investment and promoting the diversification of the Borough's economy, working with partners to support new and expanding employment sectors</p> <p>SS1 - Allocating housing sites to meet local needs in locations attractive to house builders</p> <p>SS2 - Allocating sufficient land for new housing development to meet identified requirements within the Borough. Allocations will be made in accordance with the following housing targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A baseline requirement, derived from projected household growth, of 230 dwellings per year ii. Provision for growth 30% above that, to 300 dwellings per year. <p>SS3 - Establishing a supply of sites suitable for executive and high quality family housing, focusing on Whitehaven and its fringes as a priority and also giving particular attention to the three smaller towns. Providing housing for specific groups where there is housing need, including temporary workforce, agricultural workers and key workers</p> <p>SS4 - increasing the provision of local community facilities, such as community centres, local sport and public open space in Local Centres and villages identified as needing them</p> <p>T1 - Priority will be given to improving the accessibility of the Borough's key development and regeneration sites, town and village centres, service, employment and transport hubs, and rural areas</p> <p>ENV2 - Promote the developed coast as a destination for leisure, culture and tourism, with strong links to Whitehaven Harbour / town centre in the north and to Millom in the south. Maximise opportunities along the undeveloped coast for tourism and outdoor recreation through support for the North West Coastal Trail and Colourful Coast projects</p>
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	<p>ENV6 - Identifying opportunities to provide or improve access to the countryside on routes and gateways from settlements and to secure the implementation of improvement measures with key partners and developers.</p>
<p>Policies that eradicate/lessen the risk posed</p>	<p>ST1 - Focus development on sites that are at least risk from flooding (thereby cutting down on the amount of pollution and nutrients that enter the river). Protect and enhance areas, sites, species and features of nature conservation and biodiversity value, landscapes and the undeveloped coast. Ensure development minimises air, ground and water pollution.</p> <p>ST4 - Development proposals should provide, or contribute to the provision of environmental requirements either on or off site, as is reasonable and necessary to support and mitigate the impact of the development</p> <p>ER1 - In applying this policy the Council will seek to ensure that all investment in the nuclear sector is accompanied by appropriate financial or in kind contributions to mitigate any potentially detrimental impacts of development.</p> <p>ER3 - Ensure that any new energy transmission infrastructure minimises potential impacts on the Borough's biodiversity. Explore potential locations for accommodation which minimise potential impacts and where sites can be fully restored with uses that benefit the Borough;</p> <p>ER10 - Locate new tourist accommodation, facilities and attractions where there is proven capacity for additional visitors to be accommodated without adverse environmental impacts.</p> <p>T1 – improved public transport network.</p> <p>T2 – reducing the need to travel through supporting the provision of high quality broadband connections</p> <p>ENV1 - Permitting new build development only on sites located outside areas at risk of flooding. Ensuring that new development does not contribute to increased surface water run-off through measures such as sustainable drainage systems, where these are practical. Where they are not this should be achieved by improvements to drainage capacity.</p> <p>ENV2 - Support energy generating developments that require a coastal location along the undeveloped coast, provided that the potential impacts on biodiversity is carefully assessed against the benefits. Where negative impacts are likely these must be mitigated against and compensated for</p> <p>ENV3 - Improve the condition of internationally, nationally and locally designated sites; Restrict access and usage where appropriate and necessary in order to conserve an area's biodiversity value. Protect and strengthen populations of priority or other protected species.</p> <p>DM1 - Proposals involving the use, storage or processing of radioactive material should include a strategy for the construction and the long term management and safety of the site including the management of radioactive material</p> <p>DM2 – Proposals for renewable energy development must not have unacceptable impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>DM5 - Proposals for any new facilities are submitted with long term management plans to set out how operations will be co-ordinated to minimise any harmful effects</p> <p>DM11 – Developments that ensure that surface water is managed appropriately, with the inclusion of sustainable drainage systems where possible will be supported (subject to other planning considerations of course).</p> <p>DM22 – Where necessary the potential transport implications of development will be required to be supported by a Transport Assessment and a Travel Plan to manage any significant transport implications.</p>

	<p>DM24 - Development will not be permitted where it is found that there is an unacceptable risk of flooding or the development would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.</p> <p>DM25 - All development proposals must take into account any likely significant effects on the internationally important sites both within the borough and within a 20km radius of the borough boundary as well as those that are hydrologically linked to the development plan area.</p> <p>DM26 - Landscaping schemes will have to be submitted with all development proposals.</p>
<p>Is There a Risk of a Significant Effect?</p>	<p>There is the risk of a greater amount of diffuse air pollution. However there are policies in the Core Strategy that encourage a greater amount of green infrastructure and sustainable transport options. It is considered that this document does all that it can at a very strategic level. Until more information is available i.e. at site allocations or project stage it will be very difficult to carry out an appropriate assessment.</p> <p>Trampling is an important issue when considering policies that encourage more people into any given area. ENV3F does, however, allow for planners to add conditions that will restrict access and usage of land where that would lead to trampling and disturbance of sensitive habitats and species. This should significantly lessen the risk of damage.</p> <p>A separate HRA screening report will be produced as part of the preparation of the Site Allocations DPD.</p>
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Other Plans and Projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased use of B5278 as a consequence of development at Grange-over-Sands could have air quality implications for the site. • Policy W6 advocates tourism development adjacent to National Parks and AONBs – this applies to this site and could lead to increased visitor pressure. • Morecambe Bay falls within North West coast area of search for a regional park and parts of Morecambe Bay are planned to be part of it. A North West Coastal Trail is also planned for the region. Dependent on selection of area, and proposed uses (e.g. leisure, tourism) there is potential for increased visitor pressure. <p>Proposals within West Cumbria Masterplan – Development of the Westlakes Research Institute at the Science and Technology Park. Development of the National Nuclear Skills Academy at Lillyhall, the Dalton Institute (lab facilities) at Westlakes, further investment in the employment sites at Leconfield and Bridgend. A ‘health campus’ on the current hospital site and new University of Cumbria facilities at Lillyhall. New National Nuclear Laboratory headquarters in West Cumbria.</p> <p>North West RSS - Drigg coast falls within North West coast area of search for a regional park and a planned North West Coastal Trail. There is potential for increased visitor pressure.</p> <p>Allerdale LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – additional 267-350 dwellings per year (equating to an extra 4000-5250 dwellings over the plan period). Some limited housing development in rural local centres but mainly focused in more sustainable locations i.e. Workington, Maryport, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Wigton etc.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Core Strategy – 900 additional dwellings in the period to 2025 (50% in rural service centres, 20% in villages and 30% in clusters and the open countryside). There will be an additional 9.2ha of employment land and it is acknowledged that the Park needs one or more additional nationally significant visitor attractions.</p>

	<p>Lake District National Park Site Allocations Preferred Options – All employment land allocated will be in the Rural Service Centres. Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC falls into the South Distinctive Area, which will accommodate 14% of all development in the LDNP.</p> <p>Carlisle LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – Currently no policy direction offered. Carlisle has been designated as a growth point though so it can be reasonably expected that there will be a significant amount of additional housing and employment development over the plan period.</p> <p>Eden Adopted Core Strategy – Focus new build housing in Key and Local Service Centres whilst allowing for meeting essential needs in smaller settlements. The plan takes the RSS housing target of 239 additional dwellings per annum to 2025 (over 3100 units in total). 50ha of employment land will be made available to 2025.</p> <p>Barrow Port Area Action Plan – 925 additional dwellings in the Action Plan Area to 2021. Additional leisure facilities including marina and boat servicing area, Waterfront hotel, Water sports centre and very limited amount of retail. Improving access to the operational port from road and sea to support new opportunities to increase the proportion of freight moved by sea. Development of Waterfront Business Park as a major new business and employment location (24.5ha site).</p> <p>South Lakeland LDF Core Strategy – 55% of new housing and employment development will be in the Principal Service Centres, 13% in Key Service Centres, 21% in Local Service Centres and 11% in the smaller villages and hamlets. Housing target is 469 additional dwellings per year equating to nearly 6100 to 2025. 21ha of employment development to be accommodated in Kendal to 2025, 12ha to be accommodated in Ulverston and Furness but overall 4 ha of employment land will be allocated per annum between 2010 and 2025 equating to 60ha over the plan period.</p> <p>Cumbria Local Transport Plan 3 – Support for the upgrading of the A595, A590, A5094 and A66 as well as any improvements needed to support growth in the low carbon energy sector. Increased bus services in rural areas. Improvement to the Cumbria West Coast Railway. Carlisle Northern Development Route will be completed in 2012.</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste LDF Core Strategy – no regional waste facilities to be located in Cumbria. At least one new waste facility will be needed in the south of the county. Proposes a decentralised network of waste facilities with a preference for sites which could accommodate more than one type of facility, for example, a Household Waste Recycling Centre and a Transfer/Bulking Station. This relates well to the Overall Strategy and Core Strategy Policy for minimising "waste miles".</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD – Allocates sites for mineral working and waste facilities. The HRA for this document stated that there were 13 sites in the whole of the county that would require an Appropriate Assessment at project stage but that the policies themselves were unlikely to have negative effects on the integrity of any of the sites. The mitigation measures that are considered likely to be needed are common place and could form the conditions of the planning application.</p>
<p>Is there risk of a significant effect in combination?</p>	<p>As all of the above plans are planning for a greater amount of development in each of the plan areas it is likely that there could be a significant effect on the integrity of the site. A separate HRA screening report will be prepared in tandem with the Site Allocations DPD.</p>

Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC



Name	Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons
Designation	SAC
Area (ha)	1865.17
Qualifying	• Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface

features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depressions on peat substrates
Comments on Nature Conservation Importance and site vulnerabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This site supports some of the best examples of very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface in the UK, with over 200 mires on a broad hilly plateau. Twenty-six NVC types are represented. • The mires are set within an agriculturally improved landscape. <p>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.</p>
Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (aspects that can be affected by Copeland land use plans in blue)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain site hydrology including a high water table • High rainfall and low evapotranspiration • Minimal atmospheric pollution • Maintain nutrient poor and high base status of water • Appropriate grazing • Control of scrub and bracken • Avoidance of damaging levels of erosion from trampling and vehicles
Possible impacts arising from the plan Comments in red: Significant negative impacts that need consideration Comments in green: No significant negative impact anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Cumbria is earmarked for major development in the Cumbria sub-regional plan. Whitehaven, Egremont and Cleator Moor are Key Services Centres. • Increased tourism and potentially a larger population using the area for leisure could lead to erosion issues.
Source Pathway Impact	<p>Encouraging more tourists to the area will increase the amount of vehicular traffic and people walking on and near to the site.</p> <p>Physical damage to habitats, erosion, litter accumulation, disturbance to sensitive species etc.</p> <p>More development Increased tourism and access could lead to increased traffic movement in the South Copeland/Mid Copeland area resulting in more air pollution that would travel on the prevailing wind towards the site.</p>
Policies that could potentially have a negative impact	<p>The required environmental conditions will be affected by an increased population, both resident and visitor and their transport and water requirements. An increased number of people using the area for leisure purposes will also increase the likelihood of erosion and trampling problems. Therefore the following policies have the potential to affect the site negatively.</p> <p>ST1 – supporting growth in terms of housing, employment, services and tourism.</p> <p>ST2 - providing for and facilitating growth in the local economy, particularly in the energy sector, accompanied by net growth in jobs and an associated increase in demand for housing and services</p>

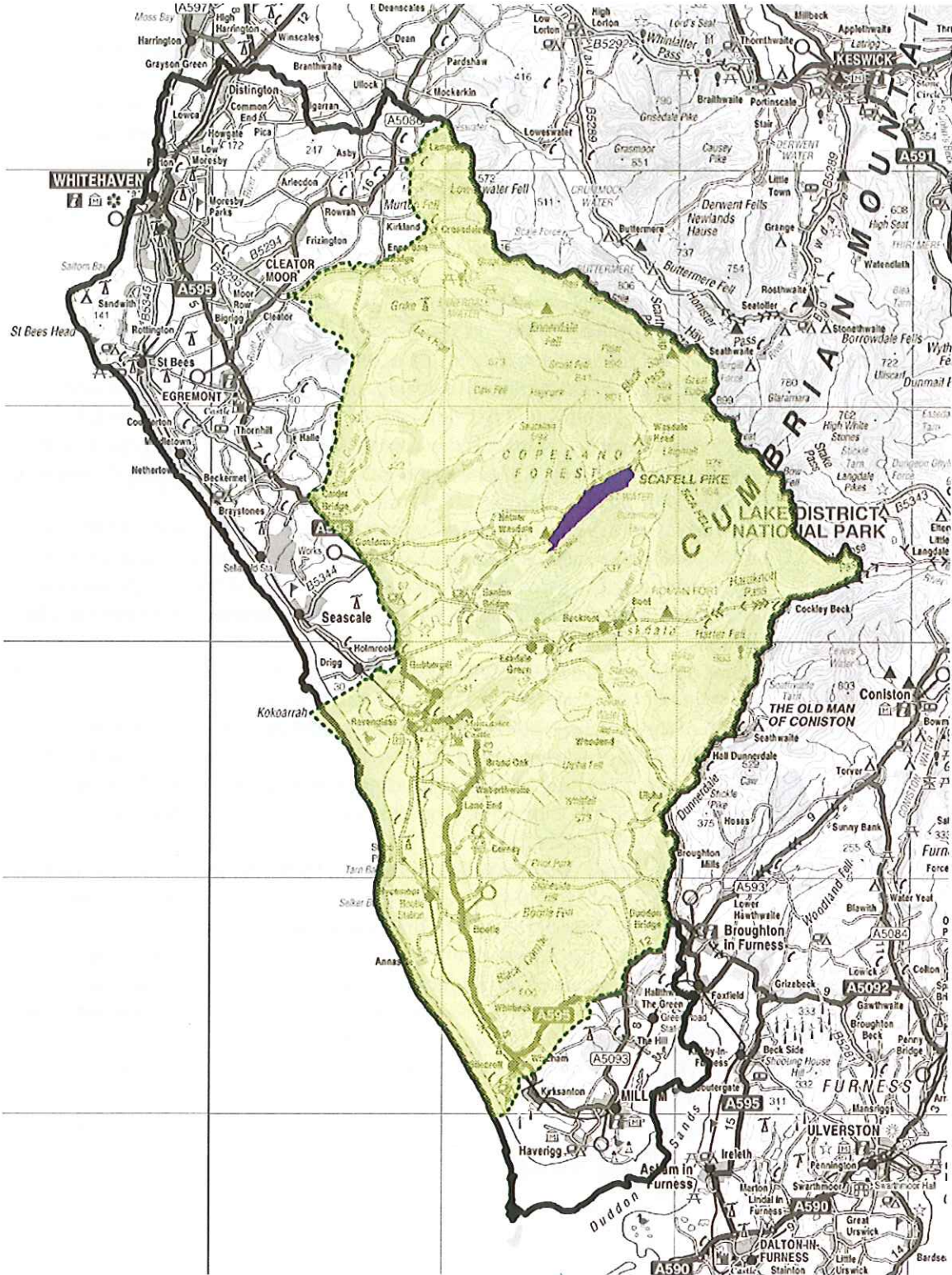
	<p>ST3 – Site adj. to Sellafield, regeneration sites in Whitehaven Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom are priorities for development. Developing the sites prioritised for development in the BECMP.</p> <p>ER1 - Major nuclear energy-related expansion, including new generating capacity, at the selected preferred site immediately to the north of the Sellafield nuclear complex, is supported in principle. Accommodation of any new reprocessing in the nuclear fuel cycle within existing Sellafield site boundaries will be supported in principle subject to a full and satisfactory safety case.</p> <p>ER3 - Identify potential requirements for temporary accommodation associated with the construction of additional energy generating capacity and associated infrastructure</p> <p>ER4 - Allocating land for economic development over the plan period at a rate ahead of that implied by projecting past take up rates, to allow a flexible response to emerging demand.</p> <p>ER8 - Providing more car parking in the town centre could encourage more people to drive rather than use public transport.</p> <p>ER10 - Expand tourism outside the Lake District National Park boundaries.</p> <p>ER11 - Supporting the development of commercial units which meet the needs of businesses, encourage start-ups and promote further expansion. Encouraging the further development of Research and Development and education and training facilities at the Westlakes Science & Technology Park. Enhancing inward investment and promoting the diversification of the Borough’s economy, working with partners to support new and expanding employment sectors</p> <p>SS1 - Allocating housing sites to meet local needs in locations attractive to house builders</p> <p>SS2 - Allocating sufficient land for new housing development to meet identified requirements within the Borough. Allocations will be made in accordance with the following housing targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A baseline requirement, derived from projected household growth, of 230 dwellings per year ii. Provision for growth 30% above that, to 300 dwellings per year. <p>SS3 - Establishing a supply of sites suitable for executive and high quality family housing, focusing on Whitehaven and its fringes as a priority and also giving particular attention to the three smaller towns. Providing housing for specific groups where there is housing need, including temporary workforce, agricultural workers and key workers</p> <p>SS4 - increasing the provision of local community facilities, such as community centres, local sport and public open space in Local Centres and villages identified as needing them</p> <p>T1 - Priority will be given to improving the accessibility of the Borough’s key development and regeneration sites, town and village centres, service, employment and transport hubs, and rural areas</p> <p>ENV2 - Promote the developed coast as a destination for leisure, culture and tourism, with strong links to Whitehaven Harbour / town centre in the north and to Millom in the south. Maximise opportunities along the undeveloped coast for tourism and outdoor recreation through support for the North West Coastal Trail and Colourful Coast projects</p> <p>ENV6 - Identifying opportunities to provide or improve access to the countryside on routes and gateways from settlements and to secure the implementation of improvement measures with key partners and developers.</p>
Policies that	ST1 - Focus development on sites that are at least risk from flooding (thereby

<p>eradicate/lessen the risk posed</p>	<p>cutting down on the amount of pollution and nutrients that enter the river). Protect and enhance areas, sites, species and features of nature conservation and biodiversity value, landscapes and the undeveloped coast. Ensure development minimises air, ground and water pollution.</p> <p>ST4 - Development proposals should provide, or contribute to the provision of environmental requirements either on or off site, as is reasonable and necessary to support and mitigate the impact of the development</p> <p>ER1 - In applying this policy the Council will seek to ensure that all investment in the nuclear sector is accompanied by appropriate financial or in kind contributions to mitigate any potentially detrimental impacts of development.</p> <p>ER3 - Ensure that any new energy transmission infrastructure minimises potential impacts on the Borough's biodiversity. Explore potential locations for accommodation which minimise potential impacts and where sites can be fully restored with uses that benefit the Borough;</p> <p>ER10 - Locate new tourist accommodation, facilities and attractions where there is proven capacity for additional visitors to be accommodated without adverse environmental impacts.</p> <p>T1 – improved public transport network.</p> <p>T2 – reducing the need to travel through supporting the provision of high quality broadband connections</p> <p>ENV1 - Permitting new build development only on sites located outside areas at risk of flooding. Ensuring that new development does not contribute to increased surface water run-off through measures such as sustainable drainage systems, where these are practical. Where they are not this should be achieved by improvements to drainage capacity.</p> <p>ENV2 - Support energy generating developments that require a coastal location along the undeveloped coast, provided that the potential impacts on biodiversity is carefully assessed against the benefits. Where negative impacts are likely these must be mitigated against and compensated for</p> <p>ENV3 - Improve the condition of internationally, nationally and locally designated sites; Restrict access and usage where appropriate and necessary in order to conserve an area's biodiversity value. Protect and strengthen populations of priority or other protected species.</p> <p>DM1 - Proposals involving the use, storage or processing of radioactive material should include a strategy for the construction and the long term management and safety of the site including the management of radioactive material</p> <p>DM2 – Proposals for renewable energy development must not have unacceptable impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>DM5 - Proposals for any new facilities are submitted with long term management plans to set out how operations will be co-ordinated to minimise any harmful effects</p> <p>DM11 – Developments that ensure that surface water is managed appropriately, with the inclusion of sustainable drainage systems where possible will be supported (subject to other planning considerations of course).</p> <p>DM22 – Where necessary the potential transport implications of development will be required to be supported by a Transport Assessment and a Travel Plan to manage any significant transport implications.</p> <p>DM24 - Development will not be permitted where it is found that there is an unacceptable risk of flooding or the development would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.</p> <p>DM25 - All development proposals must take into account any likely significant</p>
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	<p>effects on the internationally important sites both within the borough and within a 20km radius of the borough boundary as well as those that are hydrologically linked to the development plan area.</p>
<p>Is There a Risk of a Significant Effect?</p>	<p>There is the risk of a greater amount of diffuse air pollution. However there are policies in the Core Strategy that encourage a greater amount of green infrastructure and sustainable transport options. It is considered that this document does all that it can at a very strategic level. Until more information is available i.e. at site allocations or project stage it will be very difficult to carry out an appropriate assessment.</p> <p>Tramplng is an important issue when considering policies that encourage more people into any given area. ENV3F does, however, allow for planners to add conditions that will restrict access and usage of land where that would lead to tramplng and disturbance of sensitive habitats and species. This should significantly lessen the risk of damage.</p> <p>A separate HRA screening report will be produced as part of the preparation of the Site Allocations DPD.</p>
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Other Plans and Projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved public transport access to the Lake District National Park has potential to increase tourism and recreational use of the area. • Site lies adjacent to A5084, close (c300m) to A593 and is crossed by several minor roads. It is therefore at risk of air pollution from any increase in traffic on these roads, as a consequence of increased visitors to the area and of economic growth in SW Cumbria (e.g. Millom, Ulverston etc). <p>Proposals within West Cumbria Masterplan – Development of the Westlakes Research Institute at the Science and Technology Park. Development of the National Nuclear Skills Academy at Lillyhall, the Dalton Institute (lab facilities) at Westlakes, further investment in the employment sites at Leconfield and Bridgend. A ‘health campus’ on the current hospital site and new University of Cumbria facilities at Lillyhall. New National Nuclear Laboratory headquarters in West Cumbria.</p> <p>North West RSS - Drigg coast falls within North West coast area of search for a regional park and a planned North West Coastal Trail. There is potential for increased visitor pressure.</p> <p>Allerdale LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – additional 267-350 dwellings per year (equating to an extra 4000-5250 dwellings over the plan period). Some limited housing development in rural local centres but mainly focused in more sustainable locations i.e. Workington, Maryport, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Wigton etc.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Core Strategy – 900 additional dwellings in the period to 2025 (50% in rural service centres, 20% in villages and 30% in clusters and the open countryside). There will be an additional 9.2ha of employment land and it is acknowledged that the Park needs one or more additional nationally significant visitor attractions.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Site Allocations Preferred Options – All employment land allocated will be in the Rural Service Centres. Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC falls into the South Distinctive Area which will accommodate 14% of all development in the LDNP.</p> <p>Carlisle LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – Currently no policy direction offered. Carlisle has been designated as a growth point though so it can be reasonably expected that there will be a significant amount of additional housing and employment development over the plan period.</p> <p>Eden Adopted Core Strategy – Focus new build housing in Key and Local Service</p>

	<p>Centres whilst allowing for meeting essential needs in smaller settlements. The plan takes the RSS housing target of 239 additional dwellings per annum to 2025 (over 3100 units in total). 50ha of employment land will be made available to 2025.</p> <p>Barrow Port Area Action Plan – 925 additional dwellings in the Action Plan Area to 2021. Additional leisure facilities including marina and boat servicing area, Waterfront hotel, Water sports centre and very limited amount of retail. Improving access to the operational port from road and sea to support new opportunities to increase the proportion of freight moved by sea. Development of Waterfront Business Park as a major new business and employment location (24.5ha site).</p> <p>South Lakeland LDF Core Strategy – 55% of new housing and employment development will be in the Principal Service Centres, 13% in Key Service Centres, 21% in Local Service Centres and 11% in the smaller villages and hamlets. Housing target is 469 additional dwellings per year equating to nearly 6100 to 2025. 21ha of employment development to be accommodated in Kendal to 2025, 12ha to be accommodated in Ulverston and Furness but overall 4 ha of employment land will be allocated per annum between 2010 and 2025 equating to 60ha over the plan period.</p> <p>Cumbria Local Transport Plan 3 – Support for the upgrading of the A595, A590, A5094 and A66 as well as any improvements needed to support growth in the low carbon energy sector. Increased bus services in rural areas. Improvement to the Cumbria West Coast Railway. Carlisle Northern Development Route will be completed in 2012.</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste LDF Core Strategy – no regional waste facilities to be located in Cumbria. At least one new waste facility will be needed in the south of the county. Proposes a decentralised network of waste facilities with a preference for sites which could accommodate more than one type of facility, for example, a Household Waste Recycling Centre and a Transfer/Bulking Station. This relates well to the Overall Strategy and Core Strategy Policy for minimising "waste miles".</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD – Allocates sites for mineral working and waste facilities. The HRA for this document stated that there were 13 sites in the whole of the county that would require an Appropriate Assessment at project stage but that the policies themselves were unlikely to have negative effects on the integrity of any of the sites. The mitigation measures that are considered likely to be needed are common place and could form the conditions of the planning application.</p>
Is there risk of a significant effect in combination?	As all of the above plans are planning for a greater amount of development in each of the plan areas it is likely that there could be a significant effect on the integrity of the site. A separate HRA screening report will be prepared in tandem with the Site Allocations DPD.

Wast Water SAC



Name	Wast Water
Designation	SAC
Area (ha)	286.21
Qualifying	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate

features	nutrient levels
<p>Comments on Nature Conservation Importance and site vulnerabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species such as awlwort and stoneworts (Nitella species) are known to occur. Arctic charr occur in the lake • Unusually pristine lake, with a relative lack of anthropogenic influence <p>There are no known threats, human pressures or otherwise, which will adversely affect the water quality of West Water. Sellafield used to abstract water from the lake but the site is being decommissioned now. It is not known whether any new reactors on the site will abstract water from the same source or have a closed system whereby water is cooled in a network of cooling pipes running from the plant out to sea and back.</p>
<p>Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (aspects that can be affected by Copeland land use plans in blue)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of water pollution • Absence of atmospheric pollution • Poor to moderate nutrient levels • Maintain current range of fluctuations in lake levels (in particular avoiding excessive drawdown in summer months) • Absence of lakeshore modifications
<p>Possible impacts arising from the plan</p> <p>Comments in red: Significant negative impacts that need consideration</p> <p>Comments in green: No significant negative impact anticipated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development within the LDF may result in increased water abstraction from West Water, for industrial as well as domestic supply. The River Irt is short of water. • There are concerns over the ability for existing WwTW(s) discharging in to the site to provide adequate capacity. • Development generally leads to a greater instance of air pollution
<p>Source Pathway Impact</p>	<p>More development Increased tourism and access could lead to increased traffic movement in the West Cumbria area resulting in more air pollution that would travel on the prevailing wind towards the site.</p> <p>More development and the need to supply more water to domestic and commercial properties could lead to more water abstraction from West Water meaning that the level of the lake drops in the summer time. This would have a negative impact on some of the sensitive plant species living on the water's edge.</p> <p>Increased amount of development leading to greater air pollutants which could travel on the prevailing wind towards the site. Rain falling through polluted air could lead to a small amount of water pollution affecting the health of important species.</p>
<p>Policies that could potentially have a negative impact</p>	<p>The required environmental conditions will be affected by an increased population, both resident and visitor and their transport and water requirements. Therefore the following policies have the potential to affect the site negatively.</p> <p>ST1 – supporting growth in terms of housing, employment, services and tourism.</p> <p>ST2 - providing for and facilitating growth in the local economy, particularly in the energy sector, accompanied by net growth in jobs and an associated increase in demand for housing and services</p>

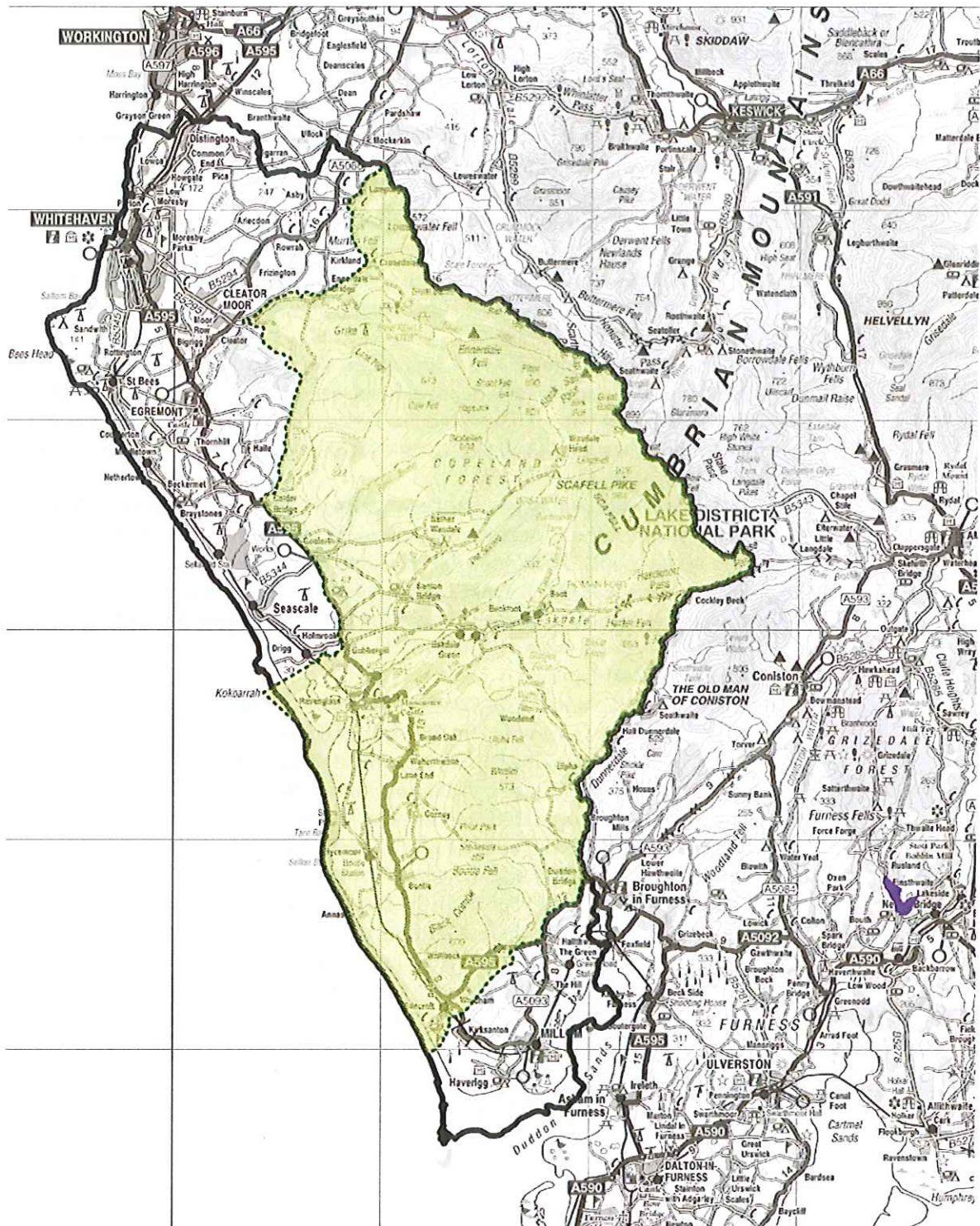
	<p>ST3 – Site adj. to Sellafield, regeneration sites in Whitehaven Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom are priorities for development. Developing the sites prioritised for development in the BECMP.</p> <p>ER1 - Major nuclear energy-related expansion, including new generating capacity, at the selected preferred site immediately to the north of the Sellafield nuclear complex, is supported in principle. Accommodation of any new reprocessing in the nuclear fuel cycle within existing Sellafield site boundaries will be supported in principle subject to a full and satisfactory safety case.</p> <p>ER3 - Identify potential requirements for temporary accommodation associated with the construction of additional energy generating capacity and associated infrastructure</p> <p>ER4 - Allocating land for economic development over the plan period at a rate ahead of that implied by projecting past take up rates, to allow a flexible response to emerging demand.</p> <p>ER8 - Providing more car parking in the town centre could encourage more people to drive rather than use public transport.</p> <p>ER10 - Expand tourism outside the Lake District National Park boundaries.</p> <p>ER11 - Supporting the development of commercial units which meet the needs of businesses, encourage start-ups and promote further expansion. Encouraging the further development of Research and Development and education and training facilities at the Westlakes Science & Technology Park. Enhancing inward investment and promoting the diversification of the Borough's economy, working with partners to support new and expanding employment sectors</p> <p>SS1 - Allocating housing sites to meet local needs in locations attractive to house builders</p> <p>SS2 - Allocating sufficient land for new housing development to meet identified requirements within the Borough. Allocations will be made in accordance with the following housing targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A baseline requirement, derived from projected household growth, of 230 dwellings per year ii. Provision for growth 30% above that, to 300 dwellings per year. <p>SS3 - Establishing a supply of sites suitable for executive and high quality family housing, focusing on Whitehaven and its fringes as a priority and also giving particular attention to the three smaller towns. Providing housing for specific groups where there is housing need, including temporary workforce, agricultural workers and key workers</p> <p>SS4 - increasing the provision of local community facilities, such as community centres, local sport and public open space in Local Centres and villages identified as needing them</p> <p>T1 - Priority will be given to improving the accessibility of the Borough's key development and regeneration sites, town and village centres, service, employment and transport hubs, and rural areas</p> <p>ENV2 - Promote the developed coast as a destination for tourism, with strong links to Whitehaven Harbour / town centre in the north and to Millom in the south.</p>
<p>Policies that eradicate/lessen the risk posed</p>	<p>ST1 - Focus development on sites that are at least risk from flooding (thereby cutting down on the amount of pollution and nutrients that enter the river). Protect and enhance areas, sites, species and features of nature conservation and biodiversity value, landscapes and the undeveloped coast. Ensure development minimises air, ground and water pollution.</p> <p>ST4 - Development proposals should provide, or contribute to the provision of</p>

	<p>environmental requirements either on or off site, as is reasonable and necessary to support and mitigate the impact of the development</p> <p>ER1 - In applying this policy the Council will seek to ensure that all investment in the nuclear sector is accompanied by appropriate financial or in kind contributions to mitigate any potentially detrimental impacts of development.</p> <p>ER3 - Ensure that any new energy transmission infrastructure minimises potential impacts on the Borough's biodiversity. Explore potential locations for accommodation which minimise potential impacts and where sites can be fully restored with uses that benefit the Borough;</p> <p>ER10 - Locate new tourist accommodation, facilities and attractions where there is proven capacity for additional visitors to be accommodated without adverse environmental impacts.</p> <p>T1 – improved public transport network.</p> <p>T2 – reducing the need to travel through supporting the provision of high quality broadband connections</p> <p>ENV1 - Permitting new build development only on sites located outside areas at risk of flooding. Ensuring that new development does not contribute to increased surface water run-off through measures such as sustainable drainage systems, where these are practical. Where they are not this should be achieved by improvements to drainage capacity.</p> <p>ENV2 - Support energy generating developments that require a coastal location along the undeveloped coast, provided that the potential impacts on biodiversity is carefully assessed against the benefits. Where negative impacts are likely these must be mitigated against and compensated for</p> <p>ENV3 - Improve the condition of internationally, nationally and locally designated sites; Restrict access and usage where appropriate and necessary in order to conserve an area's biodiversity value. Protect and strengthen populations of priority or other protected species.</p> <p>DM1 - Proposals involving the use, storage or processing of radioactive material should include a strategy for the construction and the long term management and safety of the site including the management of radioactive material</p> <p>DM2 – Proposals for renewable energy development must not have unacceptable impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>DM5 - Proposals for any new facilities are submitted with long term management plans to set out how operations will be co-ordinated to minimise any harmful effects</p> <p>DM11 – Developments that ensure that surface water is managed appropriately, with the inclusion of sustainable drainage systems where possible will be supported (subject to other planning considerations of course).</p> <p>DM22 – Where necessary the potential transport implications of development will be required to be supported by a Transport Assessment and a Travel Plan to manage any significant transport implications.</p> <p>DM24 - Development will not be permitted where it is found that there is an unacceptable risk of flooding or the development would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.</p> <p>DM25 - All development proposals must take into account any likely significant effects on the internationally important sites both within the borough and within a 20km radius of the borough boundary as well as those that are hydrologically linked to the development plan area.</p>
Is There a Risk of a Significant	There is the risk of a greater amount of diffuse air pollution. However there are policies in the Core Strategy that encourage a greater amount of green

<p>Effect?</p> <p>Possibly with particular regards to air pollution</p>	<p>infrastructure and sustainable transport options.</p> <p>There is a risk that Wastewater Treatment Works will not be able to cope with the increased requirement but it is considered that policy ST4A deals adequately with this threat. This would also apply to water supply issues although perhaps there is scope to include the word 'sustainably' so that the text says 'or there is a reliable mechanism in place to ensure that it will be provided <i>sustainably</i> when and where required. This would make it clear that the abstraction of drinking water should not have harmful effects on the environment. DM25 will support this (see DM25 text above).</p> <p>It is considered that this document does all that it can at this very strategic level. Until more information is available i.e. at site allocations or project stage it will be very difficult to carry out an appropriate assessment. A separate HRA screening report will be produced as part of the preparation of the Site Allocations DPD.</p>
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Other Plans and Projects</p>	<p>Improved public transport access to the Lake District National Park has potential to increase tourism and recreational use of the area.</p> <p>Proposals within West Cumbria Masterplan – Development of the Westlakes Research Institute at the Science and Technology Park. Development of the National Nuclear Skills Academy at Lillyhall, the Dalton Institute (lab facilities) at Westlakes, further investment in the employment sites at Leconfield and Bridgend. A 'health campus' on the current hospital site and new University of Cumbria facilities at Lillyhall. New National Nuclear Laboratory headquarters in West Cumbria.</p> <p>North West RSS - Drigg coast falls within North West coast area of search for a regional park and a planned North West Coastal Trail. There is potential for increased visitor pressure.</p> <p>Allerdale LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – additional 267-350 dwellings per year (equating to an extra 4000-5250 dwellings over the plan period). Some limited housing development in rural local centres but mainly focused in more sustainable locations i.e. Workington, Maryport, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Wigton etc.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Core Strategy – 900 additional dwellings in the period to 2025 (50% in rural service centres, 20% in villages and 30% in clusters and the open countryside). There will be an additional 9.2ha of employment land and it is acknowledged that the Park needs one or more additional nationally significant visitor attractions.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Site Allocations Preferred Options – All employment land allocated will be in the Rural Service Centres. West Water SAC falls into the West Distinctive Area which will accommodate 10% of all development in the LDNP.</p> <p>Carlisle LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – Currently no policy direction offered. Carlisle has been designated as a growth point though so it can be reasonably expected that there will be a significant amount of additional housing and employment development over the plan period.</p> <p>Eden Adopted Core Strategy – Focus new build housing in Key and Local Service Centres whilst allowing for meeting essential needs in smaller settlements. The plan takes the RSS housing target of 239 additional dwellings per annum to 2025 (over 3100 units in total). 50ha of employment land will be made available to 2025.</p> <p>Barrow Port Area Action Plan – 925 additional dwellings in the Action Plan Area to 2021. Additional leisure facilities including marina and boat servicing area,</p>

	<p>Waterfront hotel, Water sports centre and very limited amount of retail. Improving access to the operational port from road and sea to support new opportunities to increase the proportion of freight moved by sea. Development of Waterfront Business Park as a major new business and employment location (24.5ha site).</p> <p>South Lakeland LDF Core Strategy – 55% of new housing and employment development will be in the Principal Service Centres, 13% in Key Service Centres, 21% in Local Service Centres and 11% in the smaller villages and hamlets. Housing target is 469 additional dwellings per year equating to nearly 6100 to 2025. 21ha of employment development to be accommodated in Kendal to 2025, 12ha to be accommodated in Ulverston and Furness but overall 4 ha of employment land will be allocated per annum between 2010 and 2025 equating to 60ha over the plan period.</p> <p>Cumbria Local Transport Plan 3 – Support for the upgrading of the A595, A590, A5094 and A66 as well as any improvements needed to support growth in the low carbon energy sector. Increased bus services in rural areas. Improvement to the Cumbria West Coast Railway. Carlisle Northern Development Route will be completed in 2012.</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste LDF Core Strategy – no regional waste facilities to be located in Cumbria. At least one new waste facility will be needed in the south of the county. Proposes a decentralised network of waste facilities with a preference for sites which could accommodate more than one type of facility, for example, a Household Waste Recycling Centre and a Transfer/Bulking Station. This relates well to the Overall Strategy and Core Strategy Policy for minimising "waste miles".</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD – Allocates sites for mineral working and waste facilities. The HRA for this document stated that there were 13 sites in the whole of the county that would require an Appropriate Assessment at project stage but that the policies themselves were unlikely to have negative effects on the integrity of any of the sites. The mitigation measures that are considered likely to be needed are common place and could form the conditions of the planning application.</p> <p>Shoreline Management Plan 2 – In the Duddon Estuary area the approach is to maintain the line, where there are assets to protect, and to let the shore continue to erode where there are limited assets.</p>
<p>Is there risk of a significant effect in combination?</p>	<p>As all of the above plans are planning for a greater amount of development in each of the plan areas it is likely that there could be a significant effect on the integrity of the site. A separate HRA screening report will be prepared in tandem with the Site Allocations DPD.</p>

Yewbarrow Woods SAC



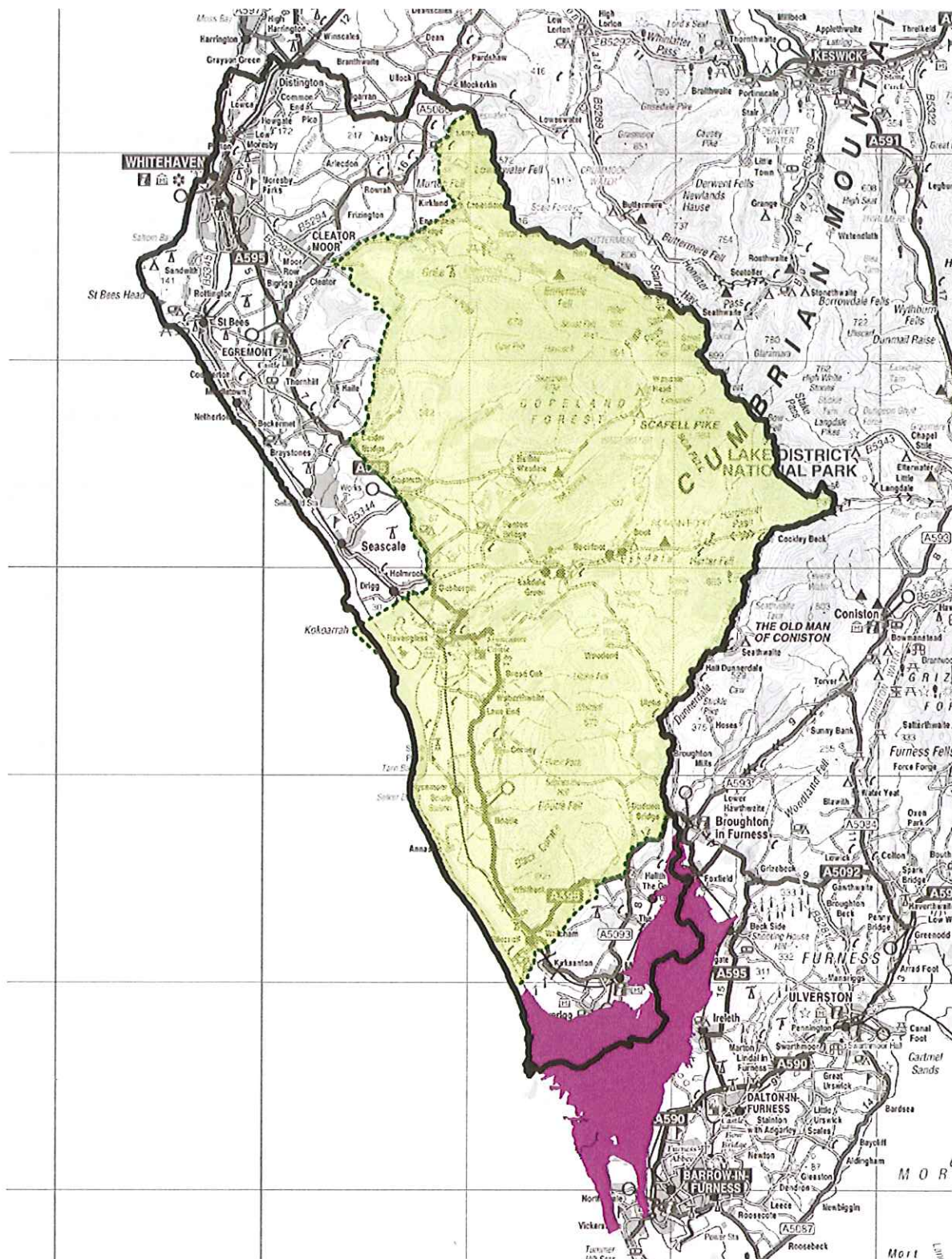
Name	Yewbarrow Woods
Designation	SAC
Area (ha)	112.89
Qualifying features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yew-dominated woodland • Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western acidic oak woodlands
Comments on Nature Conservation Importance and site vulnerability	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.
Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (aspects that can be affected by Copeland land use plans in blue)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately high or high rainfall • Base-poor soils • Control of grazing (especially by deer) to allow regeneration • Control of invasive non-native species and any disease outbreaks
Possible impacts arising from the plan Comments in red: Significant negative impacts that need consideration Comments in green: No significant negative impact anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive species could be a problem if proper controls are not in place to ensure that planting is of native, non-invasive species
Source Pathway Impact	Increased amount of development in the plan area some of which will have planting schemes Creeping of non-native species across land towards the sensitive site. Competition with sensitive species leading to decline or extinction on the site.
Policies that could potentially have a negative impact	The following policies could have a negative impact on this site. ENV5 - ensuring that the impact of the development on the landscape is minimised through adequate mitigation, preferably on-site DM26 - Development proposals, where necessary, will be required to include landscaping schemes that retain existing landscape features, reinforce local landscape character and mitigate against any adverse visual impact.
Policies that eradicate/lessen the risk posed	DM25 - All development proposals should: Protect the biodiversity value of land and buildings; All development proposals must take into account any likely significant effects on the internationally important sites both within the borough and within a 20km radius of the borough boundary as well as those that are hydrologically linked to the development plan area.
Is There a Risk of a Significant Effect? Possibly – but this could be managed with additional wording in policy	There is possibly a risk of negative impact on this site arising from non-native species. However, it is proposed that this risk could be lessened to an acceptable level if words were added to the policy DM26 that allowed planning conditions to stipulate that only plants native to the particular landscape in question are used in landscaping schemes.
Possible Impacts	Proposals within West Cumbria Masterplan – Development of the Westlakes

<p>Arising from Other Plans and Projects</p>	<p>Research Institute at the Science and Technology Park. Development of the National Nuclear Skills Academy at Lillyhall, the Dalton Institute (lab facilities) at Westlakes, further investment in the employment sites at Leconfield and Bridgend. A 'health campus' on the current hospital site and new University of Cumbria facilities at Lillyhall. New National Nuclear Laboratory headquarters in West Cumbria.</p> <p>North West RSS - Drigg coast falls within North West coast area of search for a regional park and a planned North West Coastal Trail. There is potential for increased visitor pressure.</p> <p>Allerdale LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – additional 267-350 dwellings per year (equating to an extra 4000-5250 dwellings over the plan period). Some limited housing development in rural local centres but mainly focused in more sustainable locations i.e. Workington, Maryport, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Wigton etc.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Core Strategy – 900 additional dwellings in the period to 2025 (50% in rural service centres, 20% in villages and 30% in clusters and the open countryside). There will be an additional 9.2ha of employment land and it is acknowledged that the Park needs one or more additional nationally significant visitor attractions.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Site Allocations Preferred Options – All employment land allocated will be in the Rural Service Centres. Yewbarrow Woods SAC falls into the South Distinctive Area which will accommodate 14% of all development in the LDNP.</p> <p>Carlisle LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – Currently no policy direction offered. Carlisle has been designated as a growth point though so it can be reasonably expected that there will be a significant amount of additional housing and employment development over the plan period.</p> <p>Eden Adopted Core Strategy – Focus new build housing in Key and Local Service Centres whilst allowing for meeting essential needs in smaller settlements. The plan takes the RSS housing target of 239 additional dwellings per annum to 2025 (over 3100 units in total). 50ha of employment land will be made available to 2025.</p> <p>Barrow Port Area Action Plan – 925 additional dwellings in the Action Plan Area to 2021. Additional leisure facilities including marina and boat servicing area, Waterfront hotel, Water sports centre and very limited amount of retail. Improving access to the operational port from road and sea to support new opportunities to increase the proportion of freight moved by sea. Development of Waterfront Business Park as a major new business and employment location (24.5ha site).</p> <p>South Lakeland LDF Core Strategy – 55% of new housing and employment development will be in the Principal Service Centres, 13% in Key Service Centres, 21% in Local Service Centres and 11% in the smaller villages and hamlets. Housing target is 469 additional dwellings per year equating to nearly 6100 to 2025. 21ha of employment development to be accommodated in Kendal to 2025, 12ha to be accommodated in Ulverston and Furness but overall 4 ha of employment land will be allocated per annum between 2010 and 2025 equating to 60ha over the plan period.</p> <p>Cumbria Local Transport Plan 3 – Support for the upgrading of the A595, A590, A5094 and A66 as well as any improvements needed to support growth in the low carbon energy sector. Increased bus services in rural areas. Improvement to the Cumbria West Coast Railway. Carlisle Northern Development Route will be</p>
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	<p>completed in 2012.</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste LDF Core Strategy – no regional waste facilities to be located in Cumbria. At least one new waste facility will be needed in the south of the county. Proposes a decentralised network of waste facilities with a preference for sites which could accommodate more than one type of facility, for example, a Household Waste Recycling Centre and a Transfer/Bulking Station. This relates well to the Overall Strategy and Core Strategy Policy for minimising "waste miles".</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD – Allocates sites for mineral working and waste facilities. The HRA for this document stated that there were 13 sites in the whole of the county that would require an Appropriate Assessment at project stage but that the policies themselves were unlikely to have negative effects on the integrity of any of the sites. The mitigation measures that are considered likely to be needed are common place and could form the conditions of the planning application.</p>
<p>Is there risk of a significant effect in combination?</p>	<p>Possibly – a separate HRA Screening Report will have to accompany the site Allocations DPD for Copeland.</p>

Duddon Estuary SPA & Ramsar Site



Name	Duddon Estuary
Designation	SPA & Ramsar Site
Area (ha)	6806.3

Qualifying features	Nationally important breeding population of sandwich tern. Internationally significant numbers of passage ringed plover and sanderling. Internationally important numbers of wintering red knot, northern pintail and common redshank. Total wintering waterfowl numbers are of international importance.
Comments on Nature Conservation Importance and site vulnerabilities	<p><i>'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.</i></p> <p><i>The intertidal zone is being threatened by coastal squeeze as a result of land claim and coastal defence works as well as sea level rise and storm surges. Many of the saltmarshes are grazed by agricultural stock, sometimes at a high level. These issues are being addressed through the Shoreline Management Plan and more locally, Site Management Statements/Positive Management Schemes. Waterfowl wintering on estuaries are vulnerable to loss of feeding areas through disturbance, land claim and development. The Duddon Estuary partnership is addressing some of the threats arising from recreational pressure and bait digging. Feasibility studies are being carried out for a bridge across the estuary, any such proposals will be subject to assessment under the Habitats Regulations, 1994. There are various developments for housing, amenity and industry adjacent to the site, however to date there has been no significant effect on the nature conservation interest of the estuary.'</i> – Statement taken from Standard Natura 2000 data form prepared in 2006.</p> <p>Threats recorded on the Ramsar site database are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial waste pollution Fertilizer pollution Tourism-based /recreational disturbance (unspecified) Domestic sewage pollution Erosion Overgrazing by domestic livestock
Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (aspects that can be affected by Copeland land use plans in blue)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No physical constraints to natural migration of mobile habitats • Avoidance of pollution • Management of saltmarsh grazing • Control of bait digging, dredging and fishing • Maintenance of uninterrupted views • Open ground for nesting terns and other species feeding and roosting, year round • Avoidance of disturbance (land and water-based) • Maintain hydrology of wet grassland (for waders). • No physical constraints to managed realignment if required in response to coastal squeeze • Maintenance of natural sedimentation patterns • Control of non-native species
Possible impacts arising from the plan Comments in red: Significant negative impacts that need consideration Comments in green: No significant negative impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are concerns over the ability for existing WwTW(s) discharging in to the site to provide the increased capacity required to support the growth proposed in the NWP. • Coastal squeeze. • The planned North West Coastal Trail would pass nearby. • Proposed leisure and tourism uses means there is potential for increased visitor pressure. • Flood defence measures • Air, water and ground pollution

anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of non-native plant species in landscaping schemes • There will be some development in the Key Service Centre of Millom and a limited amount of development in the Local centre of Haverigg.
Source Pathway Impact	<p>Increased amount of development in the plan area some of which will have planting schemes</p> <p>Creeping of non-native species across land towards the sensitive site.</p> <p>Competition with sensitive species leading to decline or extinction on the site.</p> <p>Encouraging more tourists to the area will increase the amount of vehicular traffic and people walking on and near to the site.</p> <p>Physical damage to habitats, erosion, litter accumulation, disturbance to sensitive species etc.</p> <p>Development immediately behind the coast leading to the need to stop the natural movement of the dunes, loss of open ground and uninterrupted views.</p> <p>More development Increased tourism and access could lead to increased traffic movement in the West Cumbria area resulting in more air pollution that would travel on the prevailing wind towards the site.</p> <p>Extra housing leading to an increase in amount of sewage</p> <p>Existing Wastewater treatment plants discharging untreated sewage into Morecambe Bay</p> <p>Decline in water quality posing risk to plant and animal species and contaminating land.</p>
Policies that could potentially have a negative impact	<p>The following policies could have a negative effect on the Duddon Estuary:</p> <p>ST1 – Support energy, economic and housing development as well as services and recreational facilities.</p> <p>ST2 - facilitate growth in the local economy and associated growth in demand for housing and services. Support for new nuclear generating capacity and essential infrastructure.</p> <p>ST3 – In pursuit of economic regeneration and growth.</p> <p>ER1 – Support for nuclear new build – whilst the operational phase should be reasonably clean with regards to emissions, the construction phase has the potential to have a negative impact.</p> <p>ER2 – Support for renewable energy developments</p> <p>ER3 – Identify sites for NNB construction workers accommodation, encourage development of new educational facilities.</p> <p>ER4 – Allocating land for economic development over the plan period at a rate exceeding the take up rate of the past.</p> <p>ER7 – Supporting the continued growth of Whitehaven. Encourage evening and night time uses.</p> <p>ER8 – Enhancing the retail function of the town centre and improving the tourism offer. Developments should provide parking both for the development and the town centre. Conversion of vacant floors over shops into residential accommodation. Redrawing the town centre boundary to reflect the anticipated growth and development in the area.</p> <p>ER9 – Town centre improvements will be encouraged in the Key Service Centres to attract more visitors.</p> <p>ER10 – Expand tourism outside the Lake District boundaries.</p> <p>ER11 – Supporting new and expanding employment sectors. Supporting the development of commercial units.</p> <p>SS1 – Allocation of housing sites, renovation and improvement of existing housing stock, demolition and redevelopment schemes.</p>

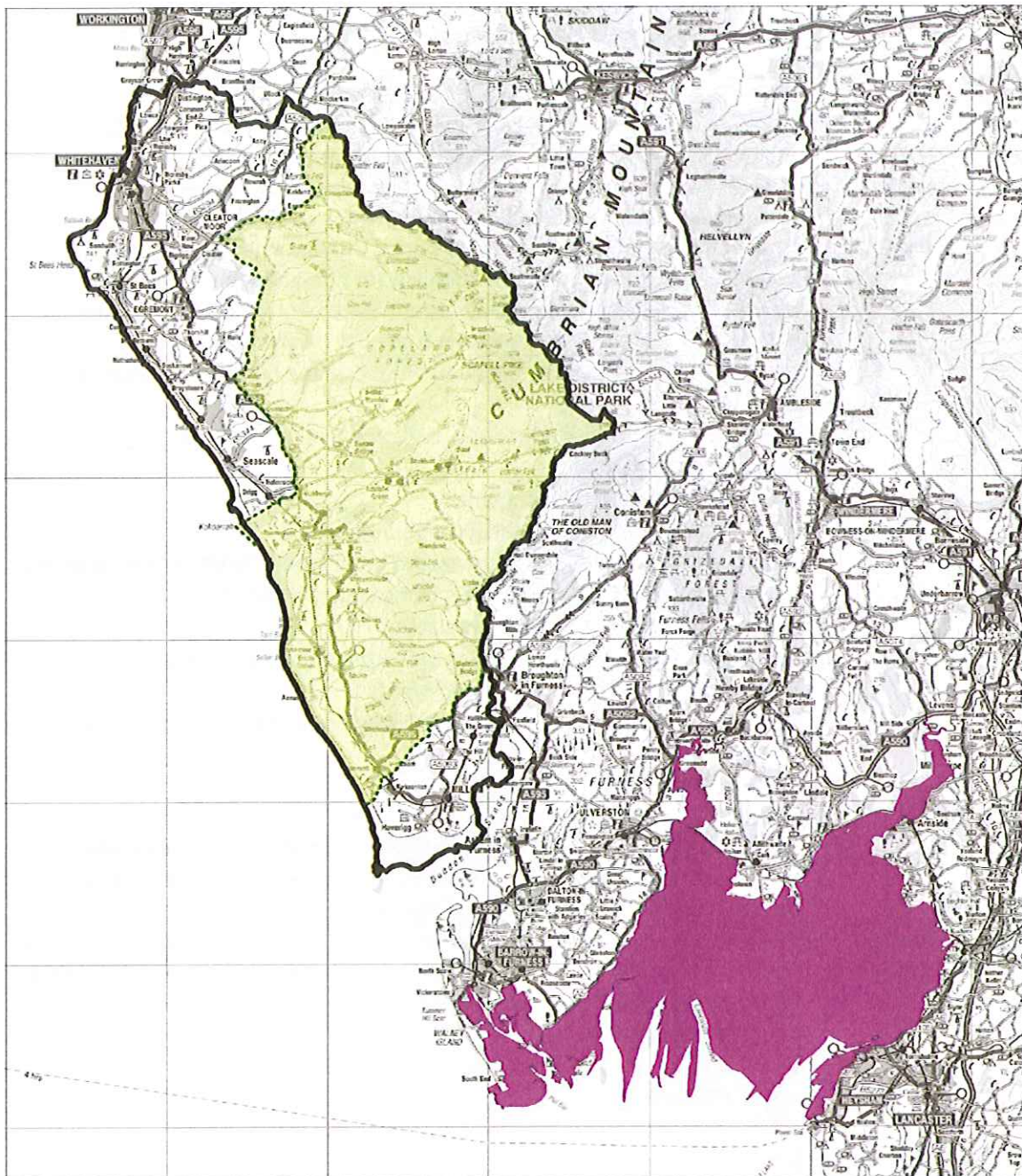
	<p>SS2 – Housing allocations to meet a baseline requirement of 230-300 dwellings per year.</p> <p>SS4 - Encouraging the provision of good quality services and facilities</p> <p>T1 – Transport improvements including new Pow Beck Spine Road, new Eastern relief road, improvements to A595 and A5086. Better connections will be sought to the A66, M6, A595 etc. Parking strategy will set out guidance for incorporating car parking in new developments.</p> <p>ENV1 - Support for new flood defence measures to protect against both tidal and fluvial flooding in the borough, including appropriate land management as part of a catchment wide approach.</p> <p>ENV2 – Support for energy generating developments which require a coastal location.</p> <p>ENV4 – Supporting proposals for heritage led regeneration.</p> <p>ENV5 - Development proposals, where necessary, will be required to include landscaping schemes that retain existing landscape features, reinforce local landscape character and mitigate against any adverse visual impact.</p>
<p>Policies that eradicate/lessen the risk posed</p>	<p>ST1 – Protect and enhance sites of nature conservation and biodiversity value. Encourage creation of new areas of green infrastructure. Ensure development minimises air, ground and water pollution.</p> <p>ST2 – Growth should be concentrated in the settlements focussing the largest scale development in sustainable locations.</p> <p>ST4 - Development proposals should provide, or contribute to the provision of environmental requirements on or off site.</p> <p>ER1 – The Council will work with partners to identify whether a high-level waste repository can be justified and that there are no negative impacts on, inter alia, the environment. The Council will seek to ensure that all investment in the nuclear sector is accompanied by financial or in-kind contributions to mitigate any potentially detrimental impacts.</p> <p>ER2 – Support for renewable energy generating developments at locations which minimise environmental impacts so that they are within acceptable limits.</p> <p>ER3 – Ensure that any new energy infrastructure minimises potential impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>ER6 – Presumption in favour of employment sites in sustainable locations.</p> <p>ER10 - Wherever possible tourism providers will be required to ensure that accommodation and attractions are well connected to other tourist destinations and amenities, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling. Locate new tourist accommodation, facilities and attractions where there is proven capacity for additional visitors to be accommodated without adverse environmental or amenity impacts.</p> <p>T1 - The Council will support transport improvements that maximise accessibility for all modes of transport but particularly by foot, cycle and public transport.</p> <p>T2 - Developments which seek to extend or improve connectivity through existing and emerging telecommunications in all parts of the Borough will be supported (subject to appropriate safeguards) – minimising the need to travel.</p> <p>ENV1 – Planting trees to control flood risk will have a positive impact on air quality</p> <p>ENV3 - Protecting and extending woodland habitat will have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>ENV5 – On site mitigation to take place where the positive impacts of the development clearly outweigh the negative impact on the landscape. Encouraging green infrastructure will have a positive impact on air quality.</p>

	<p>ENV6 - Identifying potential for a community forest to the South and West of Egremont. A large number of trees planted in the borough would help to lower the levels of pollution in the air over the longer term.</p> <p>DM1 - Proposals involving the use, storage and processing of radioactive material should include a strategy for the long term management and safety of the site and material. The Council and other Key stakeholders should be fully involved in any Environmental Assessment undertaken. The Council will seek an appropriately scoped, scales and phased package of community benefits to minimise the environmental impacts of the nuclear development.</p> <p>DM2 – Renewable energy development will have no adverse impact on biodiversity. Proposals should be developed with key stakeholders (which will include biodiversity organisations).</p> <p>DM5 – Proposals for any new nuclear facilities should be submitted with long term management plans that will minimise any harmful effects.</p> <p>DM22 - Where necessary the potential transport implications of development will be required to be supported by a Transport Assessment and a Travel Plan to manage any significant transport implications.</p> <p>DM25 - All development proposals must take into account any likely significant effects on the internationally important sites both within the borough and within a 20km radius of the borough boundary as well as those that are hydrologically linked to the development plan area.</p>
<p>Is There a Risk of a Significant Effect?</p>	<p>Regarding the matter of the prevention of the introduction of non-invasive species – there is probably scope for adding some words to the policy DM26 that allows conditions to be put on planning permissions that states that all species used in landscaping schemes must use plants that are native to that particular landscape.</p> <p>There is the risk of a greater amount of diffuse air pollution. However, there are a significant number of policies within the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD that highlight the importance of minimising carbon emissions and increasing the amount and quality of green infrastructure which will help to control air pollution.</p> <p>There is a risk that Wastewater Treatment Works will not be able to cope with the increased requirement but it is considered that policy ST4A deals adequately with this threat.</p> <p>Trampling is an important issue when considering policies that encourage more people into any given area. ENV3F does, however, allow for planners to add conditions that will restrict access and usage of land where that would lead to trampling and disturbance of sensitive habitats and species. This should significantly lessen the risk of damage.</p> <p>A separate HRA Screening Report will be submitted with the Site Allocations DPD.</p>
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Other Plans and Projects</p>	<p>Proposals within West Cumbria Masterplan – Development of the Westlakes Research Institute at the Science and Technology Park. Development of the National Nuclear Skills Academy at Lillyhall, the Dalton Institute (lab facilities) at Westlakes, further investment in the employment sites at Leconfield and Bridgend. A 'health campus' on the current hospital site and new University of Cumbria facilities at Lillyhall. New National Nuclear Laboratory headquarters in West Cumbria.</p> <p>North West RSS - Drigg coast falls within North West coast area of search for a regional park and a planned North West Coastal Trail. There is potential for increased visitor pressure.</p>

	<p>Allerdale LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – additional 267-350 dwellings per year (equating to an extra 4000-5250 dwellings over the plan period). Some limited housing development in rural local centres but mainly focused in more sustainable locations i.e. Workington, Maryport, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Wigton etc.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Core Strategy – 900 additional dwellings in the period to 2025 (50% in rural service centres, 20% in villages and 30% in clusters and the open countryside). There will be an additional 9.2ha of employment land and it is acknowledged that the Park needs one or more additional nationally significant visitor attractions.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Site Allocations Preferred Options – All employment land allocated will be in the Rural Service Centres.</p> <p>Carlisle LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – Currently no policy direction offered. Carlisle has been designated as a growth point though so it can be reasonably expected that there will be a significant amount of additional housing and employment development over the plan period.</p> <p>Eden Adopted Core Strategy – Focus new build housing in Key and Local Service Centres whilst allowing for meeting essential needs in smaller settlements. The plan takes the RSS housing target of 239 additional dwellings per annum to 2025 (over 3100 units in total). 50ha of employment land will be made available to 2025.</p> <p>Barrow Port Area Action Plan – 925 additional dwellings in the Action Plan Area to 2021. Additional leisure facilities including marina and boat servicing area, Waterfront hotel, Water sports centre and very limited amount of retail. Improving access to the operational port from road and sea to support new opportunities to increase the proportion of freight moved by sea. Development of Waterfront Business Park as a major new business and employment location (24.5ha site).</p> <p>South Lakeland LDF Core Strategy – 55% of new housing and employment development will be in the Principal Service Centres, 13% in Key Service Centres, 21% in Local Service Centres and 11% in the smaller villages and hamlets. Housing target is 469 additional dwellings per year equating to nearly 6100 to 2025. 21ha of employment development to be accommodated in Kendal to 2025, 12ha to be accommodated in Ulverston and Furness but overall 4 ha of employment land will be allocated per annum between 2010 and 2025 equating to 60ha over the plan period.</p> <p>Cumbria Local Transport Plan 3 – Support for the upgrading of the A595, A590, A5094 and A66 as well as any improvements needed to support growth in the low carbon energy sector. Increased bus services in rural areas. Improvement to the Cumbria West Coast Railway. Carlisle Northern Development Route will be completed in 2012.</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste LDF Core Strategy – no regional waste facilities to be located in Cumbria. At least one new waste facility will be needed in the south of the county. Proposes a decentralised network of waste facilities with a preference for sites which could accommodate more than one type of facility, for example, a Household Waste Recycling Centre and a Transfer/Bulking Station. This relates well to the Overall Strategy and Core Strategy Policy for minimising "waste miles".</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD – Allocates sites for mineral working and waste facilities. The HRA for this document stated that there were 13 sites in the whole of the county that would require an Appropriate</p>
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	<p>Assessment at project stage but that the policies themselves were unlikely to have negative effects on the integrity of any of the sites. The mitigation measures that are considered likely to be needed are common place and could form the conditions of the planning application.</p> <p>Shoreline Management Plan 2 – In the Duddon Estuary area the approach is to maintain the line, where there are assets to protect, and to let the shore continue to erode where there are limited assets.</p>
<p>Is there risk of a significant effect in combination?</p>	<p>As all of the above plans are planning for a greater amount of development in each of the plan areas it is likely that there could be a significant effect on the integrity of the site. A separate HRA screening report will be prepared in tandem with the Site Allocations DPD.</p>

Morecambe Bay SPA & Ramsar Site



Name	Morecambe Bay
Designation	SPA & Ramsar Site
Area (ha)	37404.6
Qualifying features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally important breeding population of sandwich tern and little tern. • Nationally important over-wintering population of bar-tailed godwit and European golden plover. • Internationally significant numbers of lesser black-backed and herring gull in breeding season. • Internationally important numbers of ringed plover and sanderling on passage.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurasian curlew, grey plover, red knot, pink footed goose, northern pintail, common redshank, common shelduck, turnstone and dunlin over-winter in internationally significant numbers. • Total wintering waterfowl numbers are of international importance as are total numbers of breeding seabirds.
Comments on Nature Conservation Importance and site vulnerabilities	The site is subject to a wide range of pressures such as land-claim for agriculture, overgrazing, dredging, overfishing, industrial uses and unspecified pollution. However, overall the site is relatively robust and many of those pressures have only slight to local effects and are being addressed through Management Plans. The breeding tern interest is very vulnerable and the colony has recently moved to the adjacent Duddon Estuary. Positive management is being secured through management plans for non-governmental organisation reserves, English Nature Site Management Statements, European Marine Site Management Scheme, and the Morecambe Bay Partnership.
Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (aspects that can be affected by Copeland land use plans in blue)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain morphological equilibrium of the estuary, including sedimentation patterns • Maintain temperature and salinity levels within natural range • Avoidance of pollution • Avoidance of nutrient enrichment • Appropriate grazing of saltmarsh communities • No physical constraints to natural migration of mobile habitats such as dunes • Maintain minimal impact of fishing, bait digging and dredging • High enough water table for dune slacks • Avoidance of damaging levels of erosion from human activities • No increase in organic matter in sediments • No physical constraints to managed realignment if required in response to coastal squeeze • Control of bracken/scrub • Control of invasive and/or non-native species • GCN require suitable foraging and refuge habitat; ponds with relatively unpolluted water of roughly neutral pH; some ponds with water throughout the breeding/tadpole development season
Possible impacts arising from the plan Comments in red: Significant negative impacts that need consideration Comments in green: No significant negative impact anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are concerns over the ability for existing WwTW(s) discharging in to the site to provide the increased capacity required. However, given the distance between Morecambe Bay and the Copeland Plan area, this is unlikely to pose a significant threat. • Proposed leisure and tourism uses means there is potential for increased visitor pressure. • Tidal and wave energy developments could have a significant negative impact. • Flood defence measures • Air, water and ground pollution • Introduction of non-native plant species in landscaping schemes • The nominated site for nuclear activity is Sellafield and therefore cooling water will be piped out some distance away from the Morecambe Bay site i.e. changes to temperature and salinity at this distance should be minimal. • Water contamination can result from rain water falling through air contaminated with car fumes or industrial emissions and therefore any increase in these particulates/gases could cause an increase in water pollution.
Source Pathway	Extra housing leading to an increase in amount of sewage Existing Wastewater treatment plants discharging untreated sewage into

<p>Impact</p>	<p>Morecambe Bay Decline in water quality posing risk to plant and animal species and contaminating land.</p> <p>Encouraging more tourists to the area will increase the amount of vehicular traffic and people walking on and near to the site.</p> <p>Physical damage to plants and habitats, erosion, litter accumulation, pollution etc.</p> <p>Increased tourism and access could lead to increased traffic movement in the South Copeland/Mid Copeland area resulting in more air pollution that would travel on the prevailing wind towards the site.</p> <p>Rain falling through polluted air could lead to a small amount of water pollution possibly affecting the health of important species.</p> <p>Increased amount of development in the plan area some of which will have planting schemes</p> <p>Creeping of non-native species across land towards the sensitive site.</p> <p>Competition with sensitive species leading to decline or extinction on the site.</p>
<p>Policies that could potentially have a negative impact</p>	<p>An increase in housing and employment development anywhere in the borough could contribute to an increase in air pollution over Morecambe Bay so the following policies could have a negative impact on the site:</p> <p>ST1 – Support energy, economic and housing development as well as services and recreational facilities.</p> <p>ST2 - facilitate growth in the local economy and associated growth in demand for housing and services. Support for new nuclear generating capacity and essential infrastructure.</p> <p>ST3 – In pursuit of economic regeneration and growth.</p> <p>ER1 – Support for nuclear new build – whilst the operational phase should be reasonably clean with regards to emissions, the construction phase has the potential to have a negative impact.</p> <p>ER2 – Support for renewable energy developments</p> <p>ER3 – Identify sites for NNB construction workers accommodation, encourage development of new educational facilities.</p> <p>ER4 – Allocating land for economic development over the plan period at a rate exceeding the take up rate of the past.</p> <p>ER7 – Supporting the continued growth of Whitehaven. Encourage evening and night time uses.</p> <p>ER8 – Enhancing the retail function of the town centre and improving the tourism offer. Developments should provide parking both for the development and the town centre. Conversion of vacant floors over shops into residential accommodation. Redrawing the town centre boundary to reflect the anticipated growth and development in the area.</p> <p>ER9 – Town centre improvements will be encouraged in the Key Service Centres to attract more visitors.</p> <p>ER10 – Expand tourism outside the Lake District boundaries.</p> <p>ER11 – Supporting new and expanding employment sectors. Supporting the development of commercial units.</p> <p>SS1 – Allocation of housing sites, renovation and improvement of existing housing stock, demolition and redevelopment schemes.</p> <p>SS2 – Housing allocations to meet a baseline requirement of 230-300 dwellings per year.</p> <p>SS4 - Encouraging the provision of good quality services and facilities</p>

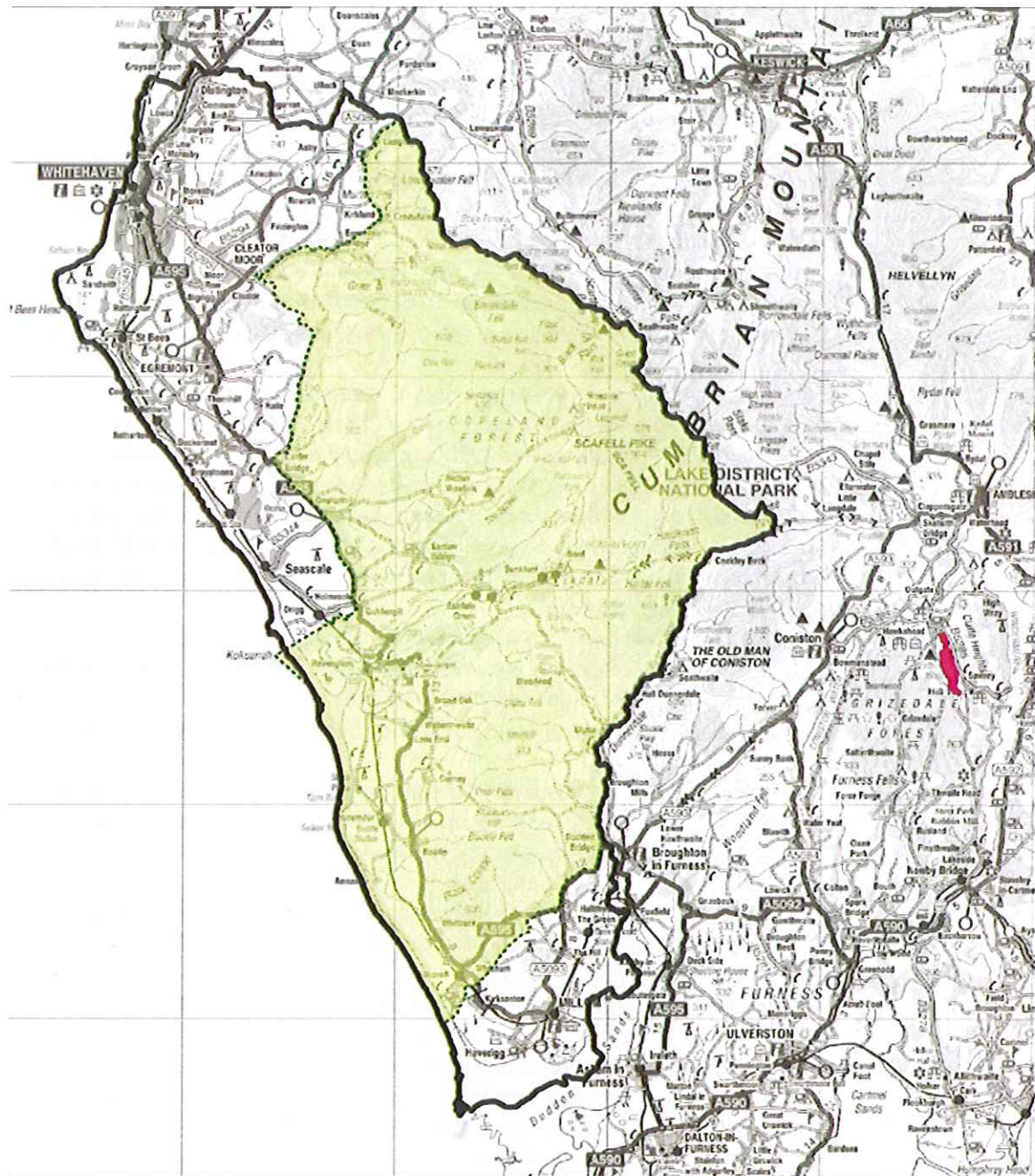
	<p>T1 – Transport improvements including new Pow Beck Spine Road, new Eastern relief road, improvements to A595 and A5086. Better connections will be sought to the A66, M6, A595 etc. Parking strategy will set out guidance for incorporating car parking in new developments.</p> <p>ENV1 - Support for new flood defence measures to protect against both tidal and fluvial flooding in the borough, including appropriate land management as part of a catchment wide approach.</p> <p>ENV2 – Support for energy generating developments which require a coastal location.</p> <p>ENV4 – Supporting proposals for heritage led regeneration.</p> <p>ENV5 - Development proposals, where necessary, will be required to include landscaping schemes that retain existing landscape features, reinforce local landscape character and mitigate against any adverse visual impact.</p>
<p>Policies that eradicate/lessen the risk posed</p>	<p>ST1 – Protect and enhance sites of nature conservation and biodiversity value. Encourage creation of new areas of green infrastructure. Ensure development minimises air, ground and water pollution.</p> <p>ST2 – Growth should be concentrated in the settlements focussing the largest scale development in sustainable locations.</p> <p>ST4 - Development proposals should provide, or contribute to the provision of environmental requirements on or off site.</p> <p>ER1 – The Council will work with partners to identify whether a high-level waste repository can be justified and that there are no negative impacts on, inter alia, the environment. The Council will seek to ensure that all investment in the nuclear sector is accompanied by financial or in-kind contributions to mitigate any potentially detrimental impacts.</p> <p>ER2 – Support for renewable energy generating developments at locations which minimise environmental impacts so that they are within acceptable limits.</p> <p>ER3 – Ensure that any new energy infrastructure minimises potential impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>ER6 – Presumption in favour of employment sites in sustainable locations.</p> <p>ER10 - Wherever possible tourism providers will be required to ensure that accommodation and attractions are well connected to other tourist destinations and amenities, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling. Locate new tourist accommodation, facilities and attractions where there is proven capacity for additional visitors to be accommodated without adverse environmental or amenity impacts.</p> <p>T1 - The Council will support transport improvements that maximise accessibility for all modes of transport but particularly by foot, cycle and public transport.</p> <p>T2 - Developments which seek to extend or improve connectivity through existing and emerging telecommunications in all parts of the Borough will be supported (subject to appropriate safeguards) – minimising the need to travel.</p> <p>ENV1 – Planting trees to control flood risk will have a positive impact on air quality</p> <p>ENV3 - Protecting and extending woodland habitat will have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>ENV5 – On site mitigation to take place where the positive impacts of the development clearly outweigh the negative impact on the landscape. Encouraging green infrastructure will have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>ENV6 - Identifying potential for a community forest to the South and West of Egremont. A large number of trees planted in the borough would help to lower the levels of pollution in the air over the longer term.</p>

	<p>DM1 - Proposals involving the use, storage and processing of radioactive material should include a strategy for the long term management and safety of the site and material. The Council and other Key stakeholders should be fully involved in any Environmental Assessment undertaken. The Council will seek an appropriately scoped, scales and phased package of community benefits to minimise the environmental impacts of the nuclear development.</p> <p>DM2 – Renewable energy development will have no adverse impact on biodiversity. Proposals should be developed with key stakeholders (which will include biodiversity organisations).</p> <p>DM5 – Proposals for any new nuclear facilities should be submitted with long term management plans that will minimise any harmful effects.</p> <p>DM22 - Where necessary the potential transport implications of development will be required to be supported by a Transport Assessment and a Travel Plan to manage any significant transport implications.</p> <p>DM25 - All development proposals must take into account any likely significant effects on the internationally important sites both within the borough and within a 20km radius of the borough boundary as well as those that are hydrologically linked to the development plan area.</p>
<p>Is There a Risk of a Significant Effect?</p>	<p>There is the risk of a greater amount of diffuse air pollution. However, there are policies in the Core Strategy that encourage a greater amount of green infrastructure and sustainable transport options. It is considered that this document does all that it can at a very strategic level. Until more information is available i.e. at site allocations or project stage it will be very difficult to carry out an appropriate assessment.</p> <p>There is a risk that Wastewater Treatment Works will not be able to cope with the increased requirement but it is considered that policy ST4A deals adequately with this threat.</p> <p>Regarding the prevention of introduction of non-invasive species – there is probably scope for adding some words to the policy DM26 that allow conditions to be put on planning permissions that states that all species used in landscaping schemes must use plants that are native to that particular landscape.</p> <p>Trampling is an important issue when considering policies that encourage more people into any given area. ENV3F does, however, allow for planners to add conditions that will restrict access and usage of land where that would lead to trampling and disturbance of sensitive habitats and species. This should significantly lessen the risk of damage.</p> <p>A separate HRA screening report will be produced as part of the preparation of the Site Allocations DPD.</p>
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Other Plans and Projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas exploration. • Morecambe Bridge proposals • Channel widening at Fleetwood associated with port development • ABP cruise terminal • BAE Systems aircraft carrier development at Barrow • Underground gas storage at Wyre Estuary (disposal of brine) • Windfarm cabling • Gateway gas storage (offshore) • Fleetwood Pier regeneration • BNFL shipping movements • Contamination from coastal collapse exposing estuarine waste sites • Shell Flats (Cirrus Array) windfarm, off Cleveleys • Stronger regulation of cockle and mussel fisheries

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal access proposals • Wildfowling • 2700 new homes planned for Barrow-in-Furness and 5500 new homes in Fylde. Regeneration of waterfront Barrow is a priority. Lancaster is also a main development locations; Ulverston, Grange-over-Sands, Milnthorpe and Carnforth are Key Services Centres where development will also be focused. • There are concerns over the ability for existing WwTW(s) discharging in to the site to provide the increased capacity required to support the growth proposed in the draft RSS. • Morecambe Bay falls within North West coast area of search for a regional park and parts of Morecambe Bay are planned to be part of it. A planned North West Coastal Trail would also pass nearby. Dependent on selection of area, and proposed uses (e.g. leisure, tourism) there is potential for increased visitor pressure. • Completion of the Heysham to M6 link road will mean increased traffic, and potential development leading to risk of air pollution and water pollution particularly to the River Lune during construction. • Policy W6 advocates tourism development adjacent to National parks and AONBs – this applies to this site and could lead to increased visitor pressure. • Port development at Fleetwood or Heysham and associated freight transport could create disturbance, land take, air and water pollution problems. • Tidal and wave energy proposals. • Coastal squeeze • Flood defence schemes <p>Expansion of activity at Blackpool Airport is unlikely to have a significant effect on the site.</p> <p>Proposals within West Cumbria Masterplan – Development of the Westlakes Research Institute at the Science and Technology Park. Development of the National Nuclear Skills Academy at Lillyhall, the Dalton Institute (lab facilities) at Westlakes, further investment in the employment sites at Leconfield and Bridgend. A ‘health campus’ on the current hospital site and new University of Cumbria facilities at Lillyhall. New National Nuclear Laboratory headquarters in West Cumbria.</p> <p>North West RSS - Drigg coast falls within North West coast area of search for a regional park and a planned North West Coastal Trail. There is potential for increased visitor pressure.</p> <p>Allerdale LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – additional 267-350 dwellings per year (equating to an extra 4000-5250 dwellings over the plan period). Some limited housing development in rural local centres but mainly focused in more sustainable locations i.e. Workington, Maryport, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Wigton etc.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Core Strategy – 900 additional dwellings in the period to 2025 (50% in rural service centres, 20% in villages and 30% in clusters and the open countryside). There will be an additional 9.2ha of employment land and it is acknowledged that the Park needs one or more additional nationally significant visitor attractions.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Site Allocations Preferred Options – All employment land allocated will be in the Rural Service Centres.</p> <p>Carlisle LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – Currently no policy direction offered. Carlisle has been designated as a growth point though so it can be reasonably expected that there will be a significant amount of additional</p>
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	<p>housing and employment development over the plan period.</p> <p>Eden Adopted Core Strategy – Focus new build housing in Key and Local Service Centres whilst allowing for meeting essential needs in smaller settlements. The plan takes the RSS housing target of 239 additional dwellings per annum to 2025 (over 3100 units in total). 50ha of employment land will be made available to 2025.</p> <p>Barrow Port Area Action Plan – 925 additional dwellings in the Action Plan Area to 2021. Additional leisure facilities including marina and boat servicing area, Waterfront hotel, Water sports centre and very limited amount of retail. Improving access to the operational port from road and sea to support new opportunities to increase the proportion of freight moved by sea. Development of Waterfront Business Park as a major new business and employment location (24.5ha site).</p> <p>South Lakeland LDF Core Strategy – 55% of new housing and employment development will be in the Principal Service Centres, 13% in Key Service Centres, 21% in Local Service Centres and 11% in the smaller villages and hamlets. Housing target is 469 additional dwellings per year equating to nearly 6100 to 2025. 21ha of employment development to be accommodated in Kendal to 2025, 12ha to be accommodated in Ulverston and Furness but overall 4 ha of employment land will be allocated per annum between 2010 and 2025 equating to 60ha over the plan period.</p> <p>Cumbria Local Transport Plan 3 – Support for the upgrading of the A595, A590, A5094 and A66 as well as any improvements needed to support growth in the low carbon energy sector. Increased bus services in rural areas. Improvement to the Cumbria West Coast Railway. Carlisle Northern Development Route will be completed in 2012.</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste LDF Core Strategy – no regional waste facilities to be located in Cumbria. At least one new waste facility will be needed in the south of the county. Proposes a decentralised network of waste facilities with a preference for sites which could accommodate more than one type of facility, for example, a Household Waste Recycling Centre and a Transfer/Bulking Station. This relates well to the Overall Strategy and Core Strategy Policy for minimising "waste miles".</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD – Allocates sites for mineral working and waste facilities. The HRA for this document stated that there were 13 sites in the whole of the county that would require an Appropriate Assessment at project stage but that the policies themselves were unlikely to have negative effects on the integrity of any of the sites. The mitigation measures that are considered likely to be needed are common place and could form the conditions of the planning application.</p>
<p>Is there risk of a significant effect in combination?</p>	<p>As all of the above plans are planning for a greater amount of development in each of the plan areas it is likely that there could be a significant effect on the integrity of the site. A separate HRA screening report will be prepared in tandem with the Site Allocations DPD.</p>

Esthwaite Water Ramsar Site



Name	Esthwaite Water
Designation	Ramsar Site
Area (ha)	137.4
Qualifying features	A good example of a mesotrophic lake, with a well-developed hydrosere. Important for aquatic invertebrates and pondweed species, and is the only known site for slender naiad in England and Wales
Comments on Nature Conservation Importance	Eutrophication, particularly as a result of aquaculture, has been a problem. This is being addressed. Threats recorded on the Ramsar site database are: Unspecified agricultural runoff

	<p>Unspecified pollution Domestic sewage pollution Eutrophication</p>
<p>Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (aspects that can be affected by Copeland land use plans in blue)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of suitable water quality • Prevention of further nutrient enrichment • Minimal pollution • Maintenance of appropriate water levels
<p>Possible impacts arising from the plan</p> <p>Comments in red: Significant negative impacts that need consideration</p> <p>Comments in green: No significant negative impact anticipated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air, water and ground pollution as the result of an increase in development. Pollution deposited from the air could reach the water body through being deposited directly onto the surface of the water or deposition onto the surrounding land and carried to the lake. • The topography between Esthwaite Water and Copeland means that over capacity Wastewater Treatment Works in the plan area are unlikely to threaten the water quality of this lake.
<p>Source Pathway Impact</p>	<p>Increased tourism and access could lead to increased traffic movement in the South Copeland/Mid Copeland area resulting in more air pollution that would travel on the prevailing wind towards the site.</p>
<p>Policies that could potentially have a negative impact</p>	<p>An increase in housing and employment development anywhere in the borough could contribute to an increase in air pollution over the so the following policies could have a negative impact on the site:</p> <p>ST1 – Support energy, economic and housing development as well as services and recreational facilities.</p> <p>ST2 - facilitate growth in the local economy and associated growth in demand for housing and services. Support for new nuclear generating capacity and essential infrastructure.</p> <p>ST3 – In pursuit of economic regeneration and growth.</p> <p>ER1 – Support for nuclear new build – whilst the operational phase should be reasonably clean with regards to emissions, the construction phase has the potential to have a negative impact.</p> <p>ER2 – Support for renewable energy developments</p> <p>ER3 – Identify sites for NNB construction workers accommodation, encourage development of new educational facilities.</p> <p>ER4 – Allocating land for economic development over the plan period at a rate exceeding the take up rate of the past.</p> <p>ER7 – Supporting the continued growth of Whitehaven. Encourage evening and night time uses.</p> <p>ER8 – Enhancing the retail function of the town centre and improving the tourism offer. Developments should provide parking both for the development and the town centre. Conversion of vacant floors over shops into residential accommodation. Redrawing the town centre boundary to reflect the anticipated growth and development in the area.</p> <p>ER9 – Town centre improvements will be encouraged in the Key Service Centres to attract more visitors.</p> <p>ER10 – Expand tourism outside the Lake District boundaries.</p>

	<p>ER11 – Supporting new and expanding employment sectors. Supporting the development of commercial units.</p> <p>SS1 – Allocation of housing sites, renovation and improvement of existing housing stock, demolition and redevelopment schemes.</p> <p>SS2 – Housing allocations to meet a baseline requirement of 230-300 dwellings per year.</p> <p>SS4 - Encouraging the provision of good quality services and facilities</p> <p>T1 – Transport improvements including new Pow Beck Spine Road, new Eastern relief road, improvements to A595 and A5086. Better connections will be sought to the A66, M6, A595 etc. Parking strategy will set out guidance for incorporating car parking in new developments.</p> <p>ENV1 - Support for new flood defence measures to protect against both tidal and fluvial flooding in the borough, including appropriate land management as part of a catchment wide approach.</p> <p>ENV2 – Support for energy generating developments which require a coastal location.</p> <p>ENV4 – Supporting proposals for heritage led regeneration.</p> <p>ENV5 - Development proposals, where necessary, will be required to include landscaping schemes that retain existing landscape features, reinforce local landscape character and mitigate against any adverse visual impact.</p>
<p>Policies that eradicate/lessen the risk posed</p>	<p>ST1 – Protect and enhance sites of nature conservation and biodiversity value. Encourage creation of new areas of green infrastructure. Ensure development minimises air, ground and water pollution.</p> <p>ST2 – Growth should be concentrated in the settlements focussing the largest scale development in sustainable locations.</p> <p>ST4 - Development proposals should provide, or contribute to the provision of environmental requirements on or off site.</p> <p>ER1 – The Council will work with partners to identify whether a high-level waste repository can be justified and that there are no negative impacts on, inter alia, the environment. The Council will seek to ensure that all investment in the nuclear sector is accompanied by financial or in-kind contributions to mitigate any potentially detrimental impacts.</p> <p>ER2 – Support for renewable energy generating developments at locations which minimise environmental impacts so that they are within acceptable limits.</p> <p>ER3 – Ensure that any new energy infrastructure minimises potential impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>ER6 – Presumption in favour of employment sites in sustainable locations.</p> <p>ER10 - Wherever possible tourism providers will be required to ensure that accommodation and attractions are well connected to other tourist destinations and amenities, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling. Locate new tourist accommodation, facilities and attractions where there is proven capacity for additional visitors to be accommodated without adverse environmental or amenity impacts.</p> <p>T1 - The Council will support transport improvements that maximise accessibility for all modes of transport but particularly by foot, cycle and public transport.</p> <p>T2 - Developments which seek to extend or improve connectivity through existing and emerging telecommunications in all parts of the Borough will be supported (subject to appropriate safeguards) – minimising the need to travel.</p> <p>ENV1 – Planting trees to control flood risk will have a positive impact on air</p>

	<p>quality</p> <p>ENV3 - Protecting and extending woodland habitat will have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>ENV5 – On site mitigation to take place where the positive impacts of the development clearly outweigh the negative impact on the landscape. Encouraging green infrastructure will have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>ENV6 - Identifying potential for a community forest to the South and West of Egremont. A large number of trees planted in the borough would help to lower the levels of pollution in the air over the longer term.</p> <p>DM1 - Proposals involving the use, storage and processing of radioactive material should include a strategy for the long term management and safety of the site and material. The Council and other Key stakeholders should be fully involved in any Environmental Assessment undertaken. The Council will seek an appropriately scoped, scales and phased package of community benefits to minimise the environmental impacts of the nuclear development.</p> <p>DM2 – Renewable energy development will have no adverse impact on biodiversity. Proposals should be developed with key stakeholders (which will include biodiversity organisations).</p> <p>DM5 – Proposals for any new nuclear facilities should be submitted with long term management plans that will minimise any harmful effects.</p> <p>DM22 - Where necessary the potential transport implications of development will be required to be supported by a Transport Assessment and a Travel Plan to manage any significant transport implications.</p> <p>DM25 - All development proposals must take into account any likely significant effects on the internationally important sites both within the borough and within a 20km radius of the borough boundary as well as those that are hydrologically linked to the development plan area.</p>
<p>Is There a Risk of a Significant Effect?</p>	<p>There is the risk of a greater amount of diffuse air pollution. However, there are policies in the Core Strategy that encourage a greater amount of green infrastructure and sustainable transport options. It is considered that this document does all that it can at a very strategic level. Until more information is available i.e. at site allocations or project stage it will be very difficult to carry out an appropriate assessment.</p>
<p>Possible Impacts Arising from Other Plans and Projects</p>	<p>The planned North West Coastal Trail would pass nearby.</p> <p>Proposals within West Cumbria Masterplan – Development of the Westlakes Research Institute at the Science and Technology Park. Development of the National Nuclear Skills Academy at Lillyhall, the Dalton Institute (lab facilities)at Westlakes, further investment in the employment sites at Leconfield and Bridgend. A ‘health campus’ on the current hospital site and new University of Cumbria facilities at Lillyhall. New National Nuclear Laboratory headquarters in West Cumbria.</p> <p>North West RSS - Drigg coast falls within North West coast area of search for a regional park and a planned North West Coastal Trail. There is potential for increased visitor pressure.</p> <p>Allerdale LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – additional 267-350 dwellings per year (equating to an extra 4000-5250 dwellings over the plan period). Some limited housing development in rural local centres but mainly focused in more sustainable locations i.e. Workington, Maryport, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Wigton etc.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Core Strategy – 900 additional dwellings in the period to 2025 (50% in rural service centres, 20% in villages and 30% in clusters</p>

	<p>and the open countryside). There will be an additional 9.2ha of employment land and it is acknowledged that the Park needs one or more additional nationally significant visitor attractions.</p> <p>Lake District National Park Site Allocations Preferred Options – All employment land allocated will be in the Rural Service Centres. Esthwaite Water Ramsar Site falls into the South Distinctive Area which will accommodate 14% of all development in the LDNP.</p> <p>Carlisle LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options – Currently no policy direction offered. Carlisle has been designated as a growth point though so it can be reasonably expected that there will be a significant amount of additional housing and employment development over the plan period.</p> <p>Eden Adopted Core Strategy – Focus new build housing in Key and Local Service Centres whilst allowing for meeting essential needs in smaller settlements. The plan takes the RSS housing target of 239 additional dwellings per annum to 2025 (over 3100 units in total). 50ha of employment land will be made available to 2025.</p> <p>Barrow Port Area Action Plan – 925 additional dwellings in the Action Plan Area to 2021. Additional leisure facilities including marina and boat servicing area, Waterfront hotel, Water sports centre and very limited amount of retail. Improving access to the operational port from road and sea to support new opportunities to increase the proportion of freight moved by sea. Development of Waterfront Business Park as a major new business and employment location (24.5ha site).</p> <p>South Lakeland LDF Core Strategy – 55% of new housing and employment development will be in the Principal Service Centres, 13% in Key Service Centres, 21% in Local Service Centres and 11% in the smaller villages and hamlets. Housing target is 469 additional dwellings per year equating to nearly 6100 to 2025. 21ha of employment development to be accommodated in Kendal to 2025, 12ha to be accommodated in Ulverston and Furness but overall 4 ha of employment land will be allocated per annum between 2010 and 2025 equating to 60ha over the plan period.</p> <p>Cumbria Local Transport Plan 3 – Support for the upgrading of the A595, A590, A5094 and A66 as well as any improvements needed to support growth in the low carbon energy sector. Increased bus services in rural areas. Improvement to the Cumbria West Coast Railway. Carlisle Northern Development Route will be completed in 2012.</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste LDF Core Strategy – no regional waste facilities to be located in Cumbria. At least one new waste facility will be needed in the south of the county. Proposes a decentralised network of waste facilities with a preference for sites which could accommodate more than one type of facility, for example, a Household Waste Recycling Centre and a Transfer/Bulking Station. This relates well to the Overall Strategy and Core Strategy Policy for minimising "waste miles".</p> <p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD – Allocates sites for mineral working and waste facilities. The HRA for this document stated that there were 13 sites in the whole of the county that would require an Appropriate Assessment at project stage but that the policies themselves were unlikely to have negative effects on the integrity of any of the sites. The mitigation measures that are considered likely to be needed are common place and could form the conditions of the planning application.</p> <p>Shoreline Management Plan 2 – In the Duddon Estuary area the approach is to</p>
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	maintain the line, where there are assets to protect, and to let the shore continue to erode where there are limited assets.
Is there risk of a significant effect in combination?	As all of the above plans are planning for a greater amount of development in each of the plan areas it is likely that there could be a significant effect on the integrity of the site. A separate HRA screening report will be prepared in tandem with the Site Allocations DPD.

Conclusion

Any development that could adversely affect the integrity of a European Wildlife Site, directly or indirectly, would not be in accordance with the Core Strategy or Development Control policies. Sites will be identified in the subsequent Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Maps Development Plan Documents. These will be subordinate to the Core Strategy and will, themselves, require Habitats Regulations Assessment.

The assessment has not identified any likely significant effects that the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies would have on the integrity of any of the European sites. It does, however, identify where further Habitats Regulations Assessment and possibly Appropriate Assessments are likely to be needed when the Site Allocations Policies and associated maps are prepared. Site by site Assessments will need to be considered when planning application proposals come forward. The Development Management Policies document makes it clear that any development that would be likely to have an adverse impact on the integrity of a European Wildlife Site would not be supported.