



Report to Inform a Habitats Regulations Assessment

Copeland Borough Council Publication Draft Local Plan and Addendum Document

Date: September 2022

Summary

Project	Copeland Borough Council Publication Draft Local Plan and Addendum Document
Report commissioned by	Copeland Borough Council
Author	Graeme Down BSc (Hons) PhD MCIEEM, Principal Ecologist
Reviewed by	Claire Munn BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM, Associate Director (Ecology)

The Screening stage of the report to inform a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) established that some policies and housing allocations, employment sites, opportunity areas and the proposed Gypsy and Traveller Site allocation within the emerging Local Plan¹ could not be screened out.

Main Aspects of Local Plan Screened In	Reasons for Screening In
<p><u>Strategic Development policies</u> DS3PU (Settlement Hierarchy) DS4PU (Settlement Boundaries)</p> <p><u>Housing policies</u> H4PU (Distribution of Housing) H5PU (Housing Allocations) H6PU (New Housing Development) H11PU (Community-led, Self-build and Custom Build Housing) H12PU (Residential Establishments, Including Specialist, Older Persons Housing and Purpose Built Student and Key-worker Accommodation) H13PU (Conversion and Sub-division of Buildings to Residential Uses Including Large HMO's) H14PU (Domestic Extensions and Alterations) H17PU (Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use) H18PU (Replacement Dwellings Outside Settlement Boundaries)</p> <p><u>Economic policies</u> E1PU (Economic Growth) E3PU (West Lakes Science and Technology Park) E4PU (Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter at Leconfield) E6PU (Opportunity Sites) E7PU (Safeguarding of Employment Sites) RE1PU (Agricultural Buildings) RE2PU (Equestrian Related Development)</p> <p><u>Nuclear Development policies</u> NU1PU (Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector) NU2PU (Maximising Opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning) NU3PU (General Nuclear Energy Sector and associated Development and Infrastructure) NU4PU (Nuclear Development at Sellafield)</p> <p><u>Retail and Leisure policies</u> R2PU (Hierarchy of Town Centres)</p>	<p>At present, the quantum and location of development could lead to Likely Significant Effects (LSE) through reduced air quality on NSN sites.</p>

¹ The emerging Local Plan comprises the Local Plan Publication Draft and subsequent Addendum document (containing amendments to Policies H9 and N5)

Main Aspects of Local Plan Screened In	Reasons for Screening In
<u>Transport policies</u> CO2PU (Priorities for the Improvement of Transport Networks Within Copeland)	At present, the location of development could lead to LSE through reduced air quality.
<u>Health, Sports and Culture policies</u> SC3PU (Playing Fields and Pitches)	At present, the location of development could lead to LSE through reduced air quality.
<u>Economic policies</u> E3PU (West Lakes Science and Technology Park) E4PU (Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter at Leconfield)	At present, the location of development could lead to LSE on the River Ehen SAC through reduced water quality.
<u>Economic policies</u> E4PU (Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter at Leconfield)	At present, the location of development could lead to LSE through loss of or disturbance to supporting habitat for bird species for which NSN and Ramsar sites are designated.
Housing Allocations, Gypsy and Traveler Site Allocation, Employment Sites and Opportunity Areas	At present, some allocations could lead to LSE through pathways of impact, including water quality, urbanisation, loss of or disturbance to supporting habitats, air quality and coastal squeeze.

These policies and areas allocations were then subject to Appropriate Assessment in order to determine approaches that may be implemented to ensure avoidance or mitigation of Likely Significant Effects (LSE) arising from the Plan itself and in combination with other relevant plans and projects.

It was possible to conclude that the policies and allocations included within Copeland Borough Council's emerging Local Plan will not lead to LSE on any NSN and Ramsar sites through the following pathways of impact, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects:

- Recreational pressure and disturbance
- Reduced water resources, altered flows or hydrologies
- Reduced water quality
- Urbanisation
- Loss of or disturbance to supporting habitats
- Coastal squeeze

Issues relating to reduced air quality issue are under review and may result in an addendum document being produced during the examination in public following discussions with Natural England.

Contents

- Summary1
- 1 Introduction.....4
 - 1.1 Background4
 - 1.2 The HRA Process5
 - 1.3 Objective.....7
- 2 Methodology8
 - 2.1 NSN and Ramsar Sites Scoping8
 - 2.2 Pathways of Impact8
 - 2.3 NSN and Ramsar Sites Screened In/Out of HRA Process11
 - 2.4 In Combination Assessment11
- 3 Screening Assessment13
 - 3.1 Pathways of Impact13
 - 3.2 Policies.....24
 - 3.3 Housing allocations, employment sites, opportunity areas and Gypsy and Traveller site allocation25
 - 3.4 Air Quality Assessment279
- 4 Appropriate Assessment285
 - 4.1 Local Plan Policies – Air Quality (In Combination)285
 - 4.2 Policies E3PU and E4PU – Water Quality.....288
 - 4.3 Policy E4PU – Loss of or Disturbance to Off-Site Supporting Habitats289
 - 4.4 Site Allocations – Water Quality.....290
 - 4.5 Site Allocations – Urbanisation.....291
 - 4.6 Site Allocations – Loss of or Disturbance to Off-Site Supporting Habitats.....291
 - 4.7 Site Allocations – Air Quality (in combination).....292
 - 4.8 Site Allocations – Water Quality (in combination).....293
 - 4.9 Site Allocations – Loss of or Disturbance to Off-Site Supporting Habitats (In Combination) 293
 - 4.10 Site Allocations – Coastal Squeeze (In Combination)294
- 5 Overall Conclusion296

Appendix 1 NSN and Ramsar Site Information

Appendix 2 Air Quality Assessment Report

1 Introduction

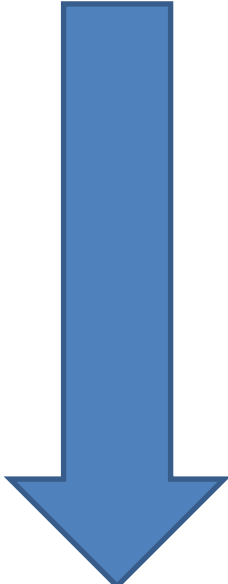
1.1 Background

1.1.1 David Archer Associates was commissioned by Copeland Borough Council (BC) to compile a report to inform a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in relation to their emerging Local Plan. This will include three key aspects: strategic policies, emerging deliverable and developable draft allocations, and development management policies.

1.1.2 In 2013, Copeland BC adopted their Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (DPD), which was subject to a HRA (Copeland Borough Council, 2012)². This DPD will be superseded by the new emerging Local Plan, following its adoption.

1.1.3 The table below shows how the HRA has developed alongside the Local Plan and informed the policies and proposals within it.

Table 1.1: Timeline of the Local Plan development and iterations of the HRA of the Local Plan.



	Local Plan Draft	Report to Inform HRA produced?	Links between documents
	Issues and Options Draft Nov 2019	N/A	Findings of Core Strategy HRA considered when drawing up issues and options
	Preferred Options Draft Sept 2020	Habitats Regulations Assessment 2020 Copeland Local Plan Preferred Options (David Archer Associates)	
	Publication Draft Jan 2022	Habitats Regulations Assessment January 2022 Copeland Local Plan Publication Draft (David Archer Associates) The report responded to comments received at Preferred Options stage as well as testing revisions to policies and proposals.	A HRA was carried out of the draft policies and proposals that were then included in the Publication Draft.
	Regulation 19 consultation – G&T Sites (superseded) March 2022 seeking views on two potential G&T sites (GTW3 and GTW5).	Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment May 2022 (David Archer Associates)	
	Regulation 19 consultation 2 (Local Plan Addendum) July 2022 seeking views on amended Policies H9 (G&T allocation - policy updated to include site GTW5) and Policy N5 (Water Resources - policy updated to include	Updated Habitats Regulations Assessment July 2022 (David Archer Associates) The report responded to comments received during the previous focussed consultation stage and informal discussions with Natural England.	The May 2022 focussed HRA document informed the decision to take Site GTW5 forward. Responses to the consultation on the May document also helped inform the wording of the amended Policy N5.

² Copeland Borough Council, 2012. Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report.

	reference to nutrient neutrality).		
Current Stage	Submission Draft – September 2022	Full HRA (this document) submitted alongside Plan. Report responds to comments received on the HRA at Publication draft stage and incorporates the updated version of the focussed HRA above.	The HRA provides a complete assessment of all the policies within the Local Plan and Local Plan Addendum document.

1.1.4 From here on in, for ease of reference, the Publication Draft and Addendum Document will be referred to as the Emerging Local Plan.

1.2 The HRA Process

1.2.1 The objective of the HRA process is to:

- Identify any aspects of the Local Plan that would cause an adverse effect on the integrity of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and, as a matter of Government policy, Ramsar sites, either in isolation or in combination with other plans and projects. The assessment also includes potential or proposed designations currently under public consultation for future designation as SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites³; and
- To advise on appropriate mechanisms for delivering mitigation through policy or modifications to land allocations where such effects are identified.

1.2.2 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 transpose the European Union Birds Directive 1979/2009 and Habitats Directive 1992 into UK law. Under these regulations, competent authorities are required to consider whether plans or projects will have a likely significant effect on the integrity of a SAC, SPA or Ramsar site.

1.2.3 As part of the post-Brexit legislative updates, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations has been updated to form The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Under this legislation update the protected SACs and SPAs, formerly known as Natura 2000 sites, European sites or internationally designated sites are now referenced as National Site Network (NSN) sites. The NSN absorbs existing SACs and SPAs and any future designations will occur under the new Regulations.

³ Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021 National Planning Policy Framework.

1.2.4 The Habitats Regulations Assessment process enables the competent authority to establish if the integrity of protected SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites is likely to be significantly impacted by a proposed plan or project by following a five-stage process as follows:

- **Stage 1:** Determine whether the proposal is directly connected to or necessary for the management of the NSN or Ramsar site.
- **Stage 2: Screening.** This stage identifies the potential effects of a plan or project on the qualifying features of NSN and Ramsar sites (without mitigation) and assesses whether these effects will be significant alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Where there remains uncertainty, the potential effect is carried forward to the next stage.
- **Stage 3: Appropriate Assessment.** Where LSE is found or uncertainty remains, more detailed assessment is carried out, considering adverse effects alone and in combination with other plans and projects. This stage considers avoidance and mitigation.
- **Stage 4: No Alternatives and Imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI).** If stage 3 concludes there is LSE that requires mitigation, but that mitigation is not deliverable, then the tests of no alternatives and IROPI must be met.
- **Stage 5: Compensatory Measures.** Where mitigation is not achievable and there are no alternatives, and IROPI applies, compensation to maintain the NSN or Ramsar conservation objectives must be delivered.

1.2.5 For those effects that are unlikely to be significant when screened at Stage 2 with the plan or project considered in isolation, these are then considered as part of an in combination assessment in relation with other plans or projects which may impose the same or interlinked effects on the same designated sites. If such effects are likely to be considered significant in respect of in-combination impacts, these are then recommended for further consideration at Stage 3 Appropriate Assessment.

1.2.6 Case law provides important direction in defining and determining the meaning of the words 'likely' and 'significant' in the context of HRA (Boggis v Natural England [2009] EWCA Civ 1061, 20th October 2009, paras 36 & 37; Advocate-General Sharpston's opinion in Sweetman v An Bord Pleanála [2011] CJEU C-258/11, 11th April 2013, para 48).

1.2.7 Case law has also provided key information that confirms that mitigation measures that would not otherwise take place without the need to mitigate for effects on a designated site, must not be included in the Stage 2 Screening Assessment (People Over Wind & Sweetman v Coillte [2018] CJEU C-323/17, 12th April 2018), but must be considered during Stage 3: Appropriate Assessment.

1.2.8 Another ruling (Holahan, Case C-461/17) was handed down by the European Court of Justice that states that for designated sites, other habitat types or species, which are present on the site, but for which that site has not been listed, and with respect to habitat types and species located outside that site, ... typical habitats or species must be included in the Appropriate

Assessment, if they are necessary to the conservation of the habitat types and species listed for the protected area.

1.2.9 All of these rulings will be given due consideration in this report to inform a HRA.

1.3 Objective

1.3.1 The objective of this report is to provide information for Stage 1, Stage 2 Screening and where necessary Stage 3 Appropriate Assessment in relation to potential impacts of the proposed Plan on relevant NSN and Ramsar sites.

2 Methodology

2.1 NSN and Ramsar Sites Scoping

2.1.1 The SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites to be included within the scope of the report to inform a HRA have been determined by a three stage process:

- Review of the HRA screening report that informed the existing Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD. This is because it is likely that the same SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites will require inclusion within the Local Plan HRA as similar areas of policy are likely to be included;
- Initial consultation with Natural England regarding the scope of the report to inform a HRA in order to determine their agreement with the SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites that should be included, and also the major mechanisms by which effects might arise (pathways of impact); and
- Assessment of whether ‘pathways of impact’ exist between the NSN and Ramsar sites in question and the policies and allocations within the Copeland Local Plan.

2.2 Pathways of Impact

2.2.1 The following ‘pathways of impact’ have been included within the assessment process.

Recreational Pressure and Disturbance

2.2.2 Recreational access to sites can have many potential impacts. Visitors may cause erosion, fragmentation of habitats and damage to habitats through trampling. Cycling, motorcycling and other forms of vehicular recreation may exacerbate such effects. For some freshwater and coastal NSN and Ramsar sites, water sports may also lead to habitat damage and disturbance of species.

2.2.3 NSN and Ramsar sites protected for species are vulnerable to disturbance, which may be caused by visual presence, noise, light or vibration. Although species such as bats and amphibians are subject to disturbance, concern regarding the effects of disturbance is primarily focused on NSN and Ramsar sites designated for birds. This stems from the fact that they are generally active during the day time or dependent on specific locations at certain tidal states and may be present in areas where human activity is most likely to conflict with use of a site and at which time they may be caused to expend energy unnecessarily. In parallel with this, disturbance tends to cause birds to be more alert and therefore less able to feed optimally. When birds are under stress (e.g. surviving winter conditions, or when attempting to raise young) the ‘condition’ and ultimately survival of the birds can be affected.

Non-Recreational Disturbance

2.2.4 Recreation is not the only pathway through which disturbance effects may occur on NSN and Ramsar sites. The proximity of noisy, visually intrusive or light-generating development can also result in disturbance and displacement of species for which NSN and Ramsar sites are

designated. This is likely to potentially apply to a wide range of non-recreational developments including industrial, tourism, infrastructure, minerals and waste, and energy or power generating facilities.

Air Quality

- 2.2.5 The main pollutants of concern for NSN and Ramsar sites are oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), ammonia (NH₃) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂). NO_x can have a directly toxic effect upon vegetation. In addition, greater NO_x or ammonia concentrations within the atmosphere will lead to greater rates of nitrogen deposition to soils. An increase in the deposition of nitrogen from the atmosphere to soils is generally regarded to lead to an increase in soil fertility, which can have a serious negative effect on the quality of nitrogen-limited terrestrial habitats.
- 2.2.6 Ammonia emissions are dominated by agriculture, with some chemical processes also making notable contributions, whilst sulphur dioxide is primarily from industrial processes. A major source of NO_x emissions, however, is the output of vehicle exhausts (28% of all emissions)⁴. According to the World Health Organisation, the critical NO_x concentration (critical threshold) for the protection of vegetation is 30 µg m⁻³. In addition, ecological studies have determined ‘critical loads’⁵ of atmospheric nitrogen deposition (that is, NO_x combined with ammonia NH₃).
- 2.2.7 Following a judgement in 2017 (Wealden District Council v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, Lewes District Council and South Downs National Park Authority) it is no longer appropriate to scope out the need for a detailed assessment of an individual project or plan using, for example, the previously widely applied threshold of an increase of greater than 1000 annual average daily traffic (AADT) movements (Design Manual For Roads and Bridges (DMRB))⁶ or the threshold of an increase of greater than 1% of the critical level or load as used by Defra/Environment Agency⁷ without first considering the in-combination impact with other projects and plans. This position has been adopted by Natural England in its internal guidance for competent authorities assessing road traffic emissions under the Habitats Directive⁸.
- 2.2.8 The Department of Transport’s Transport Analysis Guidance that “*beyond 200m, the contribution of vehicle emissions from the roadside to local pollution levels is not significant*” is still accepted as valid and applicable.

Water Availability and Flows

- 2.2.9 Appropriate hydrological conditions are a key consideration for many NSN and Ramsar sites. These can be affected by many human induced processes. For example, river flows may be

⁴ European Environment Agency, 2019. Emissions of Air Pollutants from Transport. Available online at: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/transport-emissions-of-air-pollutants-8/transport-emissions-of-air-pollutants-8>

⁵ The critical load is the rate of deposition beyond which research indicates that adverse effects can reasonably be expected to occur.

⁶ Highways Agency, 2007, Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 Environmental Assessment, Section 3 Environmental Assessment Techniques, Part 1 HA207/07 Air Quality.

⁷ www.gov.uk/guidance/air-emissions-risk-assessment-for-your-environmental-permit

⁸ Natural England, 2018, Natural England’s approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations.

affected by structures introduced into channels such as weirs, dams or by processes such as siltation or dredging. Estuarine and marine hydrological conditions can be influenced by coastal defence works or other coastal construction that can alter erosion and accretion patterns. Offshore energy schemes can affect marine hydrology as can processes such as barrages or desalination plants. Water abstraction for consumption or for industrial processes (e.g. mineral extraction) can have effects on groundwater which has the potential to affect both terrestrial and freshwater NSN and Ramsar habitats and dependent species.

- 2.2.10 Water supply within Copeland is the responsibility of United Utilities (UU). Within the final Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP)⁹ that covers the period from 2019-2045, UU have indicated that surplus water is available within the lifetime of Copeland's Local Plan, allowing for projected population growth within this period. Their strategy includes provision of new Water Treatment Works (WTWs) and a pipeline from Thirlmere reservoir into West Cumbria that will be operational from 2022.

Water Quality

- 2.2.11 High water quality is critical to many aquatic habitats for which NSN and Ramsar sites are designated. Both surface water and groundwater pollution can arise as a result of strategic planning and Housing allocations, employment sites and opportunity areas. Surface water pollution may arise as a result of run-off from hard surfaces or where existing catchments have been modified. Reduced water quality can also occur as a result of population increases which lead to increased pressure on waste water treatment works capacities, and can result in increased levels of nutrients in receiving water courses. In many urban areas, sewage treatment and surface water drainage systems are combined, and therefore a predicted increase in flood and storm events could increase pollution risk. Groundwater pollution can arise as a consequence of spillages infiltrating permeable surfaces within the catchment of NSN and Ramsar sites.

Loss of or Disturbance to Supporting Habitats

- 2.2.12 SPAs and most Ramsar sites are designated for bird species, which are mobile features and therefore often utilise land outside the geographic limits of the NSN or Ramsar site for feeding, roosting or even breeding. Some SACs are also designated in part for mobile species such as bats and fish. Where this occurs, the areas that the designated species utilise outside of the NSN or Ramsar site also require assessment under HRA as effects on such supporting habitats can have material effects on the protected populations of the NSN or Ramsar sites.

Urbanisation Effects

- 2.2.13 Urbanisation effects arise from proximity of development to NSN and Ramsar sites. One example of urbanisation is fly-tipping, which has the potential not only to directly harm habitats, but can also lead to introduction of non-native invasive species through the dumping of spoil or garden waste.
- 2.2.14 A second example of urbanisation effects is of cat predation. It has been estimated that a British population of approximately 9 million cats brought home in the order of 92 million

⁹ United Utilities (2019). Final Water Resources Management Plan 2019.

prey items in the period of April to August 1997 (Woods *et al.*, 2003). Plans and projects that have been subject to HRA have in general incorporated a zone of 400m around proposed development over which cat predation is considered to be a potentially significant impact on vulnerable receptors.

Coastal Squeeze

- 2.2.15 Climate change is predicted to result in rising sea levels over the coming decades. With no artificial barriers, habitats would be expected to migrate landward as sea levels rise. However, man-made structures such as housing, employment sites, tourist facilities, infrastructure and energy projects are all examples of types of development that by their nature are often suited to coastal locations, but which have the potential to preclude landward retreat of habitats. For some NSN and Ramsar designated sites, habitats such as saltmarshes, dunes and intertidal mudflats may therefore become restricted and species that depend on such habitats may also suffer population decline.

2.3 NSN and Ramsar Sites Screened In/Out of HRA Process

- 2.3.1 The following NSN and Ramsar sites have been included within the screening stage of the report to inform a HRA:

- Borrowdale Woodland Complex SAC
- Clints Quarry SAC
- Drigg Coast SAC
- Duddon Mosses SAC
- Lake District High Fells SAC
- Morecambe Bay SAC
- North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC
- River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC
- River Ehen SAC
- Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC
- Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC
- Wast Water SAC
- Yewbarrow Woods SAC
- Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA
- Solway Firth SPA
- Duddon Estuary Ramsar
- Esthwaite Water Ramsar
- Morecambe Bay Ramsar

2.4 In Combination Assessment

- 2.4.1 It is a requirement of the Regulations that the impacts and effects of any land use plan being assessed are not considered in isolation but in combination with other plans and projects that may also be affecting the relevant NSN and Ramsar site(s). The plans and projects that have been included in undertaking this report to inform a HRA are as follows:

Table 2.1: In Combination Plans and Projects Included Within the HRA Assessment.

Plan or Project	Reasons for Inclusion
Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 (adopted 2021) and Marine Conservation Zone Assessment	Defines quantum of new housing and employment to be delivered and includes policies in relation to tourism
Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 (adopted 2014)	Defines quantum of new housing and employment to be delivered and includes policies in relation to tourism and recreation. Policies on development of the Energy Coast Innovation Zone.
South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 (adopted 2010)	Defines quantum of new housing and employment to be delivered and includes policies in relation to tourism. Policies on development of renewable energy.
Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 (adopted 2019)	Defines quantum of new housing and employment to be delivered and includes policies in relation to tourism. Policies on development of renewable energy. Coastal development policy including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park.
Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocations Development Plan Document (adopted 2020)	Defines quantum of new housing and employment to be delivered. Policies on development of the Port of Heysham and Heysham Nuclear Power.
Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 (adopted 2019)	Defines quantum of new housing and employment to be delivered. Policies on development of renewable energy.
Great Ormes Head to Scotland Shoreline Management Plan	Strategies are relevant to Copeland coastal policies.
Cumbria Coastal Strategy	Strategies are relevant to Copeland coastal policies.
North West Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan 2021	Policies in relation to marine infrastructure, land based infrastructure, renewable energy, aquaculture and fishing, tourism and recreation.
North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven	Promotes tourism along the coast.
Barrow Port Area Action Plan	Includes planning for a Marina Village, Waterfront Gateway and the Port, with housing and tourism a focus.
Transport for the North	Includes transport plans that could affect Copeland especially 'Connecting the Energy Coasts' and 'West Coast – Sheffield City Regions'.
Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030	Specific locations for waste management in Copeland.
Copeland Vision 2040	Promotes growth in general.
Cumbria Metallurgical Coal Project	Offshore project at Whitehaven.
Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge)	Coastal development at Whitehaven.
Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2026	Transport priorities including road schemes.
Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-37	Road scheme improvements including the A595 and Whitehaven Relief Road, A66 and A591 improvements, and potentially around Millom. Cumbrian coast line rail improvements. Promotion of coastal walking and cycling.

3 Screening Assessment

3.1 Pathways of Impact

Recreational Pressure and Disturbance

3.1.1 The following NSN and Ramsar sites do not require screening for potential LSE that might arise from Copeland’s Local Plan either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

Table 3.1: NSN and Ramsar sites screened out of HRA through the pathway of recreational pressure and disturbance.

NSN and Ramsar Site	Reason for Screening Out
Borrowdale Woodland Complex SAC	No direct route from Copeland to this SAC and not a major tourist destination.
Clints Quarry SAC	Not sensitive to recreational pressures likely to arise from the Local Plan.
Duddon Mosses SAC	Not cited as being sensitive to recreational pressure and largely not easily accessible.
North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC	No direct route from Copeland to this SAC and not a major tourist destination.
River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC	Although theoretically vulnerable to recreational pressure, no policies or Housing allocations, employment sites and craft opportunity areas have been identified that would lead to LSE on this SAC.
River Ehen SAC	Trampling, disturbance and pollution incidents are cited in the SIP for the site as the main concerns. It is considered unlikely however, that occupants of new dwellings would cause LSE on the designated features of the SAC (freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon). The river does not appear to be formally accessible for walking alongside it via public footpaths. Recreational pressure on the River Ehen SAC is possible in combination with allocations proposed for Cleator Moor, Egremont and nearby smaller settlements. However, this is considered unlikely to be significant given the limited accessibility to the SAC along its length.
Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC	No direct route from Copeland to this SAC and not a major tourist destination.
Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC	Although vulnerable to increased recreational pressure, in reality the distance of this site from Millom, and comparative attraction of other closer landscapes mean that a significant effect is unlikely.
Wast Water SAC	Although a popular tourist destination, the SAC itself is not particularly sensitive to recreational pressures.
Yewbarrow Woods SAC	No direct route from Copeland to this SAC and not a major tourist destination.
Esthwaite Water Ramsar	Not cited as being sensitive to recreational pressure.

3.1.2 NSN and Ramsar sites protected for species are vulnerable to disturbance, which may be caused by visual presence, noise, light or vibration. Although species such as bats and amphibians are subject to disturbance, concern regarding the effects of disturbance is primarily focused on NSN and Ramsar sites designated for birds. This stems from the fact that they are generally active during the day time or dependent on specific locations at certain tidal states and may be present in areas where human activity is most likely to conflict

with use of a site and at which time they may be caused to expend energy unnecessarily. In parallel with this, disturbance tends to cause birds to be more alert and therefore less able to feed optimally. When birds are under stress (e.g. surviving winter conditions, or when attempting to raise young) the 'condition' and ultimately survival of the birds can be affected.

- 3.1.3 The following NSN and Ramsar sites do require screening due to the potential for LSE from recreational pressure or disturbance arising from policies and/or allocations included within the Local Plan.

Drigg Coast SAC

- 3.1.4 Much of the Drigg Coast SAC comprises estuarine habitats that are unlikely to be adversely affected by recreational pressure or comprises relatively inaccessible or dangerous areas. The dune habitats are more accessible to walkers and dog walkers though access is limited to one designated car park, and much of the sand dune area is under Countryside Stewardship Agreements or as a Cumbrian Wildlife Trust reserve.

- 3.1.5 The SAC is vulnerable to erosion and fragmentation of habitats, although recreational pressure is not listed as a threat on the NSN and Ramsar form for the site and nor is it addressed under the Site Improvement Plan for the Drigg Coast SAC.¹⁰ The site is accessible by one car park west of Drigg, and also by foot further to the north. These access points are linked by the Cumbria Coastal Way footpath that extends northward along the shoreline.

Lake District High Fells SAC

- 3.1.6 The Lake District High Fells SAC lies outside of Copeland, but within the National Park. The SAC is vulnerable to trampling, erosion and fragmentation of habitats, and recreational pressure is listed as a threat on the NSN and Ramsar form for the site. HRA undertaken for the Lake District National Park (LDNP) Core Strategy and for the Local Plan Review, has led to a conclusion of no LSE from policies and allocations within the LDNP on the SAC, alone and in combination with other plans and projects. The Site Improvement Plan for the Lake District High Fells SAC¹¹ identifies that a continuation of the existing Fix the Fells programme, led by the National Trust, and including the LDNP Authority is a key measure in continuing to address the potential for recreational damage. This is outside the remit of Copeland BC to contribute to.

Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar

- 3.1.7 Morecambe Bay SAC lies partially within Copeland, and is vulnerable to recreational pressure resulting in trampling, erosion and fragmentation of habitats for which it is designated. The Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and the Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites lie partially within Copeland, and are vulnerable to disturbance of designated bird species, with the Ramsar site also vulnerable to physical changes such as trampling, erosion and fragmentation of habitats. Morecambe Bay Ramsar site lies outside of Copeland's boundary and is

¹⁰ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6642520305958912>

¹¹ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6534434434056192>

vulnerable to disturbance of designated bird species, with the Ramsar site also vulnerable to physical changes such as trampling, erosion and fragmentation of habitats.

- 3.1.8 Recreational pressure and disturbance are listed as a threat on the NSN and Ramsar forms for Morecambe Bay SAC and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, though not for the Duddon Estuary Ramsar or Morecambe Bay Ramsar. The large size of these designated sites does mean that they are likely to be robust to pressures arising from individual developments, except where this would cause disturbance to critical bird nesting, feeding or roosting locations. These are issues that would be most sensibly addressed at the project-specific level. However in combination with developments across several LPAs, policies that promote development within Copeland could lead to LSE. The Site Improvement Plan that covers both the SAC and SPA¹² identifies that co-ordinated actions to determine and address the causes of recreational pressure and disturbance are needed, and should include the Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay Partnerships, and the Morecambe Bay European Marine Site Partnership.

Solway Firth SPA

- 3.1.9 This SPA lies just offshore from Whitehaven and adjoins the coast further north within the Borough. It is designated for its wintering bird populations, which are vulnerable to coastal and offshore recreational and other activities that might cause disturbance. Recreational pressure and disturbance are listed as threats on the NSN and Ramsar forms for the Solway Firth SPA. The large size, and largely offshore nature of the proposed designation does mean that it is likely to be robust to pressures arising from individual developments, except where this would cause disturbance to critical bird feeding or roosting locations.

Air Quality

- 3.1.10 The following NSN and Ramsar sites do not require screening for potential LSE that might arise from Copeland’s Local Plan either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

Table 3.2: NSN and Ramsar sites screened out of HRA through the pathway of reduced air quality.

NSN and Ramsar Site	Reason for Screening Out
Borrowdale Woodland Complex SAC	No direct route from Copeland to this SAC.
Clints Quarry SAC	Not sensitive to air quality pressures.
North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC	No direct route from Copeland to this SAC.
River Ehen SAC	Not sensitive to air quality pressures – Natura 2000 data form and Site Improvement Plan do not indicate concerns. Furthermore only a short section of A-road (the A5086) lies within 200m of the SAC, at Cleator, and the majority of this length is already screened from the river by built development.
Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC	No direct route from Copeland to this SAC.
Wast Water SAC	Not sensitive to air quality pressures.

¹² <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6708495835463680>

Yewbarrow Woods SAC	15km from Copeland and not within 200m of a major road.
Solway Firth SPA	Habitats supporting designated bird populations are not sensitive to air quality pressures.
Esthwaite Water Ramsar	Not cited as being sensitive to reduced air quality.

3.1.11 The following NSN and Ramsar sites require consideration due to the potential for LSE from reduced air quality arising from the policies and/or allocations included within the Local Plan.

Drigg Coast SAC

3.1.12 The habitats for which the Drigg Coast SAC is designated have varying degrees of vulnerability to air pollution. Habitats that are regularly inundated by the tide, for example estuaries, are considered to be less sensitive due to the fact that nitrogen within the aquatic environment contributes far more to deposition within the ecosystem than that arising from the atmosphere.

3.1.13 However, landward habitats, in particular dune systems and atlantic salt marsh, are sensitive to nitrogen deposition. Although nitrogen and oxides of nitrogen are the primary concern for most policies and allocations that arise from a Local Plan, acid deposition may also occur as a result of some industrial processes that could occur from development of sufficient size and where the location is relevant to a NSN and Ramsar site.

3.1.14 The Drigg Coast SAC lies within 200m of the A595 road at two locations, with a total distance of over 1km of designated habitat length being within 200m. The majority of this habitat is atlantic salt marsh or coastal floodplain grazing marsh, both of which are habitats sensitive to reductions in air quality. The critical load for these habitats is 20-30 kg N ha⁻¹ year⁻¹¹³. The current nitrogen deposition on these habitats is 11.34 Kg N/ha/year and the NOx emissions levels are 4.82 µg NOx (as NO₂) m⁻³ compared to the critical level of 30 µg NOx (as NO₂) m⁻³. It is therefore unlikely that as a result of the Local Plan, either alone or in combination that the critical load/levels will be exceeded for the Drigg Coast SAC. The SAC is 1,396ha in extent and it may be calculated that only 0.2-0.3ha of habitat would be subject to any potential increases in pollutants arising from traffic on the A595.

3.1.15 Therefore it is considered that LSE on the SAC as a result of reduced air quality is not likely to occur through increases in road traffic.

Duddon Mosses SAC

3.1.16 The Duddon Mosses SAC lies outside of Copeland, to the east, but connected to the Borough by the A595, which passes within 200m of the SAC approximately 6km outside of Copeland. The SAC habitats are sensitive to nitrogen deposition.

3.1.17 The Duddon Mosses SAC lies within 200m of the A595 road for a total of almost 2km. The habitat is lowland raised bog and the critical load for this habitat is 5-10 kg N ha⁻¹ year⁻¹¹⁴. The current nitrogen deposition on these habitats is 13.30 Kg N/ha/year and the NOx

¹³ <http://www.apis.ac.uk>

¹⁴ <http://www.apis.ac.uk>

emissions levels are 6.18 µg NO_x (as NO₂) m⁻³ compared to the critical level of 30 µg NO_x (as NO₂) m⁻³. Ammonia and acid deposition are also exceeding critical levels.

3.1.18 It is therefore possible that as a result of the Local Plan, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, that the critical load for nitrogen will be further exceeded for the Duddon Mosses SAC.

3.1.19 The Site Improvement Plan for the SAC¹⁵ does include the need to control, reduce and ameliorate nitrogen deposition impacts, but does not define a mechanism for achieving this.

Lake District High Fells SAC

3.1.20 The Lake District High Fells SAC lies outside of Copeland, but within the National Park. The SAC habitats are sensitive to nitrogen deposition.

3.1.21 The Lake District High Fells SAC lies within 200m of the A66 and A591 roads that although not directly connected to Copeland, do nevertheless form a major transport link between Copeland and the M6 corridor to the east. The main habitats mapped as lying within 200m of the roads at such locations are heathland (moorland) and the critical load for alpine and boreal heaths is 5-15 kg N ha⁻¹ year⁻¹¹⁶. The current nitrogen deposition on these habitats is 21.28 Kg N/ha/year adjacent to the A591 and 22.26 Kg N/ha/year adjacent to the A66. NO_x emissions levels are well within critical levels. Ammonia and acid deposition are also exceeding critical levels.

3.1.22 It is therefore possible that as a result of the Local Plan, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, that the critical load for nitrogen will be further exceeded for the Lake District High Fells SAC. The SAC has an area of 27,000ha and only a very small fraction of this lies within 200m of major roads that link to Copeland. However, it should also be acknowledged that the SAC is a popular tourist attraction and that traffic on minor roads may also contribute to exceedance of nitrogen critical loads.

3.1.23 The Site Improvement Plan for the SAC¹⁷ does include the potential for development of a Site Nitrogen Action Plan, although this has yet to be implemented.

Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar

3.1.24 Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and the Duddon Estuary Ramsar lie partially within Copeland, whilst Morecambe Bay Ramsar site lies outside of Copeland's boundary.

3.1.25 The habitats for which the sites are designated, or which underpin designated features have varying degrees of vulnerability to air pollution. Habitats that are regularly inundated by the tide, for example estuaries, are considered to be less sensitive due to the fact that nitrogen within the aquatic environment contributes far more to deposition within the ecosystem than that arising from the atmosphere. However, landward habitats, in particular dune

¹⁵ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5667921359536128>

¹⁶ <http://www.apis.ac.uk>

¹⁷ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6534434434056192>

systems and atlantic salt marsh, are sensitive to nitrogen deposition. Although nitrogen and oxides of nitrogen are the primary concern for most policies and allocations that arise from a Local Plan, acid deposition may also occur as a result of some industrial processes that could occur from development of sufficient size and where the location is relevant to a NSN and Ramsar site.

- 3.1.26 The Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA lies within 200m of the A595 road at two locations, with a total distance of over 1km of designated habitat length being within 200m. The majority of this habitat is atlantic salt marsh or coastal floodplain grazing marsh, both of which are habitats sensitive to reductions in air quality. The critical load for these habitats is 20-30 kg N ha⁻¹ year⁻¹ ¹⁸. The current nitrogen deposition on these habitats is 11.48 Kg N/ha/year and the NOx emissions levels are 6.15 µg NOx (as NO₂) m⁻³ compared to the critical level of 30 µg NOx (as NO₂) m⁻³.
- 3.1.27 It is therefore unlikely that as a result of the Local Plan, either alone or in combination, the critical load/levels will be exceeded for the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA within Copeland. Outside of the Borough, the SAC, SPA and both Ramsar sites do lie within 200m of A-roads at various locations. The NSN and Ramsar sites are very extensive, and, only very small proportions of the site areas lie within 200m of major roads.
- 3.1.28 It is therefore possible that as a result of the Local Plan, in combination with other plans and projects, that LSE could occur on Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar, but the probability is that LSE will not occur affecting the overall integrity of the designations.
- 3.1.29 The Site Improvement Plan for Morecambe Bay (including all the relevant NSN and Ramsar sites)¹⁹ does include the need to further investigate potential impacts of atmospheric nitrogen on the NSN and Ramsar sites.

River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC

- 3.1.30 The SAC is cited as being vulnerable to air pollution and air-borne pollution. However, according to the Air Pollution Information System (APIS)¹⁸, "*deposition of ammonia, nitrate and other forms of nitrogen from the atmosphere is likely to be an important source of nitrogen for oligotrophic standing waters. Detailed nitrogen budgets of oligotrophic lakes, however, do not exist, so the relative inputs from atmospheric deposition are unknown.*"
- 3.1.31 The River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC habitat most sensitive to reduced air quality is its oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters habitat. The critical load for nitrogen deposition for this habitat is listed by APIS as 3-10kg/ha/yr. APIS also notes that "*the lower end of the range is intended for boreal and alpine lakes, and the higher end of the range for Atlantic softwaters. Site specific advice should be sought from the conservation agencies as to which part of the range is relevant. Note that the critical load should only be applied to*

¹⁸ <http://www.apis.ac.uk>

¹⁹ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6708495835463680>

oligotrophic waters with low alkalinity with no significant agricultural or other human inputs.”

3.1.32 Therefore the higher level of the critical load range would appear to be more applicable. However, the SAC has been subject to nutrient inputs from agricultural and other sources. The Centre for Ecology and Hydrology²⁰ state that “*sources in the catchment include surface runoff from fertilisers applied to the fields of nearby farms, septic tanks and effluent from nearby sewage treatment works.*” This is referring to phosphorus inputs, but the same sources will also be responsible for nitrogen inputs.

3.1.33 Therefore there appears to be considerable uncertainty over the vulnerability of the SAC to reduced air quality and the establishment of the threshold of significance of any effect. On this basis, the SAC has been included in the scope of the HRA screening of the Copeland Local Plan.

Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC

3.1.34 This SAC lies outside of Copeland, to the east, but connected to the Borough by the A5092, which passes within 200m of the SAC approximately 10km outside of Copeland for a distance of just over 1km. The SAC habitats are sensitive to nitrogen deposition.

3.1.35 The SAC lies within 200m of the A5092 road for a total of just over 1km. The habitat is upland flushes, fens and swamps and the critical load for this habitat is 10-15 kg N ha⁻¹ year⁻¹ ²¹. The current nitrogen deposition on these habitats is 13.86 Kg N/ha/year and the NOx emissions levels are 6.13 µg NOx (as NO₂) m⁻³ compared to the critical level of 30 µg NOx (as NO₂) m⁻³. Ammonia and acid deposition are also exceeding critical levels.

3.1.36 It is therefore possible that as a result of the Local Plan, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, that the critical load for nitrogen will be further exceeded for the SAC.

3.1.37 The Site Improvement Plan for the SAC²² does include the need to further investigate the potential impacts of atmospheric nitrogen on the site.

Water Quality

3.1.38 The following NSN and Ramsar sites do not require screening due to potential LSE that might arise from Copeland’s Local Plan either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

²⁰ <https://www.ceh.ac.uk/bassenthwaite-lake-uk-lake-restoration-case-study>

²¹ <http://www.apis.ac.uk>

²² <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6537940905754624>

Table 3.3: NSN and Ramsar sites screened out of HRA through the pathway of reduced water quality.

NSN and Ramsar Site	Reason for Screening Out
Borrowdale Woodland Complex SAC	Outside of zone of influence for water quality.
Clints Quarry SAC	Outside of zone of influence for water quality.
Duddon Mosses SAC	Potentially vulnerable to traffic pollution events, but outside the control of Copeland's Local Plan
Lake District High Fells SAC	Not sensitive to water quality reduction.
North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC	Outside of zone of influence for water quality.
Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC	Outside of zone of influence for water quality.
Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC	Potentially vulnerable to traffic pollution events, but outside the control of Copeland's Local Plan.
Wast Water SAC	Vulnerable to water quality reductions, but no likely pathway exists.
Yewbarrow Woods SAC	Outside of zone of influence for water quality.
Esthwaite Water Ramsar	Vulnerable to water quality reductions, but no likely pathway exists.
Morecambe Bay Ramsar	Outside of zone of influence for water quality.

3.1.39 The following NSN and Ramsar sites require screening due to the potential for LSE from reduced water quality arising from the policies and/or allocations included within the Local Plan.

Drigg Coast SAC

3.1.40 The SAC lies within Copeland and is designated for habitats that are vulnerable to changes in water quality.

3.1.41 The waste-water treatment works (WwTW) closest to the SAC is Seascale, and when responding to the consultation on the Local Plan Publication Draft, United Utilities raised no significant concerns regarding anticipated constraints to the scale of development proposed that couldn't be addressed at planning application stage. The Site Improvement Plan for the SAC does not include water quality as a threat to be addressed.

Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar

3.1.42 These sites lie partly within Copeland and are designated for habitats or include habitats that support designated species that are vulnerable to changes in water quality.

3.1.43 At the time of the production of the HRA of Copeland's Core Strategy in 2012, United Utilities were able to confirm no anticipated constraints to the scale of development proposed at Millom due to a planned upgrade of the receiving WwTW. This would also account for growth at Haverigg. The WwTW closest to Drigg/Holmrook is Seascale, and when responding to the consultation on the Local Plan Publication Draft, United Utilities raised no significant

concerns regarding anticipated constraints to the scale of development proposed that couldn't be addressed at planning application stage.

River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC

- 3.1.44 This site lies partly within Copeland where the headwaters of the river arise and is designated for habitats that are vulnerable to changes in water quality. The SAC is also vulnerable to traffic pollution incidents at Bassenthwaite Lake as this lies adjacent to the A66 road, but this is outside of Copeland and outside the remit of the Local Plan to mitigate. At the time of the production of the HRA of Copeland's Core Strategy in 2012, there were no anticipated constraints through WwTW capacity due to the topography of the land in relation to receiving water courses meaning no discharges into the relevant water courses for this SAC.

River Ehen SAC

- 3.1.45 This site lies within Copeland and is designated for habitats and species that are vulnerable to changes in water quality. At the time of the production of the HRA of Copeland's Core Strategy in 2012, Cleator Moor Treatment Works was operating at restricted capacity. The Cleator Moor works are now complete, and there is no indication of any current capacity difficulties.

Solway Firth SPA

- 3.1.46 This site lies partly within Copeland and is designated for bird species that are vulnerable to habitat changes arising from altered water quality. Discharges to the marine environment could have potential to lead to reduced water quality on the SPA, although the large area and tidal nature of the SPA mean that this is likely to require consideration only in combination with other plans and projects outside of Copeland.

Urbanisation

- 3.1.47 The following NSN and Ramsar sites do not require screening due to potential LSE that might arise from Copeland's Local Plan either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.
- 3.1.48 The following NSN and Ramsar sites require screening due to the potential for LSE from urbanisation arising from the policies and/or sites included within the Local Plan.

River Ehen SAC

- 3.1.49 The habitats and species for which the River Ehen SAC is designated require unpolluted environments and fly-tipping poses a risk both through polluted materials entering the watercourse and through introduction of invasive species.
- 3.1.50 The Site Improvement Plan for the SAC²³ identifies measures to address the threat of non-native species, including educational programmes, biosecurity plans and training volunteers.

²³ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6203335036108800>

Table 3.4: NSN and Ramsar sites screened out of HRA through the pathway of urbanisation.

NSN and Ramsar Site	Reason for Screening Out
Borrowdale Woodland Complex SAC	Outside of zone of influence for urbanisation.
Clints Quarry SAC	Outside of zone of influence for urbanisation.
Drigg Coast SAC	Urbanisation (fly tipping) unlikely to be significant due to habitats present and size of the SAC.
Duddon Mosses SAC	Outside of zone of influence for urbanisation.
Lake District High Fells SAC	Outside of zone of influence for urbanisation.
Morecambe Bay SAC	Urbanisation (fly tipping) unlikely to be significant due to habitats present and size of the SAC.
North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC	Outside of zone of influence for urbanisation.
River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC	Outside of zone of influence for urbanisation.
Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC	Outside of zone of influence for urbanisation.
Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC	Outside of zone of influence for urbanisation.
Wast Water SAC	Outside of zone of influence for urbanisation.
Yewbarrow Woods SAC	Outside of zone of influence for urbanisation.
Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA	Urbanisation (fly tipping) unlikely to be significant due to habitats present and size of the SPA.
Solway Firth SPA	Urbanisation (fly tipping) unlikely to be significant due to habitats present and size of the SPA.
Duddon Estuary Ramsar	Urbanisation (fly tipping) unlikely to be significant due to habitats present and size of the Ramsar site.
Esthwaite Water Ramsar	Outside of zone of influence for urbanisation.
Morecambe Bay Ramsar	Outside of zone of influence for urbanisation.

Loss of or Disturbance to Off-Site Supporting Habitats

3.1.51 The following NSN and Ramsar sites do not require screening due to potential LSE that might arise from Copeland's Local Plan either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

- All SACs – none are designated for mobile terrestrial species within Copeland.
- Esthwaite Water Ramsar – not designated for mobile terrestrial species.

3.1.52 The following NSN and Ramsar sites require screening due to the potential for LSE from loss of or disturbance to off-site supporting habitats arising from the policies and/or allocations included within the Local Plan.

Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar

3.1.53 The Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and the Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites lie partially within Copeland and are designated for bird species that may utilise land outside of the designated site boundaries. Morecambe Bay Ramsar site lies outside of Copeland’s boundary but the bird species for which it is designated may utilise land outside of the Ramsar site, and within Copeland.

3.1.54 The large size of these designated sites does mean that they are likely to be robust to pressures arising from individual developments, except where this would cause disturbance to critical bird nesting, feeding or roosting locations. These are issues that would be most sensibly addressed at the project-specific level. However in combination with developments across several LPAs, policies that promote development within Copeland could lead to LSE. The Site Improvement Plan that covers both the SPA24 and Ramsar site identifies that co-ordinated actions to determine and address the causes of disturbance are needed, and should include the Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay Partnerships, and the Morecambe Bay European Marine Site Partnership.

Solway Firth SPA

3.1.55 This site lies partly within Copeland and is designated for bird species that may utilise land outside of the designated site boundaries.

3.1.56 The large size of the SPA designation does mean that it is likely to be robust to pressures arising from individual developments, except where this would cause disturbance to critical bird nesting, feeding or roosting locations. These are issues that would be most sensibly addressed at the project-specific level. However in combination with developments across several LPAs, policies that promote development within Copeland could lead to LSE.

Coastal Squeeze

3.1.57 The following NSN and Ramsar sites do not require screening due to potential LSE that might arise from Copeland’s Local Plan either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

Table 3.5: NSN and Ramsar sites screened out of HRA through the pathway of coastal squeeze.

NSN and Ramsar Site	Reason for Screening Out
Borrowdale Woodland Complex SAC	Outside of zone of influence for coastal squeeze.
Clints Quarry SAC	Outside of zone of influence for coastal squeeze.
Duddon Mosses SAC	Outside of zone of influence for coastal squeeze.
Lake District High Fells SAC	Outside of zone of influence for coastal squeeze.
North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC	Outside of zone of influence for coastal squeeze.
River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC	Outside of zone of influence for coastal squeeze.
River Ehen SAC	Outside of zone of influence for coastal squeeze.
Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC	Outside of zone of influence for coastal squeeze arising from Copeland’s Local Plan.

²⁴ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6708495835463680>

Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC	Outside of zone of influence for coastal squeeze.
Wast Water SAC	Outside of zone of influence for coastal squeeze.
Yewbarrow Woods SAC	Outside of zone of influence for coastal squeeze.
Solway Firth SPA	The landward limits of the designation will be mean low water.
Esthwaite Water Ramsar	Outside of zone of influence for coastal squeeze.
Morecambe Bay Ramsar	Outside of zone of influence for coastal squeeze arising from Copeland's Local Plan.

3.1.58 The following NSN and Ramsar sites require screening due to the potential for LSE from reduced coastal squeeze arising from the policies and/or sites included within the Local Plan.

Drigg Coast SAC

3.1.59 The SAC lies within Copeland and is designated for habitats that are vulnerable to coastal squeeze. Coastal squeeze is not listed as a threat on the NSN and Ramsar form for the site and nor is it addressed under the Site Improvement Plan for the Drigg Coast SAC.²⁵ The SMP at this location has a policy of No Active Intervention, which will allow natural processes of erosion and accretion to continue along the SAC frontage.

Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar

3.1.60 The Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and the Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites lie partially within Copeland and are designated for habitats and bird species that would be vulnerable to coastal squeeze. Coastal squeeze is not addressed under the Site Improvement Plan.²⁶ The SMP for locations adjacent to the SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites within Copeland has a policy of Managed Realignment, which will allow natural processes of erosion and accretion to continue along the frontage whilst providing protection to built development on higher ground.

3.2 Policies

3.2.1 Each draft policy forming part of the emerging Local Plan, has been assessed to determine if it can be screened out under HRA. This is achieved by analysing any pathway of impact identified that could theoretically connect designated features of the relevant NSN and Ramsar site with actions that may arise from implementation of that policy. Where it is possible to conclude that no likely significant effects would arise, then the policy does not require further investigation in the Appropriate Assessment stage of HRA. In so reaching such a conclusion, the policy is considered firstly alone, as a part of the integrated Plan. If it can be screened out at this stage, it is then assessed in combination with the plans and projects listed in **Section 2.4** above.

3.2.2 The initial policy screen is undertaken in **Table 3.6**. Where a policy has been screened in for further analysis, this is undertaken in **Tables 3.7-3.12**, which each consider separate

²⁵ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6642520305958912>

²⁶ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6642520305958912>

pathways of impact. Where a policy has been screened out, then it is screened in combination with other plans and projects in **Tables 3.13-3.18**.

3.3 Housing allocations, employment sites, opportunity areas and Gypsy and Traveller site allocation

- 3.3.1 Each allocation forming part of the emerging Local Plan is also assessed to determine if it can be screened out under HRA. Where it is possible to conclude that no likely significant effects would arise, then the site allocation does not require further investigation in the Appropriate Assessment stage of HRA.
- 3.3.2 The initial allocation screen is undertaken in **Table 3.19**. Where an allocation has been screened in for further analysis, this is undertaken in **Tables 3.20-3.25**, which each consider separate pathways of impact. Where an allocation has been screened out, then it is screened in combination with other plans and projects in **Tables 3.26-3.31**.

Table 3.6: Screening of Policies within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan Document.

Orange shading indicates that a policy requires further consideration, green shading indicates that it has been screened out.

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
DS1PU: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p>The Council will take a positive approach to sustainable development by approving applications without delay where they accord with the Development Plan (and where relevant any neighbourhood plan) unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</p> <p>Where there are no Local Plan policies relevant to the application or relevant policies most important for determining the application are out of date at the time the decision is made, the Council will grant planning permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise, taking into account whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the application of policies within the National Planning Policy Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provide a clear reason for refusing the development proposed; or -any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against policies within the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole. <p>The Council will work proactively with developers to highlight any areas where there is conflict with the Development Plan, and suggest solutions, at an early stage in the application process. Planning conditions to planning approvals where they are necessary, relevant to planning and the development to be permitted, enforceable, precise and reasonable.</p>	<p>No LSE as the policy indicates that applications will only be approved without delay <i>“unless material considerations indicate otherwise.”</i> Material considerations relating to the presumption in favour of sustainable development are laid out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2019) that indicates that ‘the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site’</p>
DS2PU: Reducing the impacts of development on climate change	<p>The Council will support development proposals that make a positive contribution towards achieving the Cumbria wide goal of net zero carbon by 2037 where they accord with the Development Plan. Developers are encouraged to consider the following as part of their proposals:</p> <p>High quality design techniques, including the incorporation of Passivehaus principles and maximising the design and layout of buildings to improve energy efficiency</p>	<p>No LSE. The policy will promote sustainable approaches that are likely to reduce environmental impacts generally. The policy is clearly aimed at encouraging avoiding carbon technologies within developments rather than in the context of renewable energy developments per se.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>Measures to avoid fossil fuel usage for transport, heating and power generation and offsetting any carbon intensive energy use over full lifetime of development</p> <p>Infrastructure to support active and low carbon travel options</p> <p>Increased resilience to the effects of climate change through elements such as reducing deforestation, providing SUDs and avoiding development in areas with high flood risk</p> <p>Sustainable use of resources, energy and water over the full lifecycle—moving higher up the materials/waste hierarchy towards circular economy principles.</p> <p>Making the most efficient use of land by building at appropriate densities and encouraging the sympathetic reuse and refurbishment of the existing building stock and previously developed land</p> <p>Sustainable land use management, forestry and farming practices and encouraging agri-environmental schemes</p> <p>Environmental benefits, including contributions towards Local Nature Recovery Networks, the provision and enhancement of local green spaces, woodland creation and preservation, peatland restoration and preservation, provision of green roofs and walls, and native species preservation.</p> <p>Measures to exceed the 10% Biodiversity Net gain requirement.</p> <p>Additional aspects of sustainable design and development which contribute towards a reduced carbon footprint will also be looked at favourably by the Council.</p>	
DS3PU: Settlement Hierarchy	<p>The Council will support development within the settlements specifically listed. Development must be proportionate in terms of nature and scale to the role and function of the settlement, unless it has been identified within the Plan to meet the strategic growth needs of the borough. The amount of development (housing, retail and leisure, employment) apportioned to each tier of the hierarchy is identified within the relevant chapter. Delivery will be closely monitored against these figures.</p>	<p>This policy defines the preferred location of development and as such, there is potential for LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a range of pathways of impact. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
DS4PU: Settlement Boundaries	<p>Settlement boundaries are identified for all settlements in the hierarchy and are shown on the Local Plan Proposals Map. Development within these boundaries will be supported in principle where it accords with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. To ensure the delivery of allocated sites is not prejudiced, development outside the settlement boundaries will only be accepted in the following cases:</p> <p>1)Where the proposal is for housing and;</p> <p>a) the site is well related to and directly adjoins the settlement boundary of a town or Local Service Centre; and</p> <p>b) the site is or can be physically connected to the settlement it adjoins by safe pedestrian routes; and</p> <p>c) the Council is unable to demonstrate a 5-year supply of deliverable housing sites; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there has been previous under-delivery of housing against the requirement for 3 years or more or • the proposal is for a specific type of housing supported by Policies H15PU, H16PU or H17PU. <p>2) The proposal is for one of the following types of development and a proven need for an open countryside location has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear related developments • Renewable energy proposals, including wind farms • Essential infrastructure to support energy developments and other infrastructure • Agricultural, forestry, farm diversification or tourism proposals which require such a location 	<p>Development, particularly outside of settlement boundaries may be permitted if a proven need for a particular location is provided. This includes a range of development types that could potentially lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a range of pathways of impact. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
DS5PU: Planning Obligations	<p>The Council will secure the following infrastructure provision/enhancements through planning obligations where it is reasonable, necessary and directly related to the development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and Highways improvements (including public transport, sustainable transport solutions, footpaths and cycleways) • Car parking and Cycle parking/storage • Electric vehicle charging points • Travel Plans • Drainage infrastructure, flood risk mitigation measures and surface water management • Digital connectivity • Low carbon energy and renewable energy infrastructure • Affordable housing • Education and health facilities • Community facilities including social care and sports facilities • Green infrastructure including public open space, play areas, and allotments • Environmental improvements such as landscaping, tree planting, public art, biodiversity net gain, measures to conserve and enhance heritage assets • Compensatory habitat <p>The necessary management and monitoring arrangements must be agreed with the Council and put in place as early as possible in the development process. Infrastructure delivered through obligations must be provided on site unless specific circumstances make off-site contributions more appropriate. When determining the nature and scale of any planning obligations sought, account will be taken of specific site conditions, the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and other material considerations.</p>	<p>There is no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites arising from this policy, as it does not directly lead to pathways of impact that would be likely to affect NSN and Ramsar sites. The policy is instead concerned with the <i>mechanism</i> of provision of necessary infrastructure or commitments relating to new development – the actual requirements themselves will be identified through project level planning applications and will be determined through the approvals process, at which point protection of NSN and Ramsar sites will be a consideration.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>Where an applicant considers that the provision of appropriate infrastructure would make the development unviable a viability assessment must be submitted to, and agreed by the Council, as early as possible within the planning application process. The viability assessment submitted as part of any application must clearly state why the applicant thinks particular circumstances justify the need for a viability assessment (e.g. setting out if there have been any change in site circumstances since the Plan's adoption or why they consider the Local Plan Viability Study to no longer be up to date).</p>	
<p>DS6PU: Design and Development Standards</p>	<p>The Council will expect all new development to meet high-quality standards of design. This means that developments must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Make use of existing buildings on site wherever practicable and deliverable, unless they have a negative impact upon the street scene; b) Create and enhance locally distinctive places which are sympathetic to the surrounding context of the built, historic and natural environment and local landscape character; c) Use good quality building materials that reflects local character and vernacular, sourced locally where possible; d) Contribute towards good health and well-being by incorporating high quality, inclusive and useful open spaces and providing high levels of residential amenity; e) Create layouts that encourage walking and cycling based on Active Design principles and connect the development to existing walking and cycling routes where possible; f) Provide safe, accessible and convenient pedestrian routes and allow for the safe access and manoeuvring of refuse and recycling vehicles; g) Adopt dementia friendly design principles where possible and take the needs of people with disabilities into consideration; h) Create opportunities that encourage social interaction; 	<p>The policy does not contain any measures that would lead to LSE.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>i) Be built to an appropriate density that enables effective use of land, whilst maintaining suitable levels of amenity;</p> <p>j) Be of flexible and adaptable design;</p> <p>k) Incorporate measures to design out crime and reduce the fear of crime, taking into consideration secured by design principles;</p> <p>l) Be laid out in a way that maximises solar gain to internal spaces to promote energy efficiency and sustainable solutions;</p> <p>m) Uses appropriate levels and types of external lighting that does not create light pollution and helps maintain dark skies;</p> <p>n) Mitigates noise pollution through good layout, design and appropriate screening; and</p> <p>o) Addresses land contamination and land stability issues with appropriate remediation measures</p> <p>Applications for major development proposals should produce and include a Sustainable Construction Management Plan as part of their applications.</p>	
DS7PU: Hard and Soft Landscaping	<p>Where appropriate a high-quality landscaping scheme should be submitted with all proposals for development. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A management plan which identifies all existing trees, hedgerows, ponds and other wildlife features and demonstrates how they will be integrated within the development. Landscaping should be well assimilated into the wider surrounding landscape. - Details of the position, species and number of new trees, hedgerows and landscape features. Species used should be appropriate for the location and should be native where possible with consideration given to future growth rates and proximity to buildings. Native species should be used where possible. - Details of any trees, hedgerows and landscape features that will be lost or replaced - Details of any hard landscaping proposed including materials, levels etc. 	No LSE – this policy although not directly relevant to NSN and Ramsar sites, does seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>Ancient hedgerows or woodlands should only be removed in exceptional circumstances in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to the role landscaping can play in reducing surface water discharge, for example through the planting of trees, the use of permeable surfacing for driveways etc.</p> <p>Opportunities should be taken to connect new areas of soft landscaping to existing areas of green infrastructure networks where possible.</p>	
DS8PU: Reducing Flood Risk	<p>The Council will ensure that development in the borough is not prejudiced by flood risk through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Directing development to allocated sites outside areas of flood risk where possible; b) Only permitting windfall development in areas of flood risk where applicants have carried out the flood risk sequential and exception tests to the satisfaction of the Council and appropriate mitigation is provided; c) Ensuring that developments on Opportunity Sites within Whitehaven are designed to address the existing levels of flood risk without increasing flood risk elsewhere; d) Supporting measures to address the constraints of existing drainage infrastructure capacity; e) Avoiding development in areas where the existing drainage infrastructure is inadequate; unless appropriate mitigation is provided f) Supporting 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; g) Ensuring that any development that incorporates flood mitigation strategies does not have adverse effects on water quality; h) Requiring the provision of sustainable drainage systems where appropriate; and 	<p>No LSE. Although the policy supports measures to prevent tidal and fluvial flooding, and to manage coastal erosion and flooding risks, which could lead to pathways of impact affecting NSN and Ramsar sites, no such strategic development that would create adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites will be permitted outside of pre-existing strategic initiatives or prior to stakeholder engagement, which would include bodies such as the Environment Agency, Marine Management Organisation and Natural England.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>i) Working with partners to manage the risks associated with coastal erosion and flooding and ensure that all new development is located outside areas identified as being at risk either now or in future revisions of the Shoreline Management Plan.</p>	
<p>DS9PU: Sustainable Drainage</p>	<p>Where appropriate new development must incorporate sustainable drainage systems. Drainage systems should be well designed with consideration given to the additional benefits they can provide as spaces for biodiversity and recreation.</p> <p>Development on Greenfield sites should seek to achieve pre-development or better levels of surface water run-off and on previously developed sites, a reduction in surface water discharge should be sought. In demonstrating a reduction clear evidence of existing connections from the site and associated rates of discharge calculations should be provided. In both cases, measures should be put in place to prevent pollution entering watercourses with surface water managed at source.</p> <p>Where identified on the local validation list applicants should submit a Drainage Strategy that shows how foul and surface water will be effectively managed and maintained. Surface water should be discharged in the following order of priority:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To a suitable soakaway or some other form of infiltration system 2. An attenuated discharge to a surface water body such as a watercourse giving full consideration to the catchment and sub-catchments 3. An attenuated discharge to a public surface water sewer, highway drain or another discharge system where there is clear evidence, to the satisfaction of the Council, that alternative preferred options are not available. 4. An attenuated discharge to a public combined sewer where there is clear evidence, to the satisfaction of the Council, that alternative preferred options are not available. 	<p>No LSE – this policy is positive in seeking to avoid the risk of reductions in water quality.</p>
<p>DS10PU: Soils, Contamination and Land Stability</p>	<p>Soils</p> <p>In order to reduce soil degradation and surface water run-off developers are required to:</p>	<p>No LSE.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use sustainable construction measures as set out in the Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites; • Submit a Soil Resource Plan with applications for major development on greenfield sites; • Provide details of how any adverse impacts on the soil resource can be avoided or mitigated; and • Avoid development that results in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land where possible. <p>Contamination The Council will proactively work with developers and other partners to identify opportunities to remediate contaminated sites.</p> <p>Development sites likely to have caused detriment to land quality will need to be risk assessed. Some sites will be more sensitive due to the location of sensitive environmental and human health receptors e.g. flood risk areas, surface waters, vulnerable aquifers, housing, schools, hospitals, children’s play areas.</p> <p>It is the developer’s responsibility to secure safe development and provide the necessary information at the time of the application. The minimum information that should be provided by an applicant is the report of a Preliminary Investigation (desk study, site reconnaissance and preliminary risk assessment) or Coal Mining Risk Assessment, where necessary. The findings of this will determine if further investigation is needed.</p> <p>Where contamination and/or land stability issues are identified, development proposals should incorporate appropriate remediation and subsequent management measures to remove unacceptable risks. The full implementation of approved remediation measures will normally be required prior to the commencement of, or the occupation of, the proposed development of any phase.</p>	
DS11PU: Protecting Air Quality	Development proposals will only be granted planning permission where they will not give rise to unacceptable levels of air pollution. The Council will continue to monitor air quality in the borough and will introduce Air Quality Management Areas as necessary.	No LSE – this policy is positive in seeking to improve air quality.

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	Applications for new or extended farming developments must include details of measures to reduce ammonia emissions where appropriate.	
E1PU: Economic Growth	<p>The economy of Copeland Borough will be strengthened and broadened to provide a diverse range of employment and economic opportunities that will attract new key industries and provide the flexibility to accommodate existing businesses and new initiatives by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining, enhancing, regenerating and where appropriate extending the employment base in our towns and settlements in accordance with the Development Strategy, and supporting the economies of our rural communities; • Developing a positive brand for the area, building on the 'Energy Coast' to attract inward investment and drive exports; • Maximising Copeland's expertise and innovation in energy, nuclear decommissioning and clean growth through innovative businesses, and supporting the clustering of such businesses; • Prioritising high-quality office provision within Whitehaven and the Key Service Centres to meet inward investment needs; • Supporting flexible workspace, collaborative spaces and touch down zones; • Creating a broader based and resilient economy, that encourages a skilled work force to remain in or relocate to the borough; • Placing digital and data at the heart of Copeland's economy; • Promoting investment in the public realm of employment sites and working with owners to achieve improvement and regeneration of appropriate sites; • Supporting the establishment and success of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) with the inclusion of provision for starter units, start-up businesses, collaborative space for business to grow, live-work units on new and regenerated employment sites and offices; • Working with learning and training bodies, job centres and higher education providers to develop a skilled workforce and improve employability; 	This policy could potentially lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it advocates various forms of economic development that could lead to various pathways of impact affecting sensitive sites. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting economic development associated with learning and training centres; • Helping the economy in rural areas by supporting rural diversification that will encourage, tourism, recreation, rural regeneration, and farm diversification, and complement new appropriate agriculture and forestry development where appropriate. 	
E2PU: Location of Employment	<p>Proposals for employment development (i.e. B2, B8 and E(g) Uses) will be supported where they;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the type and scale of development that is appropriate for its settlement; • Are located on allocated employment sites or existing employment land either through the reuse or redevelopment of existing premises and where appropriate intensification of uses; or <p>Where the following impacts occur, development will only be supported where the mitigation measures proposed are deemed by the Council to make the development acceptable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Transport impact o Vulnerability to flooding o Impact on residential amenity o Impact on the landscape character, settlement character o Impact on biodiversity <p>Applications for economic development in the open countryside must be supported by a written statement justifying its rural location to the satisfaction of the Council.</p>	<p>This policy could have LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through location of development and intensification of existing uses, however the policy does state that such development will only be allowed where impacts on biodiversity are deemed acceptable. Such impacts would need to be assessed at a project-specific level and would need to include project-specific HRA where appropriate.</p>
E3PU: West Lakes Science and Technology Park	<p>The Westlakes Science and Technology Park will continue to be the focus for a knowledge campus of international significance.</p> <p>Uses will be restricted to E(g) and F1 use classes, although ancillary uses may be acceptable within the boundaries of the park (e.g. a gymnasium, café, crèche) to</p>	<p>The site ultimately drains to the River Ehen SAC to the east and upstream of Egremont is designated for freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon. Any pollution reaching the SAC could result in deterioration of aquatic habitat. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off or pollution events during construction and operation. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>support the effective functioning of the Science Park and its employees, where a need can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council.</p> <p>Proposals should be in accordance with policies in the development plan and the Council will work with the site's owners to produce a Masterplan for Westlakes to inform its future development.</p>	<p>The location of the West Lakes Science and Technology Park means that the only other pathway of impact by which LSE could occur would be through reduced air quality associated with vehicle movements to and from the site – should expansion take place. Alone, this is unlikely to lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
<p>E4PU: Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter at Leconfield</p>	<p>Leconfield Industrial Estate and Associated Growth Areas will be redeveloped to create the Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter as the location to attract new businesses and investment, develop new markets and increase collaboration and economic clustering.</p> <p>Existing Leconfield Industrial Estate (Area 1)</p> <p>The primary uses on the Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter development will be limited to Use Class B2, Use Class B8 and Use Class E(g) only.</p> <p>Community infrastructure, community facilities and secondary uses to support to the primary uses on the development will be supported within a single building or small cluster of buildings within the development to act as a focal point for the development and local community. This could include uses such as café/restaurant, meeting spaces and education/training spaces (i.e. Use Classes E(b), E(d), E(f), F1(a) and F1€).</p> <p>Any development will be required to demonstrate how it retains and where possible enhances existing connections and linkages through the site and to the wider settlement of Cleator Moor.</p> <p>Associated Growth Areas (Areas 2 and 3)</p> <p>It is expected that development will initially be focussed on the existing Leconfield Industrial Estate. However, the development of the Associated Growth Areas as an extension of the Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter will be supported when one of the following can be demonstrated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Existing Leconfield Industrial Estate has been fully redeveloped; or 	<p>The site is over 1km from the River Ehen SAC but is in close proximity to the Nor Beck that feeds into the SAC and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off is a potential risk. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p> <p>Area 3 may comprise habitats suitable as functionally linked land for SPA and Ramsar designated bird species. LSE is unlikely from this project alone however.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>•It can be demonstrated that the requirements of the businesses seeking to occupy the Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter cannot be met on the Existing Leconfield Industrial Estate.</p> <p>The primary uses on Growth Area 2 will be limited to Use Class E(g) and student accommodation linked to the site.</p> <p>The primary uses on Growth Area 3 will be limited to Use Class B2, Use Class B8 and Use Class E(g) only.</p> <p>Any development will be required to demonstrate how it links to the redevelopment of the existing Leconfield Industrial Estate and retains and where possible enhances existing connections to the wider settlement of Cleator Moor.</p> <p>Development will be required to be brought forward in accordance with an approved masterplan.</p>	
E5PU: Employment Sites and Allocations	Development within the boundaries of employment sites and allocations will be supported where criteria set out in Policies E1PU and E2PU is met. Development is restricted to E(g), B2 and B8 Use Classes.	The policy requires employment sites and allocations to be in conformity with criteria set out within policy E2PO, which includes protection of biodiversity.
E6PU: Opportunity Sites	<p>The Council will support the development and/or redevelopment of Opportunity Sites in and on the edge of the towns of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom as the focus to help regenerate these towns.</p> <p>A Masterplan will be required for larger Opportunity Sites to ensure a holistic development is brought forward.</p> <p>Development on Opportunity Sites within town centre boundaries must take the opportunities available to enhance the street-scene and improve the vitality and viability of the centre.</p>	Support for the development and/or redevelopment of opportunity and key regeneration sites in the towns of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom leaves the possibility of LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through various pathways of impact. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.
E7PU: Safeguarding of Employment Sites	Employment sites will be retained and safeguarded to ensure the Council's Vision and Prospectus for Growth will be achieved. The requirement of such sites will be monitored over the plan period and considered for alternate uses, or deallocated, where there is clear evidence that the site is no longer required for use class E(g), B2 and B8 employment.	Safeguarding of sites does not create LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites, however part of this policy considers submission of proposals and criteria for consideration for alternative uses of employment sites rather than safeguarding. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>Where proposals are submitted for non-E(g), B2 and B8' use classes on employment sites, regard will be given to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal meets an identified need and to what extent; • The lack of suitable, alternative sites being available to meet that need; • The supply of employment sites • The need to safeguard the integrity of neighbouring uses, including their continued use for employment purposes. • The impact on the function of the remaining employment land, in meeting the future needs in the borough. • The need to protect and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres. • Suitable marketing exercise has been carried out for 12 months <p>Where sites are released to non -employment use consideration should be given to any significant benefits to the local area that would result from its proposed future use.</p>	
RE1PU: Agricultural Buildings	<p>New agricultural buildings requiring planning permission will be supported where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) A demonstrable need for the building in relation to the functional operations of the agricultural business is demonstrated; b) The building is located within or adjacent to the existing farm complex unless justification for an alternative location is demonstrated; c) The building is of a scale, form and design which is appropriate to the location and will not result in adverse visual impacts or adverse harm to the landscape character; d) The building will not adversely impact upon the amenity of nearby residential properties; and e) The building implements measures to reduce ammonia emissions arising from farming practices where possible. 	<p>Dependent on the location of farm complexes, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p> <p>Proposals to require reductions in ammonia emissions are positive. Ammonia emissions have also been assessed under policy DS11PU.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
RE2PU: Equestrian Related Development	<p>Development proposals for equestrian related development will only be supported, where biodiversity conservation interest would not be harmed as a result, subject to the following provisions.</p> <p>Commercial equestrian development:</p> <p>Development of facilities related to the keeping of horses on a commercial basis will be supported in principle where:</p> <p>a) They are located on the edge of Principal Town, Key Service Centres, or Local Service Centres, where there is adequate road and servicing infrastructure; and</p> <p>b) Applicants can demonstrate the re-use of existing buildings on site for related equestrian use is not appropriate before new or replacement buildings are considered. Domestic Equestrian Development:</p> <p>Development of facilities related to the keeping of horses on a non-commercial basis will only be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal reuses an existing building; or • It is well related to existing buildings and structures and • They satisfactorily relate to existing vehicular access and bridleways. <p>Where this is not practical or appropriate, buildings in open countryside locations will only be permitted where they are demonstrably necessary for and designed for welfare reasons.</p> <p>All development must be of a scale, form and design appropriate to the location and will not result in adverse visual impacts or adverse harm to the landscape character. Permeable surfacing should be used where possible to reduce surface water run-off.</p> <p>Where necessary, appropriate planning conditions will be imposed to restrict external storage and the installation of associated equipment to help protect the landscape and natural environment.</p>	<p>Dependent on the location of commercial equestrian development, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>
RE3PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to	<p>The conversion and re-use of buildings in the open countryside for commercial or community use will be supported where:</p>	<p>The policy includes text that will ensure that conversion must not have a significant negative impact on biodiversity including NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
Commercial or Community Use	<p>a) The building is redundant or disused, is of a traditional design and construction and the proposal would not have an adverse effect on the historic environment, the character of the local landscape or its setting;</p> <p>b) The building is structurally sound and capable of conversion without the need for significant extension, alteration or reconstruction;</p> <p>c) The development conserves the essential character of the buildings and enhances the immediate surroundings;</p> <p>d) Safe road access is in place or can be created without damaging the rural character of the surrounding area;</p> <p>e) The proposed curtilage area is appropriate in scale to the character of the building and will not result in adverse visual impacts; and</p> <p>f) Conversion would not have a significant negative impact on the natural environment and appropriate surveys are carried out where necessary.</p> <p>When granting permission under this policy the Council will remove permitted development rights where necessary to protect the character of the building and landscape.</p>	
CC1PU: Large Scale Renewable Energy Developments (excluding nuclear and wind energy developments)	<p>The Council is committed to supporting the transition to a carbon neutral future and will seek to maximise the renewable and carbon neutral energy generated in the borough where this energy generation is compatible with other sustainability objectives.</p> <p>The Council will support proposals for large scale renewable and carbon neutral energy schemes and other large scale energy developments, including (but not limited to) Solar Farms, Geothermal, Low-carbon and Decarbonisation, Hydrogen to Electricity Plants, battery stores. The following impacts, caused by siting, scale or design, should be avoided where possible and should be considered individually and cumulatively: • Landscape character, including Historic Landscape Character</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential amenity • Visual amenity 	<p>Large scale energy projects can lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a number of impact pathways.</p> <p>The policy does state that</p> <p>“Where proposals would result in significant adverse effects, proposals will only be accepted where this is outweighed by the wider environmental, economic, social and community benefits and in the case of the historic environment balanced against public benefit as per national policy.”</p> <p>The level of protection afforded to NSN and Ramsar sites would ensure that IROPI, no alternatives, and compensatory measures would all be required to demonstrate this.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Geodiversity • Flood risk • Townscape • Coastal change • Heritage assets and their setting • Highway safety • Aviation and defence navigation systems/communication • The amenities of sensitive neighbouring uses (including by virtue of noise, dust, odour, air quality, traffic, glare or visual impact) <p>Where proposals would result in significant adverse effects on the above, proposals will only be accepted where this harm outweighed by the wider environmental, economic, social and community benefits and in the case of the historic environment balanced against public benefit as per national policy. Where harm is unavoidable, the planning application must include details of mitigation measures proposed in order to overcome or reduce such harm.</p> <p>Proposals will only be considered suitable where it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by local communities during consultation have been fully addressed.</p> <p>Where renewable energy installations become non-operational for a period in excess of 6 months, the facility must be removed and the site fully restored to its original condition within one year. Additionally, a detailed plan that sets out how any impacts will be managed during construction and restoration must be submitted to the satisfaction of the Council.</p>	
CC2PU: Wind Energy Developments	Large Turbines	Wind energy projects can lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a number of impact pathways.

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>Wind turbines 50m in height or over must be located in an Area Suitable for Wind Energy as shown on the Local Plan Proposals Map, unless the proposal is for the repowering of existing turbines or windfarms or is for a proposal to extend the life of an existing turbine.</p> <p>All Turbines</p> <p>The following impacts, caused by siting, scale or design, should be avoided where possible and should be considered individually and cumulatively:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape character including Historic landscape character • Residential amenity • Visual amenity and sensitive views • Biodiversity • Geodiversity • Flood risk • Townscape • Coastal change • Heritage assets and their setting • Highway safety • Aviation and defence navigation systems/communication • The amenities of sensitive neighbouring uses (including by virtue of noise, dust, odour, shadow flicker, air quality, traffic, visual impact or glare) <p>Where proposals would result in significant adverse effects, proposals will only be accepted where this is outweighed by the wider environmental, economic, social and community benefits and in the case of the historic environment balanced against public benefit as per national policy. Where harm is unavoidable, the planning</p>	<p>The policy does state that</p> <p><i>“Where proposals would result in significant adverse effects, proposals will only be accepted where this is outweighed by the wider environmental, economic, social and community benefits and in the case of the historic environment balanced against public benefit as per national policy.”</i></p> <p>The level of protection afforded to NSN and Ramsar sites would ensure that IROPI, no alternatives, and compensatory measures would all be required to demonstrate this.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>application must include details of mitigation measures proposed in order to overcome or reduce such harm.</p> <p>Proposals will only be considered suitable where it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by local communities during consultation have been fully addressed.</p> <p>Where turbines become non-operational for a period in excess of 6 months, the facility must be removed and the site will be fully restored to its original condition within 12 months. A detailed plan that sets out how any impacts will be managed during construction and restoration must be submitted to the satisfaction of the Council.</p> <p>Proposals for the re-powering of turbines in areas which are identified as unsuitable in principle could potentially be permitted where the impacts of such development, including cumulative effect, are considered acceptable. This will be assessed on a case by-case basis</p>	
<p>NU1PU: Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector</p>	<p>The Council will support and encourage the development of the nuclear sector, including new nuclear missions, within Copeland where the following criteria are met;</p> <p>a) Proposals will be in accordance with relevant National Policy and Government Guidance;</p> <p>b) Proposals, where appropriate, will make a demonstrable positive contribution to the development and deployment of low carbon energy technologies to help deliver a net zero carbon future.</p> <p>Proposals for new nuclear build and associated infrastructure, including small modular reactors (SMR), advanced modular reactors (AMR) technologies will be assessed against criteria a) and b) above.</p> <p>Proposals that deliver the Sellafield mission will be supported where they meet the criteria in Policy NU4PU.</p> <p>The Council will work proactively with Cumbria County Council and Sellafield site operators in the development and management of nuclear and associated facilities/infrastructure.</p>	<p>Nuclear facilities can lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites in similar manner to other employment and energy facilities. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>In applying this policy the Council will expect all nuclear sector-related development in the Borough to make a proportionate and meaningful contribution to local economic, social and environmental strategies/priorities. .</p>	
<p>NU2PU: Maximising opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning</p>	<p>The Council will maximise opportunities resulting from nuclear decommissioning to grow and diversify our economy by supporting proposals that accord with the Development Plan and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Copeland’s position as the Centre of Nuclear Excellence (CoNE) for knowledge and skills utilising Sellafield, the Westlakes Science and Technology Park and the Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter as centres of research and development. • Support the vision for new nuclear development set out in the Copeland Vision 2040 and Cumbria Nuclear Prospectus • Create new sustainable business and employment opportunities that respond to work force change, providing opportunities to commercialise the world leading skills and processes generated at Sellafield for new markets • Enable cross sector skills transfer from the nuclear sector to new low-carbon advanced technologies • Provide opportunities to research, build and demonstrate prototype low-carbon technologies • Maximise opportunities and encourage investment in training and education at existing facilities, and new facilities. • Attract national and international investment for industrial and scientific relocation to Copeland • Create a strong magnet for people attracted to a new exciting sector at the forefront of tackling climate change, and those inspired by technology aiming to protect the environment • Optimise the relocation of functions and jobs that do not have to be based on the Sellafield site to sustainable locations within Copeland’s towns or other suitable locations. 	<p>Although this policy promotes economic growth related to the nuclear sector, it appears unlikely to result in large scale development away from existing nuclear facilities and unlikely to generate pathways of impact that would be different or greater than existing nuclear facilities prior to decommissioning or transformation.</p> <p>Nonetheless project-specific HRAs may be required dependent on scale or location. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
<p>NU3PU: General Nuclear Energy and associated Development and Infrastructure</p>	<p>The Council will support nuclear energy sector development and associated infrastructure projects by working with potential developers to identify suitable sites for a range of nuclear related support activities including, supply chain operations, research and development, worker accommodation and other relevant uses. The development of such sites will be supported where the following criteria are met:</p> <p>a) The development is sited on a designated employment site or on a suitable sites within settlement boundaries or otherwise be accompanied by a justifiable exceptional need case.</p> <p>b) Any new energy infrastructure will minimise potential impacts on the borough's landscape and natural environment, and the health and amenity of its community and visitors;</p> <p>c) Sites must be located, developed and designed, to minimise any adverse impacts and where relevant must be capable of leaving a positive legacy for the borough and its communities.</p> <p>Pre-application advice should be sought with the Council at an early stage of the proposal's development.</p> <p>Where relevant, proposals should be developed in consultation with the community and other key stakeholders.</p>	<p>This policy focuses on support for energy sector and major infrastructure development, and although some mitigation is included this only seeks to 'minimise potential impacts', which in relation to potential LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites leaves open the possibility of LSE. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>
<p>NU4PU: Nuclear Development at Sellafield</p>	<p>The Council's approach to dealing with proposals for nuclear development including those related to decommissioning, site remediation and radioactive material management in the Borough is to work with operators of the facilities at the Sellafield licensed nuclear site and Cumbria County Council to ensure that:</p> <p>a) All nuclear development (other than monitoring, maintenance and investigatory work necessarily done off-site) shall be sited within the existing Sellafield site boundary unless Criterion b) applies.</p> <p>b) Where any proposed development is outside the Sellafield site it shall be sited on a designated employment site or on suitable sites within settlement boundaries in accordance with the principles set out in Policies DS3PO and DS4PO, or otherwise accompanied by a justifiable exceptional need case⁴³.</p>	<p>Nuclear facilities can lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites in similar manner to other employment and energy facilities. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>c) With the exception of irradiated fuel and nuclear materials, no radioactive material is imported for treatment or storage on the Sellafield licensed site unless the proposal represents the best practical environmental option and is an interim proposal pending agreement on a national disposal route.</p> <p>d) Proposals for any new development include long term management plans setting out how operations will be co-ordinated to minimise any harmful effects and mitigate or compensate for physical environmental impacts.</p> <p>e) Proposals include provision for adequate infrastructure to support the new development.</p> <p>f) Proposals include measures to adequately mitigate any adverse effects of the proposed development, and enhancement of the site where possible.</p> <p>g) Proposals shall include measures for carbon offsetting via off site / other agreed compensatory means where it has been demonstrated that they cannot be achieved on site.</p>	
<p>NU5PU: Nuclear Demolition</p>	<p>Demolition of buildings or structures on the Sellafield site shall conform to the following principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Demonstrate an acceptable method of demolition. 2) Provide full details of a programme of restoration of the site and /or redevelopment. 3) Shall not adversely affect any ecological assets unless it can be demonstrated that appropriate mitigation or compensation (on or off site) can be provided. 4) Shall not give rise to other adverse impacts unless it can be demonstrated that they can be adequately mitigated. 	<p>This policy will not allow demolition that harms ecological assets, including NSN and Ramsar sites, unless mitigation or compensation is provided.</p> <p>The level of protection afforded to NSN and Ramsar sites would ensure that IROPI, no alternatives, and compensatory measures would all be required to demonstrate this.</p>
<p>R1PU: Vitality and Viability of Town Centres and Villages Within the Hierarchy</p>	<p>The Council will seek to enhance the vitality and viability of town centres and villages identified in the settlement hierarchy by working with partners and applicants to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a network of healthy, vibrant and resilient town centres, comprised of a diverse range of retail, residential, leisure and other main town centre uses, that can effectively respond to change 	<p>Retail capacity has the potential to increase road journeys to and from town centres, however the majority of the journeys are likely to be made from local areas. These journeys are unlikely to involve any notable increases in traffic passing within 200m of NSN and Ramsar sites sensitive to air quality reductions.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support regeneration projects, refurbishment of buildings and public realm improvements within the retail hierarchy • Ensure the needs for retail and other main town centre uses are met in full. Ensuring that, taking account of commitments as of 1st April 2021, sufficient provision has been made to meet the forecast convenience retail capacity within the borough up to 2038 • Ensure that proposals for new development are consistent in terms of scale and function with the size and role of the centre • Support the development of stores for the sale of comparison goods and town centre leisure development within identified opportunity sites where the impact threshold and sequential test is met • Encourage new national retailers to relocate to Copeland’s towns, and support and enhance the independent offer. • Broaden the offer of Copeland’s town centres to increase footfall, and encourage extended lengths of stay, for both the daytime and evening economy. • Support proposals for improved digital connectivity and transport improvements in and around the town centre boundaries • Support proposals for new and improved public realm, including public open space, landscaping and other outdoor community areas 	
R2PU: Hierarchy of Town Centres	The Borough Council will support retail, residential, leisure and other main town centre development where it is appropriate to its role, function and position within the settlement hierarchy.	<p>Retail capacity has the potential to increase road journeys to and from town centres, key service centres and local centres, however the majority of the journeys are likely to be made from local areas. These journeys are unlikely to involve any notable increases in traffic passing within 200m of NSN and Ramsar sites sensitive to air quality reductions.</p> <p>The policy does include support for residential and leisure development also, and these do lead to potential for LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
R3PU: Whitehaven Town Centre	<p>Development that supports the role of Whitehaven Town Centre as the Principal Town will be encouraged and supported where it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriately reflects the Whitehaven Town Centre boundary and Primary Shopping Area in line with the approach set out in Policy R6PU • Accords with the Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside Supplementary Planning Document; • Encourages evening and night time uses that contribute to the vibrancy, inclusiveness and economic vitality of the centre; • Provides Commercial office space in Whitehaven; • Builds upon the leisure offer to maximise the location of Whitehaven as a destination within the Lake District Coastal Area; • Provides improvements to public realm, shop front aesthetics, linkages and signage; • Improves the aesthetics of shop frontages and/or historic attributes; • Improves pedestrian movement, connectivity and safety throughout the town centre and in particularly from King Street to the harbour areas; • Provides retail, leisure and main town centre frontage along the harbour; • Provides improved and new public green space and landscaping; • Enhances the gateway sites and approaches into the town centre; • Diversifies the range of residential accommodation in the town centre, including the re-use of vacant floors over shops; • Maintains high standards of design that conserves and enhances elements contributing to the significance of Whitehaven Town Centre and High Street Conservation Area, including principles set out within the Conservation Area Appraisal and Conservation Area Management Plan; 	<p>This policy specifically encourages an increase in leisure offer within the coastal area, and along the harbour frontage. Although the Solway Firth SPA lies offshore at Whitehaven, the potential for disturbance of bird species for which the SPA is designated is theoretically possible. Given the size of the SPA, LSE as a result of this individual policy alone is however considered unlikely.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthens the historic attributes of the town centre; • Incorporates the strategic redevelopment schemes set out in the Whitehaven Masterplan <p>Development on Opportunity and regeneration sites will be encouraged where proposals meet the requirements of the sequential test and impact threshold.</p>	
R4PU: The Key Service Centres	<p>Development that supports the roles of Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom as the Key Service Centres, strengthens and diversifies their offer and improves vitality and viability will be encouraged, particularly where it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Is located within the Town Centre boundaries of the Key Service Centres (Appendix B); b) Builds upon and addresses the strengths, opportunities and challenges associated with each town, as set out in Table 11; c) Provides convenience and comparison shopping, or range of other services, including leisure provision to serve the settlement and surrounding communities; d) Encourages evening and night time uses that contribute to the vibrancy, inclusiveness and economic vitality of the centres; e) Diversifies the range of residential accommodation in the key service centres, including the re-use of vacant floors over shops; f) Strengthens and diversifies the towns offer; g) Provides improvements to public realm and signage; h) Provides enhanced connectivity and town centre coherence, including providing active travel links to public transport hubs; i) Provides or enhances car parking provision where appropriate; j) Promotes the reuse of Brownfield Land; 	<p>Within the town centres of these key service centres, LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites is unlikely to occur as a result of shopping or evening leisure or the nature of residential accommodation.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>k) Results in the repair and renovation of derelict and historic buildings, particularly where they form part of a gateway into the town centre;</p> <p>l) Protects and enhance the special character and appearance of Conservation Areas within town centres designated for their special architectural or historic interest.</p>	
<p>R5PU: Retail and Service Provision in Rural Areas</p>	<p>Local Service Centres, Sustainable Villages and Rural Villages</p> <p>Development will be encouraged where it provides small scale retail and service provision that will support and strengthen sustainability and local community viability and is appropriate in scale to its location. Strong emphasis will be placed on the retention of existing provision.</p> <p>Open Countryside</p> <p>Small scale farm diversification and retail and leisure schemes of 150sqm or less will be considered where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The development respects the character of its setting and the countryside b) The development would not lead to unacceptable harm to biodiversity assets c) It can be robustly justified that there is need for an open countryside location. <p>Loss of retail and services in rural settlements</p> <p>The loss of existing village shops, post offices and public houses through new development requiring planning permission will only be permitted where it can be clearly demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Council, that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Its continued use as a village shop, post office or public house is no longer feasible, having had regard to appropriate marketing (over twelve months and at a price which reflects its use, condition and local market values), the demand for the use of the site or premises, its usability and the identification of a potential future occupier; or b) Sufficient alternative provision is, or will be as part of the proposal, made elsewhere which is equally accessible and of the same quality or better than the facility being lost. 	<p>Development of this nature within Local Service Centres, Sustainable Villages and Other Rural Villages is unlikely to lead to pathways of impact that will result in LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
<p>R6PU: Whitehaven Town Centre Primary Shopping Area</p>	<p>Whitehaven Primary Shopping Area is the focus for retail use in Copeland. To support and promote the vitality and viability of the centre, proposals for other main town uses (i.e. non E (a)) will be supported within the defined primary shopping area where:</p> <p>a) The proposal complements the retail function and makes a positive contribution to the vitality, viability and diversity of the town centre, in terms of maintaining well designed active, continuous frontages, appropriate signage and hours of opening; and</p> <p>b) The proposal would not give rise either alone or cumulatively, to a detrimental effect on the character and amenity of the primary shopping area, or cause an unacceptable harm to the amenity of town centre residents; and</p> <p>c) Ground floor proposals for Hot Food Takeaways will not lead to more than two such uses adjoining each other</p>	<p>Within the town centre, LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites is unlikely to occur as a result of development within the primary shopping area.</p>
<p>R7PU: Sequential Test</p>	<p>Where an application is for a main town centre use which is neither in a town centre nor in accordance with the Development Plan, applicants must submit details to demonstrate that they have carried out a sequential test to the satisfaction of the Council in accordance with national policy. Locations within a town centre must be considered first, followed by edge of centre sites and only if no suitable sites are available will an out-of-town location be supported.</p> <p>In the exceptional cases where new retail development will be supported in out of town locations, where the sequential test has been satisfied, the development must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or mitigate against harm to the natural environment, including biodiversity assets • Consider and respect the existing landscape and built environment • Ensure that the highway network is capable of supporting additional traffic linked to the use <p>This policy does not apply to small scale rural development such as offices although it can be applied to proposals to create new unrestricted retail floorspace through conversion or the removal of restrictive goods conditions.</p>	<p>This policy does allow the possibility of out of town locations for retail uses, but now seeks to protect biodiversity from harm, including NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
R8PU: Retail and Leisure Impact Assessments	<p>An Impact Assessment must be submitted where retail or leisure development is proposed outside of a defined centre and the proposed floorspace is equal to or above the following levels. This applies to new retail and leisure developments, those creating retail or leisure mezzanine floorspace and proposals that seek to vary of restrictive conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whitehaven Town Centre and borough wide (excluding the below) – 500sqm (gross) • Within 800m of the respective Key Service Centre town centre boundary – 300sqm (gross) <p>The Assessment must be proportionate and appropriate to the scale and type of retail or leisure floorspace proposed. The assessment should accord with national planning policy and the scope should be agreed between the applicant and Council prior to submission where possible.</p>	No LSE as the policy sets out criteria for impact assessments based on floorspace.
R9PU: Non-Retail Development in Town Centres	<p>Proposals for non-retail development in defined Town Centres (outside of Whitehaven Primary Shopping Area) will be encouraged where they widen its community, social, leisure, entertainment, food and drink, arts, tourism, business/office offer where they accord with the Development Plan and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The proposal complements the retail function and makes a positive contribution to the vitality, viability and diversity of the town centres in terms of maintaining active continuous well-designed frontages, appropriate signage and hours of opening; b) The proposal would not give rise, either alone or cumulatively, to a detrimental effect on the character and amenity of the town centres; and c) The proposal would not harm the amenity of town centre residents. 	Development of this nature is focused toward town and retail centres, and at such locations is unlikely to lead to pathways of impact that will result in LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.
R10PU: Hot Food Takeaways	To protect public health and safety interests, local and residential amenity highways safety, and support the economic and social vitality and viability of the borough's communities, hot food takeaways will be permitted where:	The nature and scale of such development is unlikely to lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>a) The proposal would not give rise to unacceptable environmental effects (related to matters including odour, fumes, filtration, noise and waste) which cannot be overcome; and</p> <p>b) The amenity of neighbouring uses and the character and appearance of the environment is not adversely affected; and</p> <p>c) It does not negatively affect the road safety in the local area.</p> <p>Where external works are required that are necessary to the function of the takeaway including ventilation, cooling and filtration systems details should be submitted with the proposal and will be assessed and determined as part of the planning application.</p> <p>Appropriate conditions may be attached to planning permission to secure any other necessary mitigation measures having regard to surrounding uses including accessibility and proximity to sensitive uses including schools, character of the area and potential nuisance disturbances to residential areas, other uses and public health and safety interests. Planning conditions may also include restrictions on the opening hours of new premises.</p>	
T1PU: Tourism Development	<p>The Local Plan supports the creation, enhancement and expansion of tourist attractions, visitor accommodation and infrastructure in line with the settlement hierarchy.</p> <p>All tourism development must be of an appropriate scale, located where the environment and infrastructure can accommodate the visitor impact, and where it does not result in unacceptable harm to environmental assets or the character of the area.</p> <p>Proposals for tourism development in sustainable and other rural villages and outside of defined settlements will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal is for a specific activity or function that requires a location that cannot be accommodated for within the Principal Town, Key Service Centres or Local Service Centres; or • The proposal enhances the borough’s existing place bound assets; or 	<p>Unmitigated, increased tourism can lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through increased recreational pressure, disturbance, reduced air quality, and potentially other pathways of impact. However the policy is clear that any proposal must ensure that it:</p> <p><i>“does not result in unacceptable harm to environmental assets.”</i></p> <p>LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites would be unacceptable harm to environmental assets.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal is for the change of use, or diversification of an existing building, to provide overnight or longer stay visitor accommodation; or • The proposal is for a farm diversification scheme in a rural area that will provide or enhance tourist provision. 	
<p>T2PU: Coastal Development Along the Developed Coast</p>	<p>Opportunities for tourist development in close proximity to the coastline (with the exception of areas designated as undeveloped coast) of an appropriate type and scale will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The proposal provides improved accessibility to the coastal walkways and cycle routes; or b) The proposal improves the quality and range of holiday accommodation including overnight tourist provision; or c) Gateways and/or hubs are enhanced or created; or d) Opportunities are provided to enhance the offer for both onshore and offshore visitors, at Whitehaven Harbour including provision for the docking of cruise ships; e) The proposal provides opportunities to enhance the tourism offer in south Copeland, or f) The proposal provides enhancement to the Lake District Coast <p>In all circumstances development should be of an appropriate scale located where the environment and infrastructure can accommodate the visitor impact, and where it does not result in unacceptable harm to environmental assets. All development should ensure local landscape character is maintained and avoid detrimental impacts on setting of Heritage Coast</p>	<p>Unmitigated, increased tourism can lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through increased recreational pressure, disturbance, reduced air quality, and potentially other pathways of impact. However the policy is clear that any proposal must ensure that it:</p> <p><i>“does not result in unacceptable harm to environmental assets.”</i></p> <p>LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites would be unacceptable harm to environmental assets.</p>
<p>T3PU: Caravans and Camping Sites for Short Term Letting</p>	<p>Proposals for new static, touring caravan, and camping sites will be supported for short term (28 day) holiday letting where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The site is sustainably located within or adjacent to a settlement identified within the Settlement Hierarchy; or 	<p>Unacceptable biodiversity impacts would include LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites, in particular through the pathways of recreational pressure and disturbance. Therefore the policy includes text that will allow avoidance of LSE.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>b) Where the proposal is to support the diversification of agricultural or other landbased rural businesses and public houses or drinking establishments, and it is demonstrated that the development will make an ongoing contribution to sustain the long-term future of the business that is diversifying.</p> <p>Proposals for intensifications within, or extensions to existing caravan or camping sites for short term holiday letting will be supported where the proposed development area is located on, or immediately adjacent to existing sites.</p> <p>Proposals for both new sites and intensifications within and extensions to existing sites, shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Be of a scale and design appropriate to the locality; ii. Not result in unacceptable adverse impacts upon landscape character or result in unacceptable visual harm; iii. Not result in unacceptable biodiversity impacts iv. Be effectively screened by existing landform, trees or planting; and, v. Not give rise to unacceptable impacts on the highway network or highway safety. <p>Proposals for year-round use or occupancy of caravan and camping sites will be supported where they will not materially affect the character, appearance and amenity of the locality.</p> <p>Planning conditions will be utilised to restrict the use of the accommodation to short term holiday letting and prevent occupation as a primary or main residence.</p>	
H1PU: Improving the Housing Offer	<p>The Council will work with stakeholders, partners and communities to make Copeland a more attractive place to build homes and live by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Allocating a range of deliverable and attractive housing sites to meet local needs and aspirations and ensuring they are built at a high standard, whilst protecting the amenity of existing residents; b) Supporting the renewal and improvement of the borough's existing housing stock and finding innovative ways to bring empty properties back into beneficial use; 	<p>Though this policy is concerned with housing delivery, it does not directly relate to a quantum or location of development, but rather sets standards of delivery. In itself it will not lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>c) Supporting proposals which aid the regeneration of the wider residential environment;</p> <p>d) Approving housing development on appropriate windfall sites within the settlement boundaries where it accords with the Development Plan; and</p> <p>e) Ensuring a consistent supply of deliverable housing sites is identified through an annual Five-Year Housing Land Supply Position Statement.</p>	
<p>H2PU: Housing Requirement</p>	<p>The Housing requirement is for a minimum of 2,482 net additional dwellings (an average of 146 dwellings per annum) to be provided between 2021 and 2038. This figure will be used when calculating the five-year supply of deliverable housing sites in the borough.</p> <p>In order to plan positively and support employment growth over the Plan period, the Plan identifies a range of attractive allocated housing sites, which when combined with future windfall development, previous completions and extant permissions, will provide a minimum of 3,400 dwellings (an average of 200 dwellings per annum) over the Plan period.</p> <p>Housing delivery will be monitored closely and where development is not coming forward as anticipated, interventions will be sought as set out in Policy H3PU.</p>	<p>This policy stipulates the quantum of housing required to be delivered during the Plan period. As such it promotes development that would result in pathways of impact that could affect NSN and Ramsar sites. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>
<p>H3PU: Housing Delivery</p>	<p>Housing delivery against the trajectory will be monitored closely and where development is not coming forward as anticipated, the following interventions will be sought.</p> <p>1) If delivery is not progressing on an individual housing allocation as set out in the trajectory the Council will engage with the developer to identify the reasons for this and potential solutions.</p> <p>2) If delivery falls below 95% of the Housing Delivery Test figure then an Action Plan will be produced in collaboration with the development industry.</p> <p>3) If evidence suggests that, at the end of any monitoring year, housing delivery has exceeded expectations within the Sustainable Rural Village and Rural Village tiers in the settlement hierarchy which may put the overall Development Strategy at risk the Council will consider carrying out a full/partial Local Plan Review.</p>	<p>The policy does not provides a pathway of impact by which LSE on NSN or Ramsar sites could occur as no quantum and location of housing is included and there is no mechanism for changes to quantum and location without a review that would be subject to consultation.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	4) At the end of any monitoring year following the Local Plan's adoption, if the Council is unable to demonstrate a 5-year supply of deliverable housing sites, plus the required buffer, the tilted balance will be engaged in accordance with the NPPF (or any document which replaces it).	
H4PU: Distribution of Housing	The distribution of housing in the Borough will be broadly in line with the settlement hierarchy. Additional housing will be supported within settlement boundaries of the towns, Key Service Centres and Local Service Centres where it accords with the Development Plan. The amount of housing identified within the Sustainable Villages and Rural Villages, required to support economic growth, is limited to the amount shown (see Publication Draft document).	This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.
H5PU: Housing Allocations	Sites are allocated for housing over the Plan period 2021-2038. The yields identified are indicative only and alternative yields will be accepted where appropriate.	This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.
H6PU: New Housing development	<p>Planning permission will be granted for housing development on allocated and windfall sites in principle providing that the following criteria are met:</p> <p>a) The design, layout, scale and appearance of the development is appropriate to the locality.</p> <p>b) Development proposals clearly demonstrate that consideration has been given to surrounding natural, cultural and historical assets and local landscape character (including the impact upon the setting of the Lake District National Park and the Heritage Coast and its setting where appropriate);</p> <p>c) An acceptable level of amenity is provided for future residents and maintained for existing neighbouring residents in terms of sunlighting and daylighting;</p> <p>d) Privacy is protected through distance or good design;</p> <p>e) The development will have no unacceptable overbearing impact upon neighbouring residents due to its scale, height and/or proximity;</p> <p>f) The layout promotes active travel, linking new development with existing footpaths and cycleways, where possible;</p>	This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the presumption of permission for new housing to be granted. Although ecological criteria are considered, the wording does not preclude the potential for development even where LSE might be possible on NSN or Ramsar sites. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>g) Adequate external amenity space is provided, including for the storage of waste and recycling bins in a location which does not harm the street scene, where possible;</p> <p>h) Adequate space for parking is provided, with preference given to parking spaces behind the building line to reduce street clutter, where possible; and</p> <p>i) The proposal does not constitute inappropriate development of a residential garden which would harm the character of the area.</p>	
H7PU: Housing Density and Mix	<p>Developments should make the most effective use of land. When determining appropriate densities development proposals should clearly demonstrate that consideration has been given to the shape and size of the site, the requirement for public open space and landscaping, whether the density would help achieve appropriate housing mix and help regeneration aims, the character of the surrounding area and the setting of the site.</p> <p>Applicants must also demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Council, how their proposals meet local housing needs and aspirations identified in the latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and Housing Needs Assessment in terms of house type, size and tenure. Alternative more up-to-date evidence will be considered only in exceptional circumstances where a developer demonstrates to the Council's satisfaction that the SHMA and Housing Needs Assessment is out of date.</p>	No LSE as this policy is concerned only with the layout, need for, and size, type and tenure of housing rather than quantum and location of new developments.
H8PU: Affordable housing	<p>On sites of 10 units or more (or of 0.5ha or more in size), or on sites of 5 units or more within the Whitehaven Rural sub-area, at least 10% of the homes provided should be affordable as defined in the NPPF 2021 (or any document that replaces it) unless:</p> <p>1) this would exceed the level of affordable housing required in the area as identified in the Housing Needs Study; or</p> <p>2) The development falls into an exemption category listed in the NPPF</p> <p>Where the proposal involves the re-use or redevelopment of vacant buildings, a proportionate reduction in the affordable home contribution, equivalent to the existing gross floorspace of existing buildings, will be supported.</p>	No LSE as the type of housing to be provided will not lead to pathways of impact in itself that would lead to potential LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>The following tenure split should be applied to affordable housing developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% discounted market sales housing, starter homes or other affordable home ownership routes (25% of these must meet the definition of First Homes). • 60% affordable or social rented. <p>A financial contribution may be accepted in lieu of on-site affordable housing provision, to secure the equivalent provision off site where this is justified and helps create mixed and balanced communities. Where the number of empty homes within the settlement is above the national average, this contribution may be used to improve the standard of empty properties within that settlement and bring them back into use as affordable housing.</p> <p>A lower proportion of affordable housing or an alternative tenure split will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances. In such cases developers must demonstrate, to the Council's satisfaction, why the current site specific circumstances mean that meeting the requirements of this policy would render the development unviable. This should be in the form of a clear, bespoke viability assessment.</p>	
<p>H9PU: Allocated Site for Gypsies and Travellers (as updated through Local Plan Addendum document)</p>	<p>The following site is allocated for 12 pitches for Gypsy, traveller or travelling showpeople mobile homes:</p> <p>Site GTW5: Land at Sneckyeat, Whitehaven</p> <p>The site must be retained for this purpose and the site must be designed in accordance with criteria b-g of Policy H10PU.</p>	<p>The southern part of the allocated site (GTW5) lies at the upper extremity of both the Pow Beck (South-west Lakes) and Keekle (lower) catchments that are connected to the River Ehen SAC.</p> <p>At the policy level, there is no LSE as the policy is subject to safeguarding measures included within policy H10PU. , however a project-level HRA would be needed. This would include:</p> <p>Pollution control measures within a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP). This would need to cover safe storage of vehicles, plant and materials containing potential pollutants (e.g. fuel, oil, chemicals) to avoid pollution through spills and run-off; and protocols for dealing with any accidental spillages including provision of spill kits.</p> <p>A drainage strategy that must be in place prior to first occupation. This will need to include provision for disposal of waste water and sewerage such that this is directed into approved and contained waste water systems whereby the effluent will not enter the catchment of the River Ehen SAC. The drainage strategy must also include details</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
		<p>of how any surface water run-off will be managed, for example, if necessary through the provision of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) that would detain run-off and direct run-off away from the catchment of the SAC.</p> <p>Previous HRA documents have considered the LSE's of an alternative site (GTW3, Greenbank Whitehaven). This site has not been taken forward.</p>
<p>H10PU: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites</p>	<p>Planning applications for the development of new or extension of existing Gypsy and Traveller sites will be supported where it accords with the Development Plan and meets the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) There is a demonstrated need; b) The site would not lead to the unacceptable loss, or significant adverse impact upon landscape character and value, heritage assets and their settings, nature conservation or biodiversity sites; c) The site is well related to an existing sustainable settlement, with safe and convenient access to the main highway network, and a range of basic and everyday community services and facilities including education, health, shopping facilities and transport provision; d) The site would offer a suitable level of residential amenity to any proposed occupiers, and will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the amenity of nearby residents; e) The site is capable of being designed to ensure that appropriate landscaping and planting would provide and maintain visual amenity in perpetuity; f) Pitch size, type and parking will be designed in accordance with national guidance; and g) The site can be adequately drained. 	<p>No LSE as the policy promotes measures associated with gypsy and traveller site that would reduce the likelihood of impacts on NSN and Ramsar sites. Specifically it commits to such developments not leading to 'significant adverse impact on...nature conservation or biodiversity sites.'</p>
<p>H11PU: Community-led, Self-build and custom build housing</p>	<p>Community-led housing schemes will be supported, particularly those which help bring empty homes back into beneficial use, where they accord with the</p>	<p>Dependent on the location of self and custom-built housing, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>Development Plan. Applicants must demonstrate how their proposal meets the housing needs identified within the Council's SHMA and Housing Needs Study.</p> <p>Self and custom build housing will be supported where the development accords with the Development Plan and make a positive contribution to the street-scene. A design code will be required for all developments over 5 units.</p>	
<p>H12PU: Residential Establishments, Including Specialist, older persons housing and purpose-built student and key-worker accommodation</p>	<p>The Council will work collaboratively with providers and partners to identify sites which may be suitable for specialist or older persons housing, including sheltered accommodation, extra care housing, residential nursing care accommodation and purpose-built keyworker and student accommodation, taking into account housing needs evidence including the latest SHMA and Housing Needs Study.</p> <p>Developments should be well-designed (including providing adequate space for mobility scooters where appropriate) and well-integrated within the wider community with safe access to services and public transport.</p> <p>Developments should also accord with the criteria in Policy H6PU and should not result in any unacceptable harm to the amenity of neighbours in terms of noise and disturbance.</p>	<p>Dependent on the location of specialist and older persons housing, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>
<p>H13PU: Conversion and subdivision of buildings to Residential uses including large HMOs</p>	<p>The subdivision of existing properties within the Borough's settlement boundaries, including those which create Houses in Multiple Occupancy, will be supported providing the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The development does not result in unacceptable levels of harm to residential amenity (noise and disturbance) for occupiers of the converted property and/or those occupying neighbouring properties; b) Future residents have adequate levels of natural lighting and privacy; c) The development does not have an adverse impact upon the privacy of neighbouring residents through direct overlooking; d) Off street parking is provided or sufficient parking is available within close-proximity of the site; e) Adequate external amenity space is provided, including for waste and recycling bin storage without harming the visual amenity of the area where possible; 	<p>Dependent on the location of subdivided buildings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, in particular through pathways like recreational pressure although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>f) Cycle space is provided, where possible g) Safe access is available from both the front and rear of the property, where possible; and</p> <p>h) The development does not result in an over-concentration of HMOs, taking into account the cumulative impacts of HMOs and subdivided properties within the vicinity of the site</p> <p>Consideration will also be given to the loss of the original property and whether this supports the housing strategy informed by the Council's SHMA and Housing Needs Study.</p>	
<p>H14PU: Domestic Extensions and Alterations</p>	<p>Proposals for house extensions and alterations or additional buildings within the curtilage of existing properties will be permitted provided that:</p> <p>a) The scale, design and materials of the proposed development would not adversely alter the character or appearance of the existing building, street scene or wider surrounding area;</p> <p>b) The extension or outbuilding would be subservient to the dwelling and would retain an adequate provision of outdoor amenity space to serve the property</p> <p>c) The extension or outbuilding would not materially harm the amenity of the occupiers of the parent property or adjacent dwellings through loss of natural light, overlooking, privacy, potential noise nuisance or the overbearing nature of the proposal, and;</p> <p>d) The operational car parking needs of the property would continue to be met as a result of the proposal.</p>	<p>This policy could lead to likely significant effects on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>
<p>H15PU: Rural Exception Sites</p>	<p>Housing development within the open countryside will be permitted on rural exception sites, these are small sites where it is demonstrated that affordable housing is required to meet local needs.</p> <p>Applicants must demonstrate that the development is viable and housing will be retained in local, affordable use in perpetuity. An element of market housing will be accepted to support the development of local, affordable housing where:</p> <p>a) There are excessive development costs due to site constraints; and</p>	<p>In reality the scale of development is likely to be small, and the commitment to no adverse impacts on biodiversity means that no likely significant effects will occur on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>b) It is demonstrated that the additional revenue created by the development of open market housing is essential to enable the delivery of affordable housing on the site; and</p> <p>c) The majority of the homes are affordable and the amount of open market housing is the minimum required to achieve site viability.</p> <p>The development must meet an identified need to the satisfaction of the Council, must be well designed and appropriate in terms of size and scale for its location. The development must not result in a significant adverse impact on the character of the area, the surrounding landscape or biodiversity.</p>	
<p>H16PU: Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers</p>	<p>Housing will be permitted within the open countryside where it can be demonstrated that the dwelling is essential to allow a rural worker to live permanently at or near their place of work.</p> <p>The development will only be permitted where:</p> <p>a) there is a clearly established existing functional need;</p> <p>b) the need relates to a full-time worker, or one who is primarily employed in a rural business and does not relate to a part-time requirement;</p> <p>c) the unit and the rural business concerned have been established for at least three years, have been profitable for at least one of them, are currently financially sound, and have a clear prospect of remaining so;</p> <p>d) the functional need could not be fulfilled by another existing dwelling on the unit, or any other existing accommodation in the area which is suitable and available for occupation by the workers concerned; and</p> <p>e) other planning requirements, e.g. in relation to access, or impact on landscape and biodiversity, are satisfied.</p>	<p>In reality the scale of development is likely to be small, and the commitment to protection of biodiversity means that no likely significant effects will occur on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
<p>H17PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use</p>	<p>The conversion and re-use of buildings in the open countryside for housing outside of settlement boundaries will be supported where:</p>	<p>Dependent on the location of converted dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>a) The building is redundant or disused, is of a traditional design and the proposal would not have an adverse effect on the historic environment, the character of the local landscape or its setting;</p> <p>b) The building is structurally sound and capable of conversion without the need for significant extension, alteration or reconstruction;</p> <p>c) The development conserves the essential character of the buildings and enhances the immediate surroundings;</p> <p>d) Safe road access is in place or can be created without damaging the rural character of the surrounding area;</p> <p>e) The proposed curtilage area is appropriate in scale to the character of the building and will not result in adverse visual impacts or adverse harm to the landscape character; and</p> <p>f) Appropriate protected species surveys (bat, owl etc) have been carried out and details of proposed mitigation to deal with any harm identified have been agreed with the Council</p> <p>When granting permission under this policy the Council will remove permitted development rights where necessary to protect the character of the building and landscape.</p> <p>Proposals must also accord with the criteria listed in Policy H13PU</p>	
H18PU: Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries	<p>The erection of a replacement dwelling outside of identified settlement boundaries will be permitted where:</p> <p>a) the replacement dwelling is to be sited on, or close to the footprint of the existing dwelling to be replaced;</p> <p>b) the replacement dwelling and curtilage development is of a scale, form and design appropriate to the location, will enhance its immediate setting and will not result in unacceptable impacts on landscape character or unacceptable visual harm; and</p> <p>c) appropriate access and adequate vehicle parking can be achieved; and</p>	<p>Dependent on the location of replacement dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>Where necessary, appropriate planning conditions will be imposed to require the demolition of the existing dwelling and to remove permitted development rights to control the impacts of any replacement dwelling and curtilage development.</p> <p>Where it is likely that protected species are present, appropriate surveys must be submitted as part of any planning application prior to the demolition of the existing building, the contents of which must be agreed with the Council.</p>	
H19PU: Beach Bungalows	<p>The alteration or replacement of an existing Beach Bungalow will be permitted where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the existing bungalow to be replaced has an existing lawful use; b) any replacement bungalow is sited on the footprint of the existing Beach Bungalow to be replaced; c) the altered or replaced bungalow is not larger in scale and massing than the existing dwelling to be replaced; and, d) the design of the altered or replacement bungalow is appropriate to the location and will enhance the immediate setting. e) The erection of new Beach Bungalows and proposals for the change of use to permanent dwellings or holiday letting accommodation will not be permitted. 	This policy does not include provision for new development or increased occupancy of existing residential development and therefore LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites can be screened out.
H20PU: Removal of Occupancy Conditions	<p>The removal of a planning condition restricting the occupancy of a dwelling in open countryside will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the long term need for the dwelling has ceased and there is no evidence of a continuing need for housing for the particular group to which the occupancy condition relates. Where the removal of such conditions is accepted, a local occupancy condition will be attached to ensure the dwelling is made available for those with a local connection.</p> <p>Proposals to remove local occupancy conditions will only be permitted where an independent market assessment has been submitted following unsuccessful attempts to sell the property at a realistic price over the previous 12 months.</p>	This policy does not include provision for new development or increased occupancy of existing residential development and therefore LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites can be screened out.

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<p>H21PU: Residential Caravans</p>	<p>Proposals for new residential caravans (with the exception of Gypsy & Traveller caravans) will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances and on a temporary basis, where need can be fully demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council and where:</p> <p>a) the siting of the caravan will not result in adverse impacts upon the landscape or biodiversity or cause visual harm;</p> <p>b) the siting of the caravan will not result in unacceptable adverse impacts upon the amenity of neighbours through a loss of privacy or sunlighting;</p> <p>c) the siting of the caravan does not give rise to unacceptable impacts upon the highway network or highway safety; and</p> <p>d) the caravan is located within a settlement identified in Policy DS3PU.</p> <p>Where caravans are permitted, they should be well screened with appropriate landscaping where possible.</p> <p>Proposals will not be required to comply with criterion D above where the caravan will accommodate a rural worker who is required to live at or near their place of work. In such cases criteria a),b) and c) of Policy H16PU will apply.</p>	<p>The provision of residential caravans will be only in exceptional circumstances and on a temporary basis and therefore it is possible to conclude that LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites can be screened out.</p>
<p>SC1PU: Health and Well-being</p>	<p>The Council will promote health and well-being in the borough by supporting new development that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivers high quality, safe developments, • Enhances our natural environment, through improved air and water quality, • Promotes active travel, • Protects or delivers green infrastructure, open spaces, sports, cultural and community facilities or seek developer contributions for such facilities, • Support access to open spaces and the countryside, • Improves health, social and cultural well-being 	<p>The policy does not lead to LSE on NSN or Ramsar sites as it only links to potential pathways of impact where it supports other policies within the Plan.</p> <p>The policy is supportive of enhancements to the natural environment, and to improving air quality and water quality.</p> <p>The policy supports access to the countryside, which could include NSN and Ramsar sites or their supporting habitats, but does not provide a mechanism, merely support for other policies.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates spaces for food growing, • Opens up educational facilities for community use and securing such use through Community use Agreements⁸⁴ where appropriate, • Creates mixed communities through new or improved developments that are located in areas with access to key services to reduce social isolation and create community resilience. • Producing a Health Impact Assessment and Equalities Impact Assessment to support the Local Plan which identifies the impacts of the policies within it on health and inequality; • Implements the policies within the Local Plan to help deliver high quality, safe developments and enhance our natural environment, improving air and water quality; • Implements the policies within the Local Plan that promote active travel and protect or deliver new open spaces, sports, cultural and community facilities; • Implements policies within the Local Plan that support access to open spaces and the countryside; • Seek developer contributions where appropriate towards new or improved sports, recreational and community facilities; • Support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being; • Support local communities to create spaces for food growing; • Support the opening up of educational facilities for community use and securing such use through Community Use Agreements where appropriate; and • Contribute to the creation of mixed communities through new or improved developments that are located in areas with access to key services to reduce social isolation and create community resilience. 	

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
<p>SC2PU: Sporting, Leisure and cultural Facilities (excluding playing pitches)</p>	<p>New Facilities</p> <p>The Council will support proposals, in principle, for new sports and leisure facilities that help residents sustain and lead healthy lives and meet needs identified in the most up to date evidence.</p> <p>New indoor facilities should be accessible to all, should be located according to the Settlement Hierarchy unless the proposal is for a specific activity or function that requires a location that cannot be accommodated within a defined settlement, and must be informed by the Council's Built Facilities Study.</p> <p>Development must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise brownfield sites where possible • Be accessible by sustainable and active transport modes where possible • Be of a scale that is appropriate to its surroundings • Ensure that adequate parking (including safe cycle storage) is provided • Ensure that the development does not cause unacceptable harm on residential amenity • Ensure that biodiversity conservation interests would not be harmed as a result of the development <p>Existing Facilities</p> <p>The Council will seek to protect and enhance existing sport and leisure facilities. Proposals resulting in the loss of a sports or leisure facility will only be permitted where this is fully justified to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority and supported by the most up to date evidence. Applicants must demonstrate that:</p> <p>a) The loss is required in order to provide alternative sport or leisure provision and the needs for the new facility clearly outweigh the loss; or</p> <p>b) The facility is surplus to requirements; or</p>	<p>Dependent on site location, leisure facilities could have LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through pathways of impact, in particular through disturbance if near to NSN and Ramsar sites or loss of supporting habitats.</p> <p>However the policy commits to avoidance of harm to biodiversity.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>c) The land in question only forms an ancillary use and its loss would not affect overall public usage of the facility; or</p> <p>d) The facility would be replaced by equivalent or better provision, with equivalent or better access and management arrangements within a suitable location.</p>	
<p>SC3PU: Playing Fields and Pitches</p>	<p>Proposals that provide new playing fields or ancillary facilities will be supported in principle, particularly those which help address deficits identified within the Playing Pitch Strategy.</p> <p>Proposals affecting playing fields will only be permitted where one of the following criteria are met unless one of the exceptions listed below applies:</p> <p>a) The proposal affects only land incapable of forming part of a playing pitch; or</p> <p>b) The proposal does not reduce the size of any playing pitch; or</p> <p>c) The proposal does not result in the inability to use any playing pitch (including the maintenance of adequate safety margins and run-off areas); or</p> <p>d) The proposal does not reduce the sporting capacity of the playing field to accommodate playing pitches or the capability to rotate or reposition playing pitches to maintain their quality; or</p> <p>e) The proposal does not result in the loss of other sporting provision or ancillary facilities on the site; or</p> <p>f) The proposal does not prejudice the use of any remaining areas of playing field on the site.</p> <p>Exceptions</p> <p>i. The applicant has carried out a robust, up-to-date assessment of need and it is clear from this that the playing fields affected are surplus to requirements; or</p> <p>ii. The Council's Sports Strategy identifies the playing fields as being surplus to requirements; or</p>	<p>Dependent on site location, new playing pitches could have LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through pathways of impact, in particular through disturbance if near to NSN and Ramsar sites or loss of supporting habitats. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>iii. The area of playing field to be lost as a result of the proposed development will be replaced, prior to the commencement of the development, by a new area of playing field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of equivalent or better quality, and • of equivalent or greater quantity, and • in a suitable location, and • subject to equivalent or better accessibility and management arrangements; or <p>iv. Where the loss of the pitch for one sport will result in better provision for other sports which are in greater demand and the loss is therefore outweighed by the benefits of the proposal; or</p> <p>v. The development proposes an alternative indoor or outdoor sports facility to meet a strategic need as set out in the Council's Playing Pitch Strategy, the provision of which would be of sufficient benefit to the development of sport as to outweigh the detriment caused by the loss, or prejudice to the use, of the area of playing field; or</p> <p>vi. The proposed development is for ancillary facilities supporting the principal use of the site as a playing field, and does not affect the quantity or quality of playing pitches or otherwise adversely affect their use.</p>	
<p>SC4PU: Impact of new development on sporting facilities</p>	<p>New development must not prejudice the use of existing sports facilities within the vicinity of the development site. Potential impacts such as ball strike, noise and disturbance, impacts upon parking and access must be considered at an early stage when drawing up proposals to avoid or minimise complaints from future occupiers of the new development.</p> <p>Where potential harm is identified, mitigation measures must be agreed with the Council and Sport England. This may be in the form of acoustic fencing, landscaped bunds, ball strike zones etc and the exact measures will be dependent upon the specific development.</p> <p>Where ball strike zones are required opportunities should be taken to create multi-purpose spaces where appropriate which can act as spaces for biodiversity, drainage areas etc.</p>	<p>No LSE.</p>
<p>SC5PU: Community and Cultural Facilities</p>	<p>New Community and Cultural Facilities</p>	<p>Dependent on site location, new community facilities could have LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through pathways of impact, in particular loss of supporting habitats.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>Proposals for new community facilities (Community Halls, Village Halls, libraries and halls related to places of worship, arts centres, theatres and cinemas) will be supported in principle. Development must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be located within a settlement identified in the hierarchy unless the proposal is for a specific activity or function that requires a location that cannot be accommodated within a settlement • Prioritise brownfield sites where possible • Be accessible by sustainable transport modes where possible • Be of a scale that is appropriate to its surroundings • Ensure that adequate parking (including safe cycle storage) is provided • Ensure that the development does not cause unacceptable harm on residential amenity • Ensure that biodiversity conservation interests would not be harmed as a result <p>Loss of Existing Community and Cultural Facilities</p> <p>The loss of existing community facilities through change of use or new development requiring planning permission will only be permitted where it can be clearly demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Council, that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Its continued use as a community or cultural facility is no longer feasible, having had regard to appropriate marketing. Evidence should be provided to show that the building has been marketed over a 12-month period through recognised agents and online platforms appropriate to the nature of the facility at a price which reflects its use, condition and local market values), the demand for the use of the site or premises, its usability and the identification of a potential future occupier; or b) There is sufficient provision of such facilities in the area; or c) That sufficient alternative provision has been, or will be made elsewhere which is equally accessible and of the same quality or better than the facility being lost; or 	<p>However the policy commits to avoidance of harm to biodiversity.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	d) The loss or change of use of existing facilities is part of a wider public service estate reorganisation, for example to enable healthcare needs to be met.	
N1PU: Conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity	<p>The Council is committed to conserving the borough’s biodiversity and geodiversity including protected species and habitats.</p> <p>Potential harmful impacts of any development upon biodiversity and geodiversity must be identified and considered at the earliest stage</p> <p>Proposals must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Council, that the following mitigation hierarchy must have been undertaken:</p> <p>Avoidance – Biodiversity and geodiversity must be considered when drafting up proposals and any potential harmful effects on biodiversity and geodiversity must be identified along with appropriate measures that will be taken to avoid these effects</p> <p>Mitigation – Where harmful effects cannot be avoided, they must be appropriately mitigated in order to overcome or reduce negative impacts.</p> <p>Compensation – Where mitigation is not possible or viable or in cases where residual harm would remain following mitigation, harmful effects should be compensated for. Where this is in the form of compensatory habitat of an area of equivalent or greater biodiversity value should be provided. Compensation is a last resort and will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Where harm remains to a National Site Network or Ramsar site, or functionally linked land, development will only be approved where it can be demonstrated that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such cases, compensatory measures must ensure the overall coherence of the network of European sites as a whole is protected.</p> <p>Planning permission will be refused for any development if significant harm cannot be avoided, mitigated or compensated for.</p> <p>A Construction Environmental Management Plan should be submitted where appropriate and sustainable construction methods must be used where possible.</p>	<p>No LSE as this policy seeks to protect sites of biodiversity value, including specific reference to NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>Functionally linked land in relation to NSN and Ramsar sites is mentioned as requiring consideration where a plan or project requires IROPI.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests will be supported in principle.	
N2PU: Local Nature Recovery Networks	<p>The Council will support the identification and implementation of Local Nature Recovery Networks that extend beyond the borough's boundaries and provide important linkages for wildlife within Copeland and beyond.</p> <p>Development which protects or enhances Local Nature Recovery Networks will be supported in principle.</p>	No LSE, this policy seeks to protect biodiversity.
N3PU: Biodiversity Net Gain	<p>All development, with the exception of that listed in the Environment Act must provide a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain over and above existing site levels, following the application of the mitigation hierarchy set out in Policy N1PU above. This is in addition to any compensatory habitat provided under Policy N1PU.</p> <p>Net gain should be delivered on site where possible. Where on-site provision is not appropriate, provision must be made elsewhere in order of the following preference:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Off site in an area identified as a Local Nature Recovery Network; 2. Off site on an alternative suitable site within the borough; 3. Through the purchase of an appropriate amount of national biodiversity units/credits. <p>Planning applications must include a Biodiversity Gain Plan which will identify the biodiversity merit of onsite habitats both prior to and after development (using the relevant Metric system), set out details to reduce or prevent adverse effects and demonstrate how net gains will be obtained.</p> <p>Sites where net gain is provided (on or off site) must be managed and monitored by the applicant or an appropriate body funded by the applicant for a minimum period of 30 years. Annual monitoring reports detailing the sites condition post-enhancement must be submitted to the Council each year over this period.</p> <p>Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect or damage to any of the habitats on development sites in order to reduce its biodiversity value their deteriorated condition will not be taken into consideration and previous ecological records of the</p>	No LSE, this policy is positive in terms of enhancement of biodiversity.

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	site and/or the ecological potential of the site will be used to decide the acceptability of any development proposals.	
N4PU: Marine Planning	Where development has potential to harm (directly or indirectly) the marine environment, full consideration will be given to objectives of the Marine Conservation Zone and the North West Marine Plan. Proposals should accord with relevant policies within the Marine Plan, taking account of economic, environmental and social considerations, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.	<p>The North West Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan does include policies that in terms of protection of marine biodiversity state that proposals that cannot, avoid, minimise and mitigate for significant adverse impacts will not or should not be supported.</p> <p>The HRA of Marine Plans, including for the North West concluded that:</p> <p>‘it is considered that a policy framework exists that will ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites arise in practice on any European sites, even though (by design) insufficient detail exists in the plans to enable individual proposals to be assessed against specific European sites or project-specific mitigation measures to be discussed. This is entirely in line with advice from the European Court of Justice regarding the ‘tiering’ of HRAs where there are multiple levels of plan-making. It is however essential that individual projects and plans within the marine environment are subject to HRA such that the intentions of the protective policy framework are delivered in practice.</p> <p>It should be noted, however, that this conclusion for the marine plans does not prejudice any conclusions for individual projects that may come forward. For some schemes the opportunities to mitigate adverse effects will potentially be very limited (as Natural England has already flagged for wind farm proposals in the southern North Sea for example). Moreover, a series of rulings from the European Court of Justice have emphasised that even small amounts of permanent loss of qualifying habitat within a European site could constitute an adverse effect on integrity.</p> <p>Therefore, the mitigation hierarchy must be followed (avoid, then mitigate) and scheme proponents should engage at a suitably early stage with the Marine Management Organisation and other stakeholders such as Natural England to ensure that the deliverability of their scheme is examined at an early stage.’</p> <p>Therefore, as the policy indicates that consideration will be given to the North West Marine Plan, ‘unless material considerations indicate otherwise’ it is concluded that this policy, whilst not providing protection of NSN and Ramsar sites, will not lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
<p>N5PU: Protection of watercourses (updated through the Local Plan Addendum document)</p>	<p>“ <i>New development must seek to protect or improve the quality of surface and groundwater water resources, including designated coastal Bathing Waters and Shellfish Waters downstream. Proposals should follow the hierarchy for wastewater treatment with foul drainage connected to mains sewer wherever possible. New development should not be operational or occupied until such time as adequate waste water infrastructure has been provided.</i></p> <p><i>Where an affected development within the catchment of the Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC (or any other catchment identified by the Government as being affected by nutrient neutrality in the future) this must not result in adverse impacts on the integrity of the SAC through the creation of nutrient pollution, unless suitable solutions are identified through an Appropriate Assessment to ensure no residual harm remains following mitigation. Mitigation will need to be deliverable, certain and provided in perpetuity.</i></p> <p><i>The possibility of contamination from former uses on any application site and its effects on the water environment and human health needs to be considered and remediated where it is present.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals will be required to support the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, including the objectives for Protected Areas (such as Bathing Waters and Shellfish Waters) as set out in the North West River Basin Management Plan.</i></p> <p><i>New development should ensure there is sufficient water resource available to meet current and future needs, without putting the environment at risk. Wherever possible development should include water efficiency and saving measures.</i></p>	<p>The policy is positive in seeking to protect water resources and water quality, which are key aspects of favourable conservation status of NSN and Ramsar sites considered within this HRA.</p> <p>The policy text is clear that new development proposals must not result in an adverse impact on the integrity of the SAC and that Appropriate Assessment will be needed to demonstrate this.</p> <p>Furthermore, the supporting text clarifies that applicants will need to take into account Natural England’s standing advice on this issue and seek to demonstrate that their proposal will meet nutrient neutrality through the use of an appropriate nutrient budget calculator.</p> <p>The supporting text also identifies that where a development proposal cannot demonstrate nutrient neutrality then mitigation options will need to be provided either on or off-site to ensure that there is no net increase in nutrient budget overall in terms of nutrients entering the catchment of the SAC.</p> <p>Mitigation will need to be deliverable, certain and provided in perpetuity and this is clear from the Policy. With the policy in place and the supporting text as shown below it is considered that policy N5PU will not lead to likely significant effects on the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC as it defines mechanisms by which individual projects may demonstrate avoidance or mitigation of any such effects.</p> <p><i>Nutrient pollution is harming our water environment, particularly in many of the country’s freshwater habitats and estuaries. Pollution comes from a number of sources including waste-water from development and certain agricultural practices. It has an adverse effect on biodiversity by increasing the growth of invasive plants which disrupts the natural cycle by reducing the amount of oxygen in the water and therefore water quality.</i></p> <p><i>The Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC is a protected Habitat Site under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the Habitats Regulations) which supports a number of habitats and species. Part of the SAC catchment area is located within the north of the borough and covers around 3.6% of the Copeland Local Plan area. The Conservation Objectives for the SAC states there is a need to ‘restore stable nutrient levels appropriate for lake type’ and that ‘the natural nutrient regime of the river should be protected, with any anthropogenic enrichment above</i></p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
		<p><i>natural/background concentrations should be limited to levels at which adverse effects on characteristic biodiversity are unlikely'. Nitrogen and phosphorus levels are a particular problem within the catchment area.</i></p> <p><i>Guidance was produced by the Government in March 2022 relating to nutrient neutrality. The guidance requires that local planning authorities carefully consider the nutrient impacts of any new plans or projects on Habitat Sites through the Habitats Regulations process. Where adverse impacts on the integrity of a Habitats Site are identified then mitigation must be considered. Nutrient neutrality is the term used for the desired outcome either prior to or following such mitigation.</i></p> <p><i>Before granting any new planning permissions, the Council²⁷ will need to be confident that the development in question does not require nutrient neutrality to be acceptable under the regulations or that nutrient neutrality is secured, as part of the proposal.</i></p> <p><i>Developers will therefore be required to submit a Habitats Regulations Assessment which assesses the impact of nutrient pollution caused by particular developments²⁸ that would potentially generate additional nutrient inputs within the catchment area of the Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. The HRA Screening stage will need to identify whether the development will have adverse effects upon the integrity of the Habitat Site through the use of a nutrient budget calculator. If adverse effects are identified an Appropriate Assessment will be required to identify the most appropriate solutions to ensure there are no residual effects following mitigation. This would also apply if additional catchments are identified as being affected by nutrient neutrality in the future.</i></p> <p><i>As the issue of nutrient neutrality is new to the Copeland area, at present there are no strategic mitigation solutions in place or readily available and in order to demonstrate nutrient neutrality a number of different solutions may be appropriate. This could include nature-based solutions such as new wetlands, woodlands or riparian buffer strips or. In many cases a combination of both hard and nature-based solutions will be required and these will usually secured through a Section 106 or unilateral agreement with the developer. We appreciate that it may take time for applicants to secure mitigation, particularly where additional land outside the application site needs to be sourced.</i></p>

²⁷ Taking into consideration advice from Natural England

²⁸ Those that create additional overnight accommodation such as housing developments etc.

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
		<p><i>The Council has updated its validation list to help developers navigate the process by setting out what information will be required to support a planning application. We will also work with partners and developers to identify the most appropriate solutions.</i></p> <p><i>DEFRA have published a policy paper on the subject which can be found here: Nutrient pollution: reducing the impact on protected sites – GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</i></p> <p><i>The Policy relates to “affected developments”. At present, this means all development that creates overnight accommodation within the catchment area. The Government have stated that nutrient neutrality is only an interim solution and further developments such as industrial developments may also be required to follow the same procedure in the future. The Policy will therefore also relate to any such development that is referred to within the Government’s nutrient neutrality policy</i></p>
N6PU: Landscape Protection	<p>The borough’s landscapes will be protected and enhanced by:</p> <p>a) Supporting proposals which enhance the value of the borough’s landscapes;</p> <p>b) Protecting all landscapes from inappropriate change by ensuring that development conserves and enhances the distinctive characteristics of that particular area in a manner commensurate with their statutory status and value;</p> <p>c) Ensuring development proposals demonstrate that their location, scale, design and materials will conserve and where possible enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Lake District National Park and Heritage Coast where proposals could impact on its setting and views into and from the National Park or Heritage Coast;</p> <p>d) Requiring a Landscape Appraisal, and where appropriate a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, to be submitted where development has the potential to impact upon landscape character or a protected landscape. Where harm is identified the development will only be permitted where the benefits of the development outweigh any potential harm and mitigation and compensation measures must be provided.</p> <p>Proposals will be assessed according to whether the proposed structures and associated landscaping relates well in terms of visual impact, scale, character,</p>	<p>No LSE, this is a protective policy, but does not consider biodiversity directly.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>amenity value and local distinctiveness and the cumulative impact of developments will be taken into account as part of this assessment.</p> <p>Consideration must be given to the Council's Landscape Character Assessment, Settlement Landscape Character Assessment and the Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit at the earliest stage.</p>	
<p>N7PU: St. Bees and Whitehaven Heritage Coast</p>	<p>New development within the vicinity of the Heritage Coast must conserve, protect and enhance the Heritage coast and its setting and take opportunities to encourage the public to enjoy and understand the area by improving public access and interpretation where possible. Developers should demonstrate that they have taken into consideration the features that contribute to the special character of the area and the importance of its conservation.</p> <p>Inappropriate development includes that which affects views within or towards/from the Heritage Coast.</p> <p>Major development within the Heritage Coast is unlikely to be appropriate unless it is compatible with its special character and will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.</p>	<p>No LSE, this is a protective policy, but does not consider biodiversity directly.</p>
<p>N8PU: The Undeveloped Coast</p>	<p>The Council will ensure that the landscape character of the undeveloped coast is maintained by conserving the intrinsic qualities, natural beauty and open character of the undeveloped coast from inappropriate development. Inappropriate development includes that which affects views within or towards/from the St Bees and Whitehaven Heritage Coast.</p> <p>The following types of development will however be supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development which supports the management of the undeveloped coast for biodiversity; • Development which provides or improves safe access to and interpretation of the undeveloped coast for residents and visitors such as appropriate fencing, signage and interpretation boards; • Energy generating developments that that require a coastal location along the undeveloped coast, provided that the potential impacts on biodiversity, landscape 	<p>This policy does include the potential for supporting energy generating developments but balances this against the need to avoid, mitigate or compensate for negative impacts on biodiversity. In so doing, the policy does not have LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as proposals will need to undergo HRA where LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites cannot be scoped out</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	and heritage assets are carefully assessed against the benefits. Where negative impacts are likely these must be mitigated against and compensated for.	
N9PU: Green Infrastructure	<p>A comprehensive, high quality network of green infrastructure will be identified through a Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Copeland Local Plan Area. This network will connect our towns and villages to the more rural parts of the borough and the coastline and will be formed of a variety of GI types including open countryside, green wedges, protected green spaces, local green spaces, rivers, ponds, grass verges, woodlands and trees, private gardens, green walls and green roofs.</p> <p>The amount of green infrastructure on the development site should be maximised and developers should take opportunities to create new connections, expand networks and enhance existing green infrastructure to support the movement of plants and animals. Green infrastructure should be multi-functional where possible and should be considered at the start of the design process.</p>	No LSE, this is a protective policy, but does not consider NSN or Ramsar sites directly.
N10PU: Green Wedges	<p>The Local Plan Proposals Map identifies Green Wedges within the borough.</p> <p>Development will only be permitted within a Green Wedge in the following circumstances, unless the economic, environmental or social benefits of the proposal significantly and demonstrably outweigh any harm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where the open character of the Green Wedge and separation between settlements is maintained; and • where the special characteristics and quality of the landscape are conserved and enhanced. 	No LSE.
N11PU: Protected Green Spaces	<p>The Local Plan Proposals Map identifies Protected Green spaces which are of a high quality and/or value.</p> <p>Development proposals that enhance Protected Green Spaces will be supported where they accord with the Development Plan.</p> <p>The loss of such Protected Green Spaces will be resisted unless equivalent replacement provision of the same or better quality is provided within the same settlement.</p>	No LSE as although pathways of impact could arise from certain types of proposals (e.g. increased recreational pressure), development will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances and the protected open spaces in question are unlikely to form part of NSN and Ramsar sites, or key areas of supporting habitat.

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>Proposals to develop other green spaces, including play areas and allotments not identified on the Proposals Map, should also comply with this policy where there is evidence that they are of value to the community.</p>	
<p>N12PU: Local Green Spaces</p>	<p>The Local Plan Proposals Map identifies important Local Green Spaces. Development will only be permitted within a Local Green Space in the following circumstances, where the open character of the Space and its community value is not compromised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals which improve access to/from and within the LGS, or • Proposals which provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation or the enhancement of existing sports use on the site, or • Proposals which allow a wider range of uses to take place within the LGS, or • Proposals which enhance landscapes and visual amenity, or • Proposals which provide/enhance habitats. Development on sites adjacent to Local Green Spaces should provide an attractive frontage, natural surveillance and strong pedestrian connections to the LGS. 	<p>No LSE as although pathways of impact could arise from certain types of proposals (e.g. increased recreational pressure), development will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances and the local green spaces in question are unlikely to form part of NSN and Ramsar sites, or key areas of supporting habitat.</p>
<p>N13PU: Woodlands, Trees and Hedgerows</p>	<p>Existing trees and hedgerows which contribute positively to the visual amenity and environmental value of their location will be protected. Developers are encouraged to incorporate tree planting and hedgerows into new developments where possible and appropriate.</p> <p>Development proposals which are likely to affect any trees within the borough will be required to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Include an arboricultural assessment as to whether any of those trees are worthy of retention and protection by means of a Tree Preservation Order 2) Submit proposals to replace or relocate any trees that are to be removed with net provision at a minimum ratio of 2:1. Replacement trees should be on site and with native species where possible. <p>Any proposed works to trees within Conservation Areas, or those with Tree Protection Orders, will be required to include an arboricultural survey to justify why</p>	<p>NSN and Ramsar sites within Copeland Borough are not designated for woodland habitats or species. Therefore, effects on NSN and Ramsar sites are unlikely.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>works are necessary and that the works proposed will, where possible, not adversely affect the amenity value of the area.</p> <p>New development should not result in the loss of or damage to ancient woodland or veteran or aged trees outside woodland unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a compensation strategy exists. This could include Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects and Orders under the Transport and Works Act.</p>	
N14PU: Community Growing Spaces	<p>The Council will support opportunities for the creation of community-led growing spaces (including allotments and urban orchards) on disused council owned sites where such spaces are to be managed and maintained by Town or Parish councils or community groups where appropriate.</p> <p>Growing Spaces must not have a detrimental impact upon the street-scene through inappropriate fencing or paraphernalia and adequate levels of parking should be available in close proximity to the site.</p>	No LSE.
BE1PU: Heritage Assets	<p>Heritage assets and their setting will be conserved and enhanced by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requiring a heritage impact assessment or heritage statement where the proposal would affect a heritage asset • Maintaining up-to-date records of the character and significance of Conservation Areas through conservation area appraisals and management plans • Giving great weight to the conservation of Copeland’s designated heritage assets when decision making • Ensuring that new development is sympathetic to local character and history • Promoting heritage-led regeneration initiatives in the borough, particularly within the town centres • Continuing to identify heritage assets that are “at risk” and work with partners to develop strategies for their protection • Supporting proposals for the appropriate reuse of vacant historic buildings, recognising that putting buildings into viable uses consistent with their conservation can help sustain and enhance their significance 	No LSE arising from heritage related policy.

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting proposals that increase the enhancement, promotion and interpretation of the borough’s architectural and archaeological resources • Conserving and enhancing the Outstanding the Universal Value of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian’s Wall) and English Lake District World Heritage Site including their integrity and authenticity. Proposals that may have an impact on the World Heritage Sites or their setting should accord with the World Heritage Site \Management Plan. • Producing a local list of non-statutory but locally important heritage assets which are of architectural or historic interest or make a significant contribution to the character and/or appearance of the area. • Strengthening the distinctive character of the borough’s settlements, through the application of high-quality design and architecture that respects this character and enhances the setting of heritage assets. 	
BE2PU: Designated Heritage Assets	<p>Development should preserve or enhance designated heritage assets (or an archaeological site of national importance) and their setting. The more important the asset, the greater weight that will be given to its conservation. Proposals that better reveal the significance of heritage assets will be supported in principle.</p> <p>Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset will require clear and convincing justification. Development that will lead to substantial harm to, or total loss of significance to, a designated heritage asset, will only be accepted where there are substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or in such cases listed within National Policy.</p> <p>Substantial harm to, or loss of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; • scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional 	No LSE arising from heritage related policy.

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>Where a proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.</p> <p>Regardless of the level of harm, where proposals result in the loss of all or part of a heritage asset all reasonable steps must be taken by the developer to ensure that new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.</p> <p>Proposals that preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, especially those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance will be supported.</p> <p>Demolition within a Conservation Area will only be permitted where the building does not make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Area.</p>	
BE3PU: Archaeology	<p>Proposals affecting archaeological sites of less than national importance (or local significance) should conserve those elements which contribute to their significance in line with the importance of the remains. Where there are potential archaeological interests on the site, a desk-based assessment must be submitted alongside the planning application and where this identifies that archaeological interests are likely, a field evaluation will be required.</p> <p>Development must protect, and should where possible, reveal and allow public interpretation of, any archaeological remains in situ. Where remains cannot be preserved or managed in situ the developer will be required to make suitable provision for excavation and recording before and during development. The findings should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and deposited with the Historic Environment Record.</p>	No LSE arising from heritage related policy.
BE4PU: Non-designated Heritage Assets	<p>Development should preserve or enhance heritage assets and their setting. Proposals that better reveal the significance of heritage assets will be supported in principle.</p> <p>Proposals affecting non-designated heritage assets or their setting should demonstrate that consideration has been given to the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. Where the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset outweighs the benefits of the proposal the development will be resisted.</p>	No LSE arising from heritage related policy.

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>Where loss of the whole or part of a non-designated asset is accepted, the developer will be required to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred. The following may also be required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) An appropriate level of survey is undertaken and public record made which may also include an archaeological excavation; 2) Provision or replacement of comparable quality and design; 3) The salvage and reuse of special features within the replacement development 	
BE5PU: Shopfronts	<p>Well designed and appropriate shopfronts, whether original or reproduction, should be retained wherever practicable and restored when opportunity arises. Shopfronts should relate in scale, proportion, materials and decorative treatment to the façade of the building, Conservation Area and relate well to the upper floors and adjacent buildings and/or shopfronts.</p> <p>Proposals relating to shopfronts should accord relevant design guidance prepared by the Council, including the Shopfront Design Guide SPD.</p>	This policy is concerned with design and visual appearance of existing developments and thus has no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.
BE6PU: Advertisements	<p>Applications for consent to display advertisements will be permitted where proposal will not have an adverse effect on either amenity or public safety.</p> <p>Proposals for advertisements and signs will be granted consent where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) they do not result in visual clutter in the local area; b) they are of a high quality design that is appropriate to their local context in terms of materials, size, positioning, styling and method of illumination; c) when attached to buildings they respect the building's scale, proportions and architectural features; and d) they do not result in unacceptable adverse impacts on public safety <p>Proposals for advertisements and signs in the Area of Special of Control of Advertisements and those affecting Heritage Assets and their setting will only be granted consent where the following additional criteria are met:</p>	No LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>i. they preserve and enhance the special qualities and character appearance of the rural landscape, including designated landscapes; Conservation Areas; Listed Buildings; other heritage assets and their settings;</p> <p>ii. proposals avoid the use of projecting box signs and instead reflect, re-interpret or complement traditional hanging sign styles;</p> <p>iii. proposals at development entrances where possible advertise multiple businesses to avoid the proliferation of individual signs and clutter; and,</p> <p>iv. where illumination is proposed it is considered necessary and is sensitively designed for its context, generally avoiding internal illumination methods.</p> <p>Advance directional signs will only be permitted where the additional following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the need for the sign(s) has been adequately demonstrated, in that the location and nature of the premises is such that they cannot reasonably be located following normal town or village direction signs; and 2. the number of signs and their size is limited to the minimum required to adequately serve their directional function. 	
<p>CO1PU: Telecommunications and Digital Connectivity</p>	<p>The Council will support the continued provision of infrastructure that extends and improves digital connectivity across all parts of Copeland, particularly where it provides access to 5G and gigabit capable full fibre technology.</p> <p>New development will be supported where it enables the enhancement of Copeland’s digital infrastructure without harming the existing street scene or amenity. Adverse impacts on the successful functioning of existing digital infrastructure should be avoided or mitigated where possible.</p> <p>This will be subject to appropriate safeguarding to protect sensitive sites, including those protected for their biodiversity value, important landscapes and heritage assets.</p>	<p>No LSE. Although there could be a theoretical risk of adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites through construction of telecommunications infrastructure (e.g. cabling), the policy commits to safeguarding of sites of biodiversity value.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
CO2PU: Priorities for improving transport networks within Copeland	<p>The Council will support the allocation and safeguarding of land that facilitates transport priorities within the borough. This includes, but is not restricted to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Whitehaven Eastern Relief Road b) Improvements to the A595 c) Improvements to the A5086 d) Improvements to the A5093 e) Whitehaven Town Centre Enhancements Scheme f) Maintaining and improving the stations, infrastructure and services on the Cumbrian Coastal Railway. g) Improvements to the local cycle and walking network to encourage active travel. <p>Transport priorities will be encouraged where they improve road safety and journey times within the borough.</p> <p>Development that is likely to have a detrimental impact on the Highway network will be resisted.</p>	<p>Whilst safeguarding of land does not lead to likely significant effects on NSN and Ramsar sites, allocation of transport schemes has the potential to. In particular, transport schemes have the potential to affect NSN and Ramsar sites through the pathways of reduced air quality and potentially reduced water quality, and increased recreational pressure, as well as possible loss of supporting habitats in certain situations.</p> <p>As the policy indicates that it is not restricted to the listed schemes, all NSN and Ramsar sites within (and potentially beyond) the Borough boundary could be affected, though it is anticipated that transport schemes themselves would seek to alleviate issues with traffic flow and air quality and thus sites beyond the Borough boundaries are less likely to be affected.</p> <p>Of the transport schemes listed, those with the greatest potential for effects on NSN and Ramsar sites within Copeland, would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A595 – Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA; Drigg Coast SAC; Solway Firth SPA • Rail works – as A595 plus Morecambe Bay SAC; Duddon Estuary Ramsar. <p>The improvements to cycle and walking networks have potential to affect sensitive NSN and Ramsar sites within the Borough through increased recreational pressure – dependent on location. NSN and Ramsar sites within Copeland, including Morecambe Bay SAC and Ramsar, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, are vulnerable to increased recreational pressure, and therefore the location of new development is important in avoiding increased pressure on these sites. The policy is discussed further in Tables 3.7-3.12.</p>
CO3PU: Priorities for improving transport links to and from the Borough	<p>The Council will support proposals that improve and enhance external transport links. This will be with the requirement that the environmental and social impacts associated with development are considered and necessary mitigation measures put into place.</p> <p>In particular, the following improvements will be supported:</p>	<p>Transport schemes have the potential to affect NSN and Ramsar sites through the pathways of reduced air quality and potentially reduced water quality, as well as possible loss of supporting habitats in certain situations.</p> <p>Given the road and rail network existing and the topography of Copeland Borough it is highly likely that the same NSN and Ramsar sites as cited above for policy C1PO would be most likely to be vulnerable to LSE.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>a) Proposals that improve road safety and journey times to and from settlements within the borough and key regional and national networks, including the M6, A66, A590, A595 and A5093</p> <p>b) Proposals to increase the number and frequency of public transport services serving the rest of Cumbria and further, where possible.</p> <p>Proposals that have the potential to compromise improvements to transport links will be resisted</p>	<p>The policy does state that it will be a requirement that ‘environmental and social impacts associated with development are considered and necessary mitigation measures put into place’.</p> <p>This would include protection of NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>Therefore the policy itself will not lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites, but the enactment of the policy at Housing allocations, employment sites and opportunity areas or project-specific level will require consideration through HRA.</p>
CO4PU: Sustainable Travel	<p>Proposals must include safe and direct connections to routes that promote active travel, such as cycling and walking routes where appropriate.</p> <p>The Council will also support, in principle, developments which encourages the use of sustainable modes of transport, in particular:</p> <p>a) Proposals that have safe and direct connections to routes that promote active travel, such as walking and cycling, and those that provide access to regular public transport services;</p> <p>b) Proposals that enable the sustainable movement of freight;</p> <p>c) Proposals that make provision for electric vehicles</p> <p>d) Proposals for the integration of electric vehicle charging infrastructure into new developments. This will have different requirements dependent on the scale of development.</p> <p>e) Proposals that take opportunities available to use disused rail track beds to widen sustainable transport choices, encourage active travel within the borough and provide spaces for biodiversity.</p> <p>New development that would prejudice the future use of disused railway lines that are well connected either to settlements, other sustainable travel routes or key</p>	<p>There is no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites arising from this policy as sustainable modes of transport are less likely to result in reductions in air quality than car and road freight movements and the policy is concerned with encouraging sustainable travel associated with new developments, rather than delivery of new transport schemes per se.</p> <p>The policy also includes the need for Transport Assessments and Travel Plans where substantial traffic movements are likely and effects on NSN and Ramsar sites should be assessed as part of this through the HRA process for specific projects.</p> <p>Although the policy promotes connectivity to walking and cycling routes, which in turn can lead to increased recreational pressure on NSN and Ramsar sites, the policy does not in itself encourage increased walking and cycling movements, merely access to such opportunities.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>tourist facilities within the open countryside for this purpose will only be considered in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Developments that are likely to generate a large amount of movement will be required to secure an appropriate Travel Plan and be supported by a Transport Assessment in line with the Cumbria Design Guide (or any document that replaces it).</p>	
CO5PU: Transport Hierarchy	<p>Where appropriate, new developments should promote the following hierarchy of users (highest priority first):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pedestrians b) Cyclists c) Public and community transport users d) Vehicles that facilitate car sharing e) All other vehicles <p>Developments should be designed to maximise the use of transport modes towards the top of the hierarchy whilst always ensuring appropriate access for emergency vehicles. The needs of disabled people ought to be considered at all stages of the transport hierarchy, with appropriate provisions made to improve accessibility</p>	<p>No LSE as this policy promotes a hierarchy of transport modes relating to new developments, rather than delivery of new transport schemes per se.</p> <p>The hierarchy is such that beneficial effects relating to air quality across the Borough should be anticipated.</p>
CO6PU: Countryside Access	<p>The Council will support improved access to the countryside for residents and visitors, where biodiversity conservation interest would not be harmed as a result, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identifying opportunities to provide or improve access on routes and gateways from settlements and to secure the implementation of improvement measures with key partners and developers b) Investigating opportunities for reclaiming contaminated and derelict land for recreation purposes c) Identifying potential for the development of a community forest and long distance walks 	<p>Dependent on location, access to the countryside could lead to pathways of impact on NSN and Ramsar sites, in particular increased recreational pressure and disturbance and reduced air quality through travel.</p> <p>However the policy states that access to the countryside will be supported only where biodiversity conservation interest is not harmed.</p>

Policy	Policy Text	Screening of Policy
	<p>Proposals should identify opportunities to improve countryside access through their developments, both through improved active travel links and through measures such as enhanced signage. Where appropriate, access should make provision for those with limited mobility.</p>	
<p>CO7PU: Parking Standards and Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure</p>	<p>Proposals for new development will be required to provide adequate parking provision in accordance with the Cumbria Development Design Guide (or any document that replaces it) where appropriate. There will also be a requirement for the provision of secure cycle parking in all new car parks as well as accessible parking bays and associated development.</p> <p>Development will be supported where it accords with the Whitehaven Parking Strategy. Proposals that provide new or improved Park and Ride Facilities for local employment and development sites will be supported where they will provide demonstrable benefits and will be situated in appropriate locations.</p> <p>All new development should integrate new Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For new residential development, one charging point must be provided per dwelling with off street parking. Where off street parking is not provided, a commuted sum will be required to provide charging facilities in the immediate locality. • For non-residential development, at least one charging point must be provided per 10 spaces and the infrastructure to enable future installation of charging points in every parking bay. Consideration should be given to grouping parking bays to optimise provision of charging infrastructure. 	<p>The location of new park and ride facilities could result in a focal point for traffic and people movements. Dependent on location, LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites is possible through reduced air quality, and disturbance in particular. However, the policy does state that facilities must be located appropriately, which should include consideration of avoidance of effects of NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Table 3.7: Further Screening of Policies within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Recreational Pressure and Disturbance.

The table below provides further screening of policies that could not be initially screened out, taking into consideration the emerging Plan as a whole. Orange shading indicates that a policy still requires Appropriate Assessment in the context of the emerging Plan alone, green shading indicates that it has been screened out prior to screening in combination with other plans and projects.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
DS3PU: Settlement Hierarchy	This policy defines the preferred location of development and as such, there is potential for LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a range of pathways of impact.	<p>This policy specifically lists Drigg/Holmrook as a local service centre with Council support for development at this location. These settlements are in close proximity to the Drigg Coast SAC and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, has the potential to lead to an increase in recreational pressure on the SAC.</p> <p>This policy specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre and Haverigg and Drigg/Holmrook as a local service centres with Council support for development at these locations. These settlements are in close proximity to the Morecambe Bay SAC and the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and the Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, has the potential to lead to an increase in recreational pressure on the SAC and Ramsar site, and increased disturbance on the SPA and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>This policy specifically lists Whitehaven as the Principal Town with Council support for development at these locations. Whitehaven lies in close proximity to the Solway Firth SPA and therefore an increase in housing here in particular, has the potential to lead to an increase in recreational pressure and disturbance on the SPA.</p>	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF, and the policy indicates that applications will be approved without delay <i>“unless material considerations indicate otherwise.”</i> Material considerations relating to the presumption in favour of sustainable development are laid out in the NPPF that indicates that <i>‘the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site’</i>. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Development allocations are however, dependent on the deliverability of policies within the Local Plan, and therefore the Local Plan itself needs to demonstrate no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Policy N1PU (Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity) seeks to ensure that <i>‘potential harmful impacts of any development upon biodiversity and geodiversity must be identified and considered at the earliest stage. Proposals must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Council, that the following sequential steps have been undertaken</i></p> <p>Avoidance – <i>Biodiversity and geodiversity must be considered when drafting up proposals and any potential harmful effects on biodiversity and geodiversity must be identified along with appropriate measures that will be taken to avoid these effects.</i></p> <p>Mitigation – <i>Where harmful effects cannot be avoided, they must be appropriately mitigated in order to overcome or reduce negative impacts.</i></p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
			<p>Compensation – Where mitigation is not possible or viable or in cases where residual harm would remain following mitigation, harmful effects should be compensated for. Where this is in the form of compensatory habitat of an area of equivalent or greater biodiversity value should be provided. Compensation is a last resort and will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Where harm remains to a Natura 2000 site, or functionally linked land, development will only be approved where it can be demonstrated that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such cases, compensatory measures must ensure the overall coherence of the network of European sites as a whole is protected.'</p> <p>This policy provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p>
DS4PU: Settlement Boundaries	Development, particularly outside of settlement boundaries may be permitted if a proven need for a particular location is provided. This includes a range of development types that could potentially lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a range of pathways of impact.	<p>This policy promotes development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, there is potential for this to result in an increase in recreational pressure and disturbance.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA.</p>	See DS3PU text.
E1PU: Economic Growth	This policy could potentially lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it advocates various forms of economic development that could lead to various pathways of impact affecting sensitive sites.	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance that could have potential to disturb bird species for which the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites are designated.</p> <p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance that could have potential to disturb bird species for which the Solway Firth SPA is designated.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
E6PU: Opportunity Sites	Support for the development and/or redevelopment of opportunity and key regeneration sites in the towns of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom leaves the possibility of LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through various pathways of impact	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance that could have potential to disturb bird species for which the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites are designated.</p> <p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance that could have potential to disturb bird species for which the Solway Firth SPA is designated.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p> <p>Policy E6PU clarifies that in order to comply with policy E2PU, project-level HRA may be needed – this is considered further with regard to individual allocations.</p>
E7PU: Safeguarding of Employment Sites	Safeguarding of sites does not create LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites, however part of this policy considers submission of proposals and criteria for consideration for alternative uses of employment sites rather than safeguarding.	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance that could have potential to disturb bird species for which the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites are designated.</p> <p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance that could have potential to disturb bird species for which the Solway Firth SPA is designated.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p>
RE2PU: Equestrian Related Development	Dependent on the location of commercial equestrian development, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	<p>This policy could promote access to the countryside from settlements and although the Drigg Coast SAC is unlikely to be a focus for equestrian activity, it is nonetheless, a possibility.</p> <p>This policy could promote access to the countryside from settlements and without mitigation, particularly at Millom, along with smaller Key Service Centres, there is a possibility of increased recreational pressure and disturbance on Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
		<p>This policy could promote access to the countryside from settlements and without mitigation, particularly north of Whitehaven, there is a possibility of increased recreational pressure and disturbance on the Solway Firth SPA.</p>	
<p>NU1PU: Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector</p>	<p>Nuclear facilities can lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites in similar manner to other employment and energy facilities.</p>	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance that could have potential to disturb bird species.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy NU1PU should add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.</p>
<p>NU2PU: Maximising opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning</p>	<p>Although this policy promotes economic growth related to the nuclear sector, it appears unlikely to result in large scale development away from existing nuclear facilities and unlikely to generate pathways of impact that would be different or greater than existing nuclear facilities prior to decommissioning or transformation.</p> <p>Nonetheless project-specific HRAs may be required dependent on scale or location.</p>	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance that could have potential to disturb bird species.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy NU2PU should add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.</p>
<p>NU3PU: General Nuclear Energy and associated Development and Infrastructure</p>	<p>This policy focuses on support for energy sector and major infrastructure development, and although some mitigation is included this only seeks to 'minimise potential impacts', which in relation to potential LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites leaves open the possibility of LSE.</p>	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance that could have potential to disturb bird species.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy NU3PU should add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
R2PU: Hierarchy of Town Centres	<p>Retail capacity has the potential to increase road journeys to and from town centres, key service centres and local centres, however the majority of the journeys are likely to be made from local areas. These journeys are unlikely to involve any notable increases in traffic passing within 200m of NSN and Ramsar sites sensitive to air quality reductions.</p> <p>The policy does include support for residential and leisure development also, and these do lead to potential for LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>	<p>The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p>
H2PU: Housing Requirement	<p>This policy stipulates the quantum of housing required to be delivered during the Plan period. As such it promotes development that would result in pathways of impact that could affect NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>	<p>This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers generally across the Borough, stating a need for 2,482 net additional dwellings by 2038. Therefore, there is potential for this to result in an increase in recreational pressure and disturbance.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p>
H4PU: Distribution of Housing	<p>This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough.</p>	<p>Policy H4PU specifically lists Drigg/ Holmrook as part of the Borough's network of sustainable rural villages that will be expected to deliver minimum 248 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Local Plan. Therefore, there is potential for this to result in an increase in recreational pressure on the Drigg Coast SAC. The nearest of the key service centres to the Drigg Coast SAC is Egremont located 10km to the north of the SAC and given the coastline extending along the length of Copeland it is less likely that considerable visitor pressure would arise over this kind of distance.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy H4PU that defines the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations is therefore compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PU, where development must result in no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
		<p>Policy H4PU specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of a minimum 745 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. Along with the settlement of Haverigg, part of the Borough's network of local service centres that will be expected to deliver minimum 422 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Local Plan, there is potential for increased recreational pressure and disturbance on Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. Development at Drigg/ Holmrook have potential to result in an increase in recreational pressure and disturbance on the SPA. So too does development at Whitehaven and Egremont, in combination with other plans and projects, as the SPA at Drigg, lies only 10-12km from these more major settlements on the Drigg Coast SAC.</p> <p>Policy H4PU specifically lists Whitehaven as the Principal Town that will deliver up to minimum 993 new dwellings over the plan period. This has the potential to result in an increase in recreational pressure and disturbance on the SPA.</p>	
H5PU: Housing Allocations	This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough.	<p>Policy H5PU specifically cites relevant housing allocations and within the current housing allocations under consideration, up to approximately 42 new dwellings could be located close to Drigg and Holmrook. Therefore, there is potential for this to result in an increase in recreational pressure on the Drigg Coast SAC.</p> <p>Policy H5PU specifically cites relevant housing allocation sites that could lead to potential for increased recreational pressure and disturbance on Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.</p> <p>Policy H5PU specifically cites relevant housing allocation sites that could lead to potential for increased recreational pressure and disturbance on the Solway Firth SPA.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy H5PU that defines the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations is therefore compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PU, where development must result in no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
H6PU: New Housing development	This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the presumption of	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers generally across the Borough. Therefore, there is potential for this to result in an increase in recreational pressure and disturbance.	See DS3PU text.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
	permission for new housing to be granted. Although ecological criteria are now considered, the wording does not preclude the potential for development even where LSE might be possible on NSN or Ramsar sites	There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA.	
H11PU: Community-led, Self-build and custom build housing	Dependent on the location of self and custom-built housing, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H11PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H12PU: Residential Establishments, Including Specialist, older persons housing and purpose-built student and key-worker accommodation	Dependent on the location of specialist and older persons housing, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites.	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H12PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H13PU: Conversion and subdivision of buildings to Residential uses including large HMOs	Dependent on the location of subdivided buildings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, in particular through pathways like recreational pressure although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H13PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H14PU: Domestic Extensions and Alterations	This policy could lead to likely significant effects on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H14PU, the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
H17PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use	Dependent on the location of converted dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H17PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H18PU: Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries	Dependent on the location of replacement dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H18PU, the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
SC3PU: Playing Fields and Pitches	Dependent on site location, new playing pitches could have LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through pathways of impact, in particular through disturbance if near to NSN and Ramsar sites or loss of supporting habitats.	This is a policy that promote the location of leisure activities that dependent on location could result in noise generating or highly visible activities that could have potential to disturb bird species utilising the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA, but not the Morecambe Bay Ramsar site that lies outside of Copeland.	See DS3PU text.
CO2PU: Priorities for improving transport networks within Copeland	Whilst safeguarding of land does not lead to likely significant effects on NSN and Ramsar sites, allocation of transport schemes has the potential to. In particular, transport schemes have the potential to affect NSN and Ramsar sites through the pathways of reduced air quality and potentially reduced water quality, and increased recreational pressure, as well as possible loss of supporting habitats in certain situations.	One of the transport priorities listed for Copeland is improvements to the A595 road that passes close to the Drigg Coast SAC. However, the only official car park providing access to the SAC still lies over 4km from the A595, and thus improvements on this road are unlikely to significantly increase footfall on the SAC. One of the transport priorities listed for Copeland is improvements to the A595 road that passes close to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA. However, the only official car park providing access to the SPA still lies over 4km from the A595, and thus improvements on this road are unlikely to significantly increase footfall on the SPA. This policy also promotes improved cycling and walking networks which could also lead to increased recreational pressure and disturbance on	See DS3PU text.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
	<p>As the policy indicates that it is not restricted to the listed schemes, all NSN and Ramsar sites within (and potentially beyond) the Borough boundary could be affected, though it is anticipated that transport schemes themselves would seek to alleviate issues with traffic flow and air quality and thus sites beyond the Borough boundaries are less likely to be affected.</p> <p>Of the transport schemes listed, those with the greatest potential for effects on NSN and Ramsar sites within Copeland, would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A595 – Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA; Drigg Coast SAC; Solway Firth SPA • Rail works – as A595 plus Morecambe Bay SAC; Duddon Estuary Ramsar. <p>The improvements to cycle and walking networks have potential to affect sensitive NSN and Ramsar sites within the Borough through increased recreational pressure – dependent on location. NSN and Ramsar sites within Copeland, including Morecambe Bay SAC and Ramsar, Morecambe Bay and Duddon</p>	<p>Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar if located adjacent to these sites.</p> <p>Improved cycling and walking networks which could also lead to increased recreational pressure and disturbance on the coast at Whitehaven and further north and thus impact the Solway Firth SPA.</p>	

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
	<p>Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, are vulnerable to increased recreational pressure, and therefore the location of new development is important in avoiding increased pressure on these sites.</p>		

Table 3.8: Further Screening of Policies within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Air Quality.

The table below provides further screening of policies that could not be initially screened out, taking into consideration the emerging Plan as a whole. Orange shading indicates that a policy still requires Appropriate Assessment in the context of the emerging Plan alone, green shading indicates that it has been screened out prior to screening in combination with other plans and projects.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
DS3PU: Settlement Hierarchy	This policy defines the preferred location of development and as such, there is potential for LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a range of pathways of impact.	<p>This policy specifically lists Drigg/Holmrook as sustainable rural villages with Council support for development at these locations. These settlements are in close proximity to the Drigg Coast SAC and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, has the potential to lead to a reduction in air quality on the SAC.</p> <p>This policy specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre, Haverigg as a local service centre and Drigg/Holmrook as sustainable rural villages with Council support for development at these locations. These settlements are in close proximity to the Morecambe Bay SAC and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and the Duddon Estuary Ramsar and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, has the potential to lead to a reduction in air quality on the NSN and Ramsar sites. These settlements also lie closest to roads within the Borough that subsequently connect to routes that pass within 200m of the Morecambe Bay Ramsar site to the south.</p>	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF, and the policy indicates that applications will be approved without delay <i>“unless material considerations indicate otherwise.”</i> Material considerations relating to the presumption in favour of sustainable development are laid out in the NPPF that indicates that <i>‘the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site’.</i> Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Development allocations are however, dependent on the deliverability of policies within the Local Plan, and therefore the Local Plan itself needs to demonstrate no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Policy N1PU (Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity) seeks to ensure that <i>‘potential harmful impacts of any development upon biodiversity and geodiversity must be identified and considered at the earliest stage. Proposals must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Council, that the following sequential steps have been undertaken</i></p> <p>Avoidance – <i>Biodiversity and geodiversity must be considered when drafting up proposals and any potential harmful effects on biodiversity and geodiversity must be identified along with appropriate measures that will be taken to avoid these effects.</i></p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
			<p>Mitigation – Where harmful effects cannot be avoided, they must be appropriately mitigated in order to overcome or reduce negative impacts.</p> <p>Compensation – Where mitigation is not possible or viable or in cases where residual harm would remain following mitigation, harmful effects should be compensated for. Where this is in the form of compensatory habitat of an area of equivalent or greater biodiversity value should be provided. Compensation is a last resort and will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Where harm remains to a Natura 2000 site, or functionally linked land, development will only be approved where it can be demonstrated that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such cases, compensatory measures must ensure the overall coherence of the network of European sites as a whole is protected.'</p> <p>This policy provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Publication Draft Local Plan includes a specific policy DS11PU (Protecting Air Quality) that provides the precautionary text "development proposals will only be granted planning permission where they will not give rise to unacceptable levels of air pollution. Unacceptable levels include those that would potentially lead to likely significant effects on National Site Network and Ramsar sites where mitigation is not possible."</p> <p>This policy also addresses the issue of ammonia emissions from agriculture by including that "applications for new or extended farming developments must include details of measures to reduce ammonia, where possible." The plan itself does not advocate agricultural development specifically and does not include employment site allocations that would be likely to involve increases as a result of agricultural ammonia emissions.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
			<p>With regards to reduced air quality, CO4PU (Sustainable Travel) does commit that developments that would potentially generate large volumes of traffic movements would require a transport assessment and travel plan. This policy also promotes increased walking and cycling, sustainable transport of freight and increased facilities for the use of electric vehicles. Both policies CO2PU and CO3PU advocate transport improvements that would reduce journey times, a corollary of which is reduced congestion, and therefore reduced air pollution arising from stationary or slow moving vehicles. Policies DS6PU (Design and Development Standards), and CO2PU promote access to walking and cycling opportunities.</p> <p>There remains the possibility that growth proposed within the Local Plan, could lead to levels of air pollutants that could lead to a LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Therefore transport modelling and air quality modelling are required to determine if policies that promote development within Copeland could lead to LSE.</p>
DS4PU: Settlement Boundaries	Development, particularly outside of settlement boundaries may be permitted if a proven need for a particular location is provided. This includes a range of development types that could potentially lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a range of pathways of impact.	<p>This policy promotes development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore there is potential for this to result in an increase in air pollution through increased vehicle journeys on roads within and connected to Copeland.</p> <p>This could lead to LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Duddon Mosses SAC, Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC.</p>	See DS3PU text.
E1PU: Economic Growth	This policy could potentially lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it advocates various forms of economic development that could lead to various pathways of impact affecting sensitive sites.	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to attract increased vehicle movements via commuting, that could have potential to contribute to reduced air quality.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Duddon Mosses SAC, Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
		Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC.	
E3PU: West Lakes Science and Technology Park	<p>The site ultimately drains to the River Ehen SAC to the east and upstream of Egremont is designated for freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon. Any pollution reaching the SAC could result in deterioration of aquatic habitat. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off or pollution events during construction and operation.</p> <p>The location of the West Lakes Science and Technology Park means that the only other pathway of impact by which LSE could occur would be through reduced air quality associated with vehicle movements to and from the site – should expansion take place. Alone, this is unlikely to lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to attract increased vehicle movements via commuting, that could have potential to contribute to reduced air quality.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Duddon Mosses SAC, Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p>
E4PU: Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter at Leconfield	<p>The site is over 1km from the River Ehen SAC but is in close proximity to the Nor Beck that feeds into the SAC and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off is a potential risk.</p> <p>Area 3 may comprise habitats suitable as functionally linked land for SPA and Ramsar designated bird species. LSE is unlikely from this project alone however.</p>	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to attract increased vehicle movements via commuting, that could have potential to contribute to reduced air quality.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Duddon Mosses SAC, Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p>
E6PU: Opportunity Sites	Support for the development and/or redevelopment of opportunity and key regeneration sites in the towns of Whitehaven,	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to attract increased	See DS3PU text.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
	Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom leaves the possibility of LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through various pathways of impact.	<p>vehicle movements via commuting, that could have potential to contribute to reduced air quality.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Duddon Mosses SAC, Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC.</p>	<p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p> <p>Policy E6PU clarifies that in order to comply with policy E2PU, project-level HRA may be needed – this is considered further with regard to individual allocations.</p>
E7PU: Safeguarding of Employment Sites	Safeguarding of sites does not create LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites, however part of this policy considers submission of proposals and criteria for consideration for alternative uses of employment sites rather than safeguarding.	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to attract increased vehicle movements via commuting, that could have potential to contribute to reduced air quality.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Duddon Mosses SAC, Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p>
RE2PU: Equestrian Related Development	Dependent on the location of commercial equestrian development, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	This is a policy that promotes the location of activities at which people are likely to gather in numbers and that dependent on type and location could result in increased vehicle movements that could have potential to lead to a reduction in air quality on the Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites, but only in combination with other plans and projects.	See DS3PU text.
NU1PU: Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector	Nuclear facilities can lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites in similar manner to other employment and energy facilities.	The policy is focused on development in or related to the Sellafield area, and as this location is in close proximity to the Drigg Coast SAC, any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could potentially lead	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy NU1PU should add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
		<p>to reduced air quality on the SAC, but only in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>Any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could lead to reduced air quality on the Duddon Mosses SAC if commuting from further afield would be significant, but only in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>The Sellafield location is in close proximity to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could lead to reduced air quality on the SPA, and potentially the SAC and Ramsar sites if commuting from further afield would be significant, in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>Any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could lead to reduced air quality on the Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC if commuting from further afield would be significant, but only in combination with other plans and projects.</p>	
<p>NU2PU: Maximising opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning</p>	<p>Although this policy promotes economic growth related to the nuclear sector, it appears unlikely to result in large scale development away from existing nuclear facilities and unlikely to generate pathways of impact that would be different or greater than existing nuclear facilities prior to decommissioning or transformation.</p>	<p>The policy is focused on development in or related to the Sellafield area, and as this location is in close proximity to the Drigg Coast SAC, any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could potentially lead to reduced air quality on the SAC, but only in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>Any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could lead to reduced air quality on the Duddon Mosses SAC if commuting from further afield would</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy NU2PU should add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
	<p>Nonetheless project-specific HRAs may be required dependent on scale or location.</p>	<p>be significant, but only in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>The Sellafield location is in close proximity to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could lead to reduced air quality on the SPA, and potentially the SAC and Ramsar sites if commuting from further afield would be significant, in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>Any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could lead to reduced air quality on the Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC if commuting from further afield would be significant, but only in combination with other plans and projects.</p>	
<p>NU3PU: General Nuclear Energy and associated Development and Infrastructure</p>	<p>This policy focuses on support for energy sector and major infrastructure development, and although some mitigation is included this only seeks to 'minimise potential impacts', which in relation to potential LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites leaves open the possibility of LSE.</p>	<p>The policy is focused on development in or related to the Sellafield area, and as this location is in close proximity to the Drigg Coast SAC, any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could potentially lead to reduced air quality on the SAC, but only in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>Any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could lead to reduced air quality on the Duddon Mosses SAC if commuting from further afield would be significant, but only in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>The Sellafield location is in close proximity to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could lead to reduced air quality on the SPA, and potentially the SAC and Ramsar sites if commuting from further afield would be significant, in combination with other plans and projects.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy NU3PU should add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
		<p>Any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could lead to reduced air quality on the Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC if commuting from further afield would be significant, but only in combination with other plans and projects.</p>	
<p>NU4PU: Nuclear Development at Sellafeld</p>	<p>Nuclear facilities can lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites in similar manner to other employment and energy facilities.</p>	<p>The policy is focused on development in or related to the Sellafeld area, and as this location is in close proximity to the Drigg Coast SAC, any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could potentially lead to reduced air quality on the SAC, but only in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>Any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could lead to reduced air quality on the Duddon Mosses SAC if commuting from further afield would be significant, but only in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>The Sellafeld location is in close proximity to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could lead to reduced air quality on the SPA, and potentially the SAC and Ramsar sites if commuting from further afield would be significant, in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>Any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could lead to reduced air quality on the Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC if commuting from further afield would be significant, but only in combination with other plans and projects.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
R2PU: Hierarchy of Town Centres	<p>Retail capacity has the potential to increase road journeys to and from town centres, key service centres and local centres, however the majority of the journeys are likely to be made from local areas. These journeys are unlikely to involve any notable increases in traffic passing within 200m of NSN and Ramsar sites sensitive to air quality reductions.</p> <p>The policy does include support for residential and leisure development also, and these do lead to potential for LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>	<p>The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p>
H2PU: Housing Requirement	<p>This policy stipulates the quantum of housing required to be delivered during the Plan period. As such it promotes development that would result in pathways of impact that could affect NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>	<p>This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers generally across the Borough, stating a need for 2,482 net additional dwellings by 2038. Therefore, there is potential for this to result in an increase in air pollution as a result of increased vehicle journeys within and connecting to Copeland.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Duddon Mosses SAC, Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p>
H4PU: Distribution of Housing	<p>This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough.</p>	<p>Policy H4PU specifically lists Drigg/Holmrook as sustainable rural villages that will deliver a proportion of minimum 248 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. As a result there is potential for increased local vehicle movements and therefore reduced air quality on the Drigg Coast SAC. As the A595 road passes within 200m of the SAC, for example, increases in housing at the larger settlements of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor and Egremont, may also result in increased traffic movements past the SAC.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy H4PU that defines the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations is therefore compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PU, where development must result in no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
		<p>With regards to Duddon Mosses SAC, policy H4PU specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of minimum 745 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. As a result of the location of Millom in the south of Copeland, development here is more likely to contribute to increased vehicle movements than settlements further north within Copeland. On a small scale, Haverigg, a local service centre, will deliver a proportion of minimum 422 new dwellings. In reality, as the A595 that passes Duddon Mosses SAC is one of few links between Copeland and the M6 corridor, then it is likely that development across the Borough could contribute to increased traffic past the SAC.</p> <p>Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar could be subject to LSE. Policy H4PU specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of minimum 745 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. As a result of the location of Millom in the south of Copeland, development here is more likely to contribute to increased vehicle movements than settlements further north within Copeland. On a small scale, Haverigg, a local service centre, will deliver a proportion of minimum 422 new dwellings and Drigg/Holmrook, sustainable rural villages, a proportion of at least 248 new dwellings. The SPA lies within 200m of the A595 at the same location as the Drigg Coast SAC, where levels of nitrogen deposition are not currently a cause for concern. In reality, then it is likely that development at these locations and across the Borough could contribute to increased traffic volumes, but that LSE may only require consideration on stretches of road outside of Copeland.</p> <p>With regards to Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC, policy H4PU specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of minimum 745 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. As a result of the location of Millom in the south of Copeland, development here is more likely to contribute to increased vehicle movements</p>	

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
		<p>than settlements further north within Copeland. On a small scale, Haverigg, a local service centre, will deliver a proportion of minimum 422 new dwellings. In reality, as the A5092 that passes the SAC is one of few links between Copeland and the M6 corridor, then it is likely that development across the Borough could contribute to increased traffic past the SAC.</p>	
<p>H5PU: Housing Allocations</p>	<p>This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough.</p>	<p>Policy H5PU specifically cites relevant housing allocations across the Borough. Therefore, there is potential for this to result in an increase in air pollution as a result of increased vehicle journeys within and connecting to Copeland.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Duddon Mosses SAC, Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy H5PU that defines the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations is therefore compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PU, where development must result in no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
<p>H6PU: New Housing development</p>	<p>This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the presumption of permission for new housing to be granted. Although ecological criteria are now considered, the wording does not preclude the potential for development even where LSE might be possible on NSN or Ramsar sites.</p>	<p>This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers generally across the Borough. Therefore, there is potential for this to result in an increase in air pollution as a result of increased vehicle journeys within and connecting to Copeland.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Duddon Mosses SAC, Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p>
<p>H11PU: Community-led, Self-build and custom build housing</p>	<p>Dependent on the location of self and custom-built housing, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.</p>	<p>The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
			result of policy H11PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H12PU: Residential Establishments, Including Specialist, older persons housing and purpose-built student and key-worker accommodation	Dependent on the location of specialist and older persons housing, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites.	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H12PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H13PU: Conversion and subdivision of buildings to Residential uses including large HMOs	Dependent on the location of subdivided buildings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, in particular through pathways like recreational pressure although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H13PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H14PU: Domestic Extensions and Alterations	This policy could lead to likely significant effects on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H14PU, the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H17PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use	Dependent on the location of converted dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H17PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H18PU: Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries	Dependent on the location of replacement dwellings, likely significant effects could occur	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
	on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.		Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H18PU, the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
SC3PU: Playing Fields and Pitches	Dependent on site location, new playing pitches could have LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through pathways of impact, in particular through disturbance if near to NSN and Ramsar sites or loss of supporting habitats.	This is a policy that promotes the location of activities at which people are likely to gather in numbers and that dependent on type and location could result in increased vehicle movements that could have potential to lead to a reduction in air quality on the Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites, but only in combination with other plans and projects.	See DS3PU text.
CO2PU: Priorities for improving transport networks within Copeland	<p>Whilst safeguarding of land does not lead to likely significant effects on NSN and Ramsar sites, allocation of transport schemes has the potential to. In particular, transport schemes have the potential to affect NSN and Ramsar sites through the pathways of reduced air quality and potentially reduced water quality, and increased recreational pressure, as well as possible loss of supporting habitats in certain situations.</p> <p>As the policy indicates that it is not restricted to the listed schemes, all NSN and Ramsar sites within (and potentially beyond) the Borough boundary could be affected, though it is anticipated that transport schemes themselves would seek to alleviate issues with traffic flow and air quality and thus sites beyond the Borough boundaries are less likely to be affected.</p>	<p>This policy specifically lists improvements to the A595 road that runs within 200m of the Drigg Coast SAC and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA for a short distance. It is possible that such improvements may lead to greater volumes of traffic using the road, which could lead to greater nitrogen deposition on the SAC. It is also true however, that road improvements may lead to reductions in emissions at some locations if they deliver reduced congestion and that improvements may also be possible in terms of aspects such as enhanced barriers between the source of pollution and the SAC.</p> <p>This policy specifically lists improvements to the A595 road that runs within 200m of the Duddon Mosses SAC for a short distance. It is possible that such improvements may lead to greater volumes of traffic using the road, including outside of the Borough, which could lead to greater nitrogen deposition on the SAC. It is also true however, that road improvements may lead to reductions in emissions at some locations if they deliver reduced congestion.</p>	See DS3PU text.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
	<p>Of the transport schemes listed, those with the greatest potential for effects on NSN and Ramsar sites within Copeland, would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A595 – Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA; Drigg Coast SAC; Solway Firth SPA • Rail works – as A595 plus Morecambe Bay SAC; Duddon Estuary Ramsar. <p>The improvements to cycle and walking networks have potential to affect sensitive NSN and Ramsar sites within the Borough through increased recreational pressure – dependent on location. NSN and Ramsar sites within Copeland, including Morecambe Bay SAC and Ramsar, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, are vulnerable to increased recreational pressure, and therefore the location of new development is important in avoiding increased pressure on these sites.</p>		

Table 3.9: Further Screening of Policies within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Water Quality.

The table below provides further screening of policies that could not be initially screened out, taking into consideration the emerging Plan as a whole. Orange shading indicates that a policy still requires Appropriate Assessment in the context of the emerging Plan alone, green shading indicates that it has been screened out prior to screening in combination with other plans and projects.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
DS3PU: Settlement Hierarchy	This policy defines the preferred location of development and as such, there is potential for LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a range of pathways of impact.	<p>This policy specifically lists Drigg/Holmrook as sustainable rural villages with Council support for development at these locations. These settlements are in close proximity to the Drigg Coast SAC and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, has the potential to lead to a reduction in water quality on the SAC in the event that WwTW capacity would be affected.</p> <p>This policy specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre, Haverigg as Local Service Centre and Drigg/Holmrook as sustainable rural villages with Council support for development at these locations. These settlements are in close proximity to the Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, has the potential to lead to a reduction in water quality on the SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites in the event that WwTW capacity would be affected.</p> <p>This policy specifically lists Cleator Moor as a Key Service Centre with Council support for development at this location. The Local Service Centres of Cleator, Arlecdon & Rowrah, and Frizington and the Rural Village of Kirksanton also lie in close proximity to the River Ehen SAC or watercourses that feed into the SAC and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, has the potential to lead to a reduction in water quality on the SAC through run-off or through increased pressure on WwTW capacity.</p>	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF, and the policy indicates that applications will be approved without delay <i>“unless material considerations indicate otherwise.”</i> Material considerations relating to the presumption in favour of sustainable development are laid out in the NPPF that indicates that <i>‘the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site’.</i> Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Development allocations are however, dependent on the deliverability of policies within the Local Plan, and therefore the Local Plan itself needs to demonstrate no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Policy N1PU (Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity) seeks to ensure that <i>‘potential harmful impacts of any development upon biodiversity and geodiversity must be identified and considered at the earliest stage. Proposals must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Council, that the following sequential steps have been undertaken</i></p> <p>Avoidance – <i>Biodiversity and geodiversity must be considered when drafting up proposals and any potential harmful effects on biodiversity and geodiversity must be identified along with appropriate measures that will be taken to avoid these effects.</i></p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
		<p>This policy specifically lists Whitehaven as the Principal Town with Council support for development at this location. An increase in housing at this location, has the potential to lead to a reduction in water quality on the Solway Firth SPA through increased pressure on WwTW capacity.</p>	<p>Mitigation – <i>Where harmful effects cannot be avoided, they must be appropriately mitigated in order to overcome or reduce negative impacts.</i></p> <p>Compensation – <i>Where mitigation is not possible or viable or in cases where residual harm would remain following mitigation, harmful effects should be compensated for. Where this is in the form of compensatory habitat of an area of equivalent or greater biodiversity value should be provided. Compensation is a last resort and will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances.</i></p> <p><i>Where harm remains to a Natura 2000 site, or functionally linked land, development will only be approved where it can be demonstrated that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such cases, compensatory measures must ensure the overall coherence of the network of European sites as a whole is protected.'</i></p> <p>This policy provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The emerging Local Plan includes policy N5PU <i>This commits to “new development must seek to protect or improve the quality of surface and groundwater water resources. New development should ensure there is sufficient water resource available to meet current and future needs, without putting the environment at risk.”</i> The policy commits to a specific requirement for new development to not be operational or occupied until such time as adequate waste water infrastructure has been provided.</p> <p>Policy DS8PU (Reducing Flood Risk) usefully adds that new development that incorporates flood mitigation strategies must ensure that no adverse effects on water quality will result.</p> <p>With regards to reduced water quality, policy N8PU (The Undeveloped Coast) does seek to ensure that energy generating development must</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
			<p>assess impacts on biodiversity against benefits and must mitigate or compensate for likely negative impacts. The need for compliance with other Plan policies including N1PU will ensure that projects will only be supported where harm to NSN and Ramsar sites can be avoided, mitigated or as a last resort compensated for.</p> <p>Policy N4PU (Marine Planning) ensures that new development that has the potential to harm the marine environment must have consideration the North West Marine Plan and policies therein. The policy notes that the Marine Plan operates at a high level planning tier and therefore environmental assessment at the project level may still be required.</p>
DS4PU: Settlement Boundaries	Development, particularly outside of settlement boundaries may be permitted if a proven need for a particular location is provided. This includes a range of development types that could potentially lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a range of pathways of impact.	<p>This policy promotes development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Increased housing numbers will lead to an increased demand on WWTW capacity. Therefore, there is potential for this to result in a reduction in water quality through discharges into aquatic habitats.</p> <p>This could lead to potential LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC, and Solway Firth SPA.</p>	See DS3PU text.
E1PU: Economic Growth	This policy could potentially lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it advocates various forms of economic development that could lead to various pathways of impact affecting sensitive sites.	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create increased pressure on receiving WWTW, that could have potential to contribute to reduced water quality.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC and Solway Firth SPA.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p>
E3PU: West Lakes Science and Technology Park	The site ultimately drains to the River Ehen SAC to the east and upstream of Egremont is designated for freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon. Any pollution reaching the SAC	Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off is possible in relation to the River Ehen SAC.	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
	<p>could result in deterioration of aquatic habitat. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off or pollution events during construction and operation.</p> <p>The location of the West Lakes Science and Technology Park means that the only other pathway of impact by which LSE could occur would be through reduced air quality associated with vehicle movements to and from the site – should expansion take place. Alone, this is unlikely to lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>		<p>Project-level HRA will be required for policy E3PU as the policy is site-specific and there is potential for LSE on the River Ehen SAC.</p>
<p>E4PU: Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter at Leconfield</p>	<p>The site is over 1km from the River Ehen SAC but is in close proximity to the Nor Beck that feeds into the SAC and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off is a potential risk.</p> <p>Area 3 may comprise habitats suitable as functionally linked land for SPA and Ramsar designated bird species. LSE is unlikely from this project alone however.</p>	<p>Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off is possible in relation to the River Ehen SAC.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p> <p>Project-level HRA will be required for policy E4PU as the policy is site-specific and there is potential for LSE on the River Ehen SAC.</p>
<p>E6PU: Opportunity Sites</p>	<p>Support for the development and/or redevelopment of opportunity and key regeneration sites in the towns of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom leaves the possibility of LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through various pathways of impact.</p>	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create increased pressure on receiving WWTW, that could have potential to contribute to reduced water quality.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC and Solway Firth SPA.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p> <p>Policy E6PU clarifies that in order to comply with policy E2PU, project-level HRA may be needed – this is considered further with regard to individual allocations.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
E7PU: Safeguarding of Employment Sites	Safeguarding of sites does not create LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites, however part of this policy considers submission of proposals and criteria for consideration for alternative uses of employment sites rather than safeguarding.	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create increased pressure on receiving WwTW, that could have potential to contribute to reduced water quality.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC and Solway Firth SPA.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p>
RE1PU: Agricultural Buildings	<p>Dependent on the location of farm complexes, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.</p> <p>Proposals to require reductions in ammonia emissions are positive. Ammonia emissions have also been assessed under policy DS11PU.</p>	<p>The level of development to be delivered is unlikely to be such that this policy in itself would give rise to LSE, but as a proportion of housing across the Borough LSE could be possible.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC and Solway Firth SPA.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p>
NU1PU: Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector	Nuclear facilities can lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites in similar manner to other employment and energy facilities.	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create changes in water quality. In particular, any technologies that involve use of sea water to supply cooling water or that discharge to receiving coastal waters, or that involve infrastructure provision offshore, can affect water quality through mechanisms such as altered water temperatures, and altered patterns of accretion and erosion.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy NU1PU should add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.</p>
NU2PU: Maximising opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning	Although this policy promotes economic growth related to the nuclear sector, it appears unlikely to result in large scale development away from existing nuclear facilities and unlikely to generate pathways of impact that would be different or greater than existing	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create changes in water quality. In particular, any technologies that involve use of sea water to supply cooling water or that discharge to receiving coastal waters, or that involve infrastructure provision offshore, can	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy NU2PU should add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
	nuclear facilities prior to decommissioning or transformation. Nonetheless project-specific HRAs may be required dependent on scale or location.	affect water quality through mechanisms such as altered water temperatures, and altered patterns of accretion and erosion. There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.	
NU3PU: General Nuclear Energy and associated Development and Infrastructure	This policy focuses on support for energy sector and major infrastructure development, and although some mitigation is included this only seeks to 'minimise potential impacts', which in relation to potential LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites leaves open the possibility of LSE.	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create changes in water quality. In particular, any technologies that involve use of sea water to supply cooling water or that discharge to receiving coastal waters, or that involve infrastructure provision offshore, can affect water quality through mechanisms such as altered water temperatures, and altered patterns of accretion and erosion. There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.	See DS3PU text. Policy NU3PU should add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.
NU4PU: Nuclear Development at Sellafield	Nuclear facilities can lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites in similar manner to other employment and energy facilities.	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create changes in water quality. In particular, any technologies that involve use of sea water to supply cooling water or that discharge to receiving coastal waters, or that involve infrastructure provision offshore, can affect water quality through mechanisms such as altered water temperatures, and altered patterns of accretion and erosion. There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.	See DS3PU text.
R2PU: Hierarchy of Town Centres	Retail capacity has the potential to increase road journeys to and from town centres, key service centres and local centres, however the majority of the journeys are likely to be made from local areas. These journeys are unlikely to involve any notable increases in traffic passing within 200m of NSN and Ramsar sites sensitive to air quality reductions.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers Therefore, there is potential for this to result in a decrease in water quality as a result. There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC and Solway Firth SPA.	See DS3PU text.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
	<p>The policy does include support for residential and leisure development also, and these do lead to potential for LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>		
<p>H2PU: Housing Requirement</p>	<p>This policy stipulates the quantum of housing required to be delivered during the Plan period. As such it promotes development that would result in pathways of impact that could affect NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>	<p>This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers generally across the Borough, stating a need for 2,482 net additional dwellings by 2038. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in a decrease in water quality as a result.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC and Solway Firth SPA.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p>
<p>H4PU: Distribution of Housing</p>	<p>This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough.</p>	<p>Policy H4PU specifically lists Drigg/Holmrook as sustainable rural villages that will deliver a proportion of minimum 248 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. As a result there is potential for increased local pressure on receiving WwTW and therefore reduced water quality of the Drigg Coast SAC.</p> <p>Policy H4PU specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of minimum 745 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. On a smaller scale, Haverigg, a local service centre, will deliver a proportion of minimum 422 new dwellings, and Drigg/Holmrook, sustainable rural villages, a proportion of at least 248 new dwellings. As a result there is potential for increased local pressure on receiving WwTW and therefore reduced water quality of the Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites.</p> <p>Policy H4PU specifically lists Cleator Moor as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of minimum 745 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. Cleator, Arlecdon & Rowrah and Frizington are Local Service Centres that will deliver a proportion of minimum 422 new dwellings over the</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy H4PU that defines the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations is therefore compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PU, where development must result in no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
		<p>lifetime of the Plan. Kirksanton is listed as a Rural Village that will deliver a proportion of maximum 76 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. These settlements all lie in close proximity to the River Ehen SAC or watercourses that feed into the SAC and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, prior to mitigation, has the potential to lead to a reduction in water quality on the SAC through run-off or through increased pressure on receiving WwTW.</p> <p>Policy H4PU specifically lists Whitehaven as the Principal Town that will deliver minimum 993 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. This has the potential to lead to a reduction in water quality on the Solway Firth SPA through increased pressure on receiving WwTW.</p>	
H5PU: Housing Allocations	This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough.	There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC and Solway Firth SPA.	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy H5PU that defines the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations is therefore compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PU, where development must result in no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
H6PU: New Housing development	This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the presumption of permission for new housing to be granted. Although ecological criteria are now considered, the wording does not preclude the potential for development even where LSE might be possible on NSN or Ramsar sites.	<p>This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers generally across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in a decrease in water quality as a result.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC and Solway Firth SPA</p>	See DS3PU text.
H11PU: Community-led, Self-build and custom build housing	Dependent on the location of self and custom-built housing, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers Therefore, there is potential for this to result in a decrease in water quality as a result.	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H11PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
H12PU: Residential Establishments, Including Specialist, older persons housing and purpose-built student and key-worker accommodation	Dependent on the location of specialist and older persons housing, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers Therefore, there is potential for this to result in a decrease in water quality as a result.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H12PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H13PU: Conversion and subdivision of buildings to Residential uses including large HMOs	Dependent on the location of subdivided buildings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, in particular through pathways like recreational pressure although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers Therefore, there is potential for this to result in a decrease in water quality as a result.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H13PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H14PU: Domestic Extensions and Alterations	This policy could lead to likely significant effects on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers Therefore, there is potential for this to result in a decrease in water quality as a result.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H14PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H17PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use	Dependent on the location of converted dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers Therefore, there is potential for this to result in a decrease in water quality as a result.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H17PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H18PU: Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries	Dependent on the location of replacement dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers Therefore, there is potential for this to result in a decrease in water quality as a result.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
			result of policy H18PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.

Table 3.10: Further Screening of Policies within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Urbanisation.

The table below provides further screening of policies that could not be initially screened out, taking into consideration the emerging Plan as a whole. Orange shading indicates that a policy still requires Appropriate Assessment in the context of the emerging Plan alone, green shading indicates that it has been screened out prior to screening in combination with other plans and projects.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
DS3PU: Settlement Hierarchy	This policy defines the preferred location of development and as such, there is potential for LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a range of pathways of impact.	This policy specifically lists Cleator Moor as a Key Service Centre with Council support for development at this location. The Local Service Centre of Cleator also lies in close proximity to the River Ehen SAC and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, has the potential to lead to LSE on the SAC.	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF, and the policy indicates that applications will be approved without delay <i>“unless material considerations indicate otherwise.”</i> Material considerations relating to the presumption in favour of sustainable development are laid out in the NPPF that indicates that <i>‘the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site’.</i> Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Development allocations are however, dependent on the deliverability of policies within the Local Plan, and therefore the Local Plan itself needs to demonstrate no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Policy N1PU (Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity) seeks to ensure that <i>‘potential harmful impacts of any development upon biodiversity and geodiversity must be identified and considered at the earliest stage. Proposals must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Council, that the following sequential steps have been undertaken</i></p> <p>Avoidance – <i>Biodiversity and geodiversity must be considered when drafting up proposals and any potential harmful effects on biodiversity and geodiversity must be identified along with appropriate measures that will be taken to avoid these effects.</i></p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
			<p>Mitigation – Where harmful effects cannot be avoided, they must be appropriately mitigated in order to overcome or reduce negative impacts.</p> <p>Compensation – Where mitigation is not possible or viable or in cases where residual harm would remain following mitigation, harmful effects should be compensated for. Where this is in the form of compensatory habitat of an area of equivalent or greater biodiversity value should be provided. Compensation is a last resort and will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Where harm remains to a Natura 2000 site, or functionally linked land, development will only be approved where it can be demonstrated that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such cases, compensatory measures must ensure the overall coherence of the network of European sites as a whole is protected.’</p> <p>This policy provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p>
DS4PU: Settlement Boundaries	Development, particularly outside of settlement boundaries may be permitted if a proven need for a particular location is provided. This includes a range of development types that could potentially lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a range of pathways of impact.	This policy promotes development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, there is potential for this to result in an increase in urbanisation on the River Ehen SAC.	See DS3PU text.
RE1PU: Agricultural Buildings	Dependent on the location of farm complexes, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in urbanisation on the River Ehen SAC dependent on location.	See DS3PU text.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
	Proposals to require reductions in ammonia emissions are positive. Ammonia emissions have also been assessed under policy DS11PU.		
R2PU: Hierarchy of Town Centres	<p>Retail capacity has the potential to increase road journeys to and from town centres, key service centres and local centres, however the majority of the journeys are likely to be made from local areas. These journeys are unlikely to involve any notable increases in traffic passing within 200m of NSN and Ramsar sites sensitive to air quality reductions.</p> <p>The policy does include support for residential and leisure development also, and these do lead to potential for LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in urbanisation on the River Ehen SAC dependent on location.	See DS3PU text.
H2PU: Housing Requirement	This policy stipulates the quantum of housing required to be delivered during the Plan period. As such it promotes development that would result in pathways of impact that could affect NSN and Ramsar sites.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in urbanisation on the River Ehen SAC dependent on location.	See DS3PU text.
H4PU: Distribution of Housing	This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough.	Policy H4PU specifically lists Cleator Moor as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of minimum 745 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. Cleator will deliver a proportion of minimum 422 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. These settlements lie in close proximity to the River Ehen SAC and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, prior to mitigation, has the potential to lead to urbanisation on the SAC.	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy H4PU that defines the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations is therefore compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PU, where development must result in no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
H5PU: Housing Allocations	This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential	See DS3PU text.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
		for this to result in urbanisation on the River Ehen SAC dependent on location.	Policy H5PU that defines the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations is therefore compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PU, where development must result in no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.
H6PU: New Housing development	This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the presumption of permission for new housing to be granted. Although ecological criteria are now considered, the wording does not preclude the potential for development even where LSE might be possible on NSN or Ramsar sites.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in urbanisation on the River Ehen SAC dependent on location.	See DS3PU text.
H11PU: Community-led, Self-build and custom build housing	Dependent on the location of self and custom-built housing, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in urbanisation on the River Ehen SAC dependent on location.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H11PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H12PU: Residential Establishments, Including Specialist, older persons housing and purpose-built student and key-worker accommodation	Dependent on the location of specialist and older persons housing, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in urbanisation on the River Ehen SAC dependent on location.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H12PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H13PU: Conversion and subdivision of buildings to Residential uses including large HMOs	Dependent on the location of subdivided buildings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, in particular through pathways like recreational pressure although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in urbanisation on the River Ehen SAC dependent on location.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H13PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
H14PU: Domestic Extensions and Alterations	This policy could lead to likely significant effects on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in urbanisation on the River Ehen SAC dependent on location.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H14PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H17PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use	Dependent on the location of converted dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in urbanisation on the River Ehen SAC dependent on location.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H17PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H18PU: Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries	Dependent on the location of replacement dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	This policy promotes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in urbanisation on the River Ehen SAC dependent on location.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H18PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.

Table 3.11: Further Screening of Policies within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Loss of or Disturbance to Off-Site Supporting Habitats.

The table below provides further screening of policies that could not be initially screened out, taking into consideration the emerging Plan as a whole. Orange shading indicates that a policy still requires Appropriate Assessment in the context of the emerging Plan alone, green shading indicates that it has been screened out prior to screening in combination with other plans and projects.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
DS3PU: Settlement Hierarchy	This policy defines the preferred location of development and as such, there is potential for LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a range of pathways of impact.	<p>This policy specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre, Haverigg as a local service centre and Drigg/Holmrook as sustainable rural villages with Council support for development at these locations. These settlements are in close proximity to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and the Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, has the greatest potential to lead to loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the SPA and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>This policy specifically lists Whitehaven as the Principal Town with Council support for development at this location. Whitehaven is in close proximity to the Solway Firth SPA and therefore an increase in housing, has the greatest potential in this area to lead to loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the SPA.</p>	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF, and the policy indicates that applications will be approved without delay <i>“unless material considerations indicate otherwise.”</i> Material considerations relating to the presumption in favour of sustainable development are laid out in the NPPF that indicates that <i>‘the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site’.</i> Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Development allocations are however, dependent on the deliverability of policies within the Local Plan, and therefore the Local Plan itself needs to demonstrate no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Policy N1PU (Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity) seeks to ensure that <i>‘potential harmful impacts of any development upon biodiversity and geodiversity must be identified and considered at the earliest stage. Proposals must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Council, that the following sequential steps have been undertaken</i></p> <p>Avoidance – <i>Biodiversity and geodiversity must be considered when drafting up proposals and any potential harmful effects on biodiversity and geodiversity must be identified along with appropriate measures that will be taken to avoid these effects.</i></p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
			<p>Mitigation – Where harmful effects cannot be avoided, they must be appropriately mitigated in order to overcome or reduce negative impacts.</p> <p>Compensation – Where mitigation is not possible or viable or in cases where residual harm would remain following mitigation, harmful effects should be compensated for. Where this is in the form of compensatory habitat of an area of equivalent or greater biodiversity value should be provided. Compensation is a last resort and will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Where harm remains to a Natura 2000 site, or functionally linked land, development will only be approved where it can be demonstrated that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such cases, compensatory measures must ensure the overall coherence of the network of European sites as a whole is protected.’</p> <p>This policy provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>Policy N4PU (Marine Planning) ensures that new development that has the potential to harm the marine environment must have consideration the North West Marine Plan and policies therein. The policy notes that the Marine Plan operates at a high level planning tier and therefore environmental assessment at the project level may still be required.</p>
DS4PU: Settlement Boundaries	Development, particularly outside of settlement boundaries may be permitted if a proven need for a particular location is provided. This includes a range of development types that could potentially lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a range of pathways of impact.	<p>This policy promotes development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to Ramsar and SPA sites.</p> <p>LSE is potentially possible on the: Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA.</p>	See DS3PU text.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
E1PU: Economic Growth	This policy could potentially lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it advocates various forms of economic development that could lead to various pathways of impact affecting sensitive sites.	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance or to occupy land parcels that could have potential to result in loss of habitat for or disturbance to bird species for which the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Solway Firth SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites are designated.	See DS3PU text. The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.
E4PU: Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter at Leconfield	The site is over 1km from the River Ehen SAC but is in close proximity to the Nor Beck that feeds into the SAC and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off is a potential risk. Area 3 may comprise habitats suitable as functionally linked land for SPA and Ramsar designated bird species. LSE is unlikely from this project alone however.	Dependent on the scale and type of facility, there is the potential to create noise and visible disturbance or to occupy land parcels that could have potential to result in loss of habitat for or disturbance to bird species for which the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Solway Firth SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites are designated.	See DS3PU text. The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU. Project-level HRA will be required for policy E4PU (Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter at Leconfield) as this policy is site-specific and there is potential for LSE.
E6PU: Opportunity Sites	Support for the development and/or redevelopment of opportunity and key regeneration sites in the towns of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom leaves the possibility of LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through various pathways of impact.	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance or to occupy land parcels that could have potential to result in loss of habitat for or disturbance to bird species for which the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Solway Firth SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites are designated.	See DS3PU text. The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU. Policy E6PU clarifies that in order to comply with policy E2PU, project-level HRA may be needed - this is considered further with regard to individual allocations.
E7PU: Safeguarding of Employment Sites	Safeguarding of sites does not create LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites, however part of this policy considers submission of proposals and criteria for consideration for alternative uses of employment sites rather than safeguarding.	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance or to occupy land parcels that could have potential to result in loss of habitat for or disturbance to bird species for which the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Solway Firth SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites are designated.	See DS3PU text. The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
RE2PU: Equestrian Related Development	Dependent on the location of commercial equestrian development, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	This policy that promotes the location of facilities and activities that dependent on type and location could result in loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Solway Firth SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites.	See DS3PU text.
NU1PU: Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector	Nuclear facilities can lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites in similar manner to other employment and energy facilities.	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance or occupy land parcels that could have potential to result in loss of habitat for or disturbance to bird species for which the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Solway Firth SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites are designated. In the case of renewable energy schemes, offshore habitats may be vulnerable in addition to terrestrial habitats.	See DS3PU text. Policy NU1PU should add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.
NU2PU: Maximising opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning	Although this policy promotes economic growth related to the nuclear sector, it appears unlikely to result in large scale development away from existing nuclear facilities and unlikely to generate pathways of impact that would be different or greater than existing nuclear facilities prior to decommissioning or transformation. Nonetheless project-specific HRAs may be required dependent on scale or location.	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance or occupy land parcels that could have potential to result in loss of habitat for or disturbance to bird species for which the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Solway Firth SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites are designated. In the case of renewable energy schemes, offshore habitats may be vulnerable in addition to terrestrial habitats.	See DS3PU text. Policy NU2PU should add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.
NU3PU: General Nuclear Energy and associated Development and Infrastructure	This policy focuses on support for energy sector and major infrastructure development, and although some mitigation is included this only seeks to 'minimise potential impacts', which in relation to potential LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites leaves open the possibility of LSE.	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance or occupy land parcels that could have potential to result in loss of habitat for or disturbance to bird species for which the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Solway Firth SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites are designated. In the case of renewable energy schemes, offshore habitats may be vulnerable in addition to terrestrial habitats.	See DS3PU text. Policy NU3PU should add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
NU4PU: Nuclear Development at Sellafield	Nuclear facilities can lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites in similar manner to other employment and energy facilities.	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create noise and visible disturbance or occupy land parcels that could have potential to result in loss of habitat for or disturbance to bird species for which the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Solway Firth SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites are designated. In the case of renewable energy schemes, offshore habitats may be vulnerable in addition to terrestrial habitats.	See DS3PU text.
R2PU: Hierarchy of Town Centres	Retail capacity has the potential to increase road journeys to and from town centres, key service centres and local centres, however the majority of the journeys are likely to be made from local areas. These journeys are unlikely to involve any notable increases in traffic passing within 200m of NSN and Ramsar sites sensitive to air quality reductions. The policy does include support for residential and leisure development also, and these do lead to potential for LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.	Town centre locations are unlikely to provide off-site supporting habitat for designated bird species.	See DS3PU text.
H2PU: Housing Requirement	This policy stipulates the quantum of housing required to be delivered during the Plan period. As such it promotes development that would result in pathways of impact that could affect NSN and Ramsar sites.	This policy promotes development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to Ramsar and SPA sites. LSE is potentially possible on the: Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA.	See DS3PU text.
H4PU: Distribution of Housing	This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough.	Policy H4PU specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of minimum 745 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. Along with the settlements of Haverigg, and Seascale, part of the Borough's network of local service centres that will be expected to deliver minimum 422	See DS3PU text. Policy H4PU that defines the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations is therefore compliant

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
		<p>new dwellings over the lifetime of the Local Plan, and Drigg/Holmrook, sustainable rural villages that will deliver a proportion of at least 248 new dwellings, there is greater potential here than at more distant sites for loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites.</p> <p>Policy H4PU specifically lists Whitehaven as the Principal Town that will deliver minimum 993 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. Given the proximity of Whitehaven to the Solway Firth SPA there is greater potential here than at more distant sites for loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the SPA.</p>	<p>with other Plan policies, including N1PU, where development must result in no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
<p>H5PU: Housing Allocations</p>	<p>This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough.</p>	<p>This policy promotes development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to Ramsar and SPA sites.</p> <p>LSE is potentially possible on the: Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy H5PU that defines the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations is therefore compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PU, where development must result in no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
<p>H6PU: New Housing development</p>	<p>This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the presumption of permission for new housing to be granted. Although ecological criteria are now considered, the wording does not preclude the potential for development even where LSE might be possible on NSN or Ramsar sites.</p>	<p>This policy promotes development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to Ramsar and SPA sites.</p> <p>LSE is potentially possible on the: Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p>
<p>H11PU: Community-led, Self-build and custom build housing</p>	<p>Dependent on the location of self and custom-built housing, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in</p>	<p>There is potential for this policy to result in an increase in loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA. The</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
	reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	location of the Morecambe Bay Ramsar outside of Copeland's boundary means that small and localised developments that are likely to be delivered are unlikely to be sited such that these policies in themselves would give rise to LSE on the Ramsar site.	adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H11PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H12PU: Residential Establishments, Including Specialist, older persons housing and purpose-built student and key-worker accommodation	Dependent on the location of specialist and older persons housing, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites.	There is potential for this policy to result in an increase in loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA. The location of the Morecambe Bay Ramsar outside of Copeland's boundary means that small and localised developments that are likely to be delivered are unlikely to be sited such that these policies in themselves would give rise to LSE on the Ramsar site.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H12PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H13PU: Conversion and subdivision of buildings to Residential uses including large HMOs	Dependent on the location of subdivided buildings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, in particular through pathways like recreational pressure although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	There is potential for this policy to result in an increase in loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA. The location of the Morecambe Bay Ramsar outside of Copeland's boundary means that small and localised developments that are likely to be delivered are unlikely to be sited such that these policies in themselves would give rise to LSE on the Ramsar site.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H13PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H14PU: Domestic Extensions and Alterations	This policy could lead to likely significant effects on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	There is potential for this policy to result in an increase in loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA. The location of the Morecambe Bay Ramsar outside of Copeland's boundary means that small and localised developments that are likely to be delivered are unlikely to be sited such that	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H14PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
		these policies in themselves would give rise to LSE on the Ramsar site.	
H17PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use	Dependent on the location of converted dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	There is potential for this policy to result in an increase in loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA. The location of the Morecambe Bay Ramsar outside of Copeland's boundary means that small and localised developments that are likely to be delivered are unlikely to be sited such that these policies in themselves would give rise to LSE on the Ramsar site.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H17PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H18PU: Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries	Dependent on the location of replacement dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	There is potential for this policy to result in an increase in loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA. The location of the Morecambe Bay Ramsar outside of Copeland's boundary means that small and localised developments that are likely to be delivered are unlikely to be sited such that these policies in themselves would give rise to LSE on the Ramsar site.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H18PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
SC3PU: Playing Fields and Pitches	Dependent on site location, new playing pitches could have LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through pathways of impact, in particular through disturbance if near to NSN and Ramsar sites or loss of supporting habitats.	This policy that promotes the location of facilities and activities that dependent on type and location could result in loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Solway Firth SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites.	See DS3PU text.

Table 3.12: Further Screening of Policies within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Coastal Squeeze.

The table below provides further screening of policies that could not be initially screened out, taking into consideration the emerging Plan as a whole. Orange shading indicates that a policy still requires Appropriate Assessment in the context of the emerging Plan alone, green shading indicates that it has been screened out prior to screening in combination with other plans and projects.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
DS3PU: Settlement Hierarchy	This policy defines the preferred location of development and as such, there is potential for LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a range of pathways of impact.	<p>This policy specifically lists Drigg/Holmrook as sustainable rural villages with Council support for development at this location. This settlement is in close proximity to the Drigg Coast SAC and therefore an increase in housing at this location, has the potential to lead to coastal squeeze on the SAC.</p> <p>This policy specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre, Haverigg as a local service centre, and Drigg/Holmrook as sustainable rural villages with Council support for development at these locations. These settlements are in close proximity to the Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and the Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, has the potential to lead to coastal squeeze.</p>	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF, and the policy indicates that applications will be approved without delay <i>“unless material considerations indicate otherwise.”</i> Material considerations relating to the presumption in favour of sustainable development are laid out in the NPPF that indicates that <i>‘the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site’.</i> Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Development allocations are however, dependent on the deliverability of policies within the Local Plan, and therefore the Local Plan itself needs to demonstrate no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Policy N1PU (Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity) seeks to ensure that <i>‘potential harmful impacts of any development upon biodiversity and geodiversity must be identified and considered at the earliest stage. Proposals must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Council, that the following sequential steps have been undertaken</i></p> <p>Avoidance – <i>Biodiversity and geodiversity must be considered when drafting up proposals and any potential harmful effects on biodiversity and geodiversity must be identified along with appropriate measures that will be taken to avoid these effects.</i></p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
			<p>Mitigation – Where harmful effects cannot be avoided, they must be appropriately mitigated in order to overcome or reduce negative impacts.</p> <p>Compensation – Where mitigation is not possible or viable or in cases where residual harm would remain following mitigation, harmful effects should be compensated for. Where this is in the form of compensatory habitat of an area of equivalent or greater biodiversity value should be provided. Compensation is a last resort and will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Where harm remains to a Natura 2000 site, or functionally linked land, development will only be approved where it can be demonstrated that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such cases, compensatory measures must ensure the overall coherence of the network of European sites as a whole is protected.'</p> <p>This policy provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p>
DS4PU: Settlement Boundaries	Development, particularly outside of settlement boundaries may be permitted if a proven need for a particular location is provided. This includes a range of development types that could potentially lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through a range of pathways of impact.	<p>This policy promotes development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Increased housing numbers at coastal locations could lead to coastal squeeze. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in coastal squeeze.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.</p>	See DS3PU text.
E1PU: Economic Growth	This policy could potentially lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it advocates various forms of economic development that could lead to various pathways of impact affecting sensitive sites.	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create coastal squeeze.	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
		There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.	
E6PU: Opportunity Sites	Support for the development and/or redevelopment of opportunity and key regeneration sites in the towns of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom leaves the possibility of LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through various pathways of impact.	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create coastal squeeze.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p> <p>Policy E6PU clarifies that in order to comply with policy E2PU, project-level HRA may be needed - this is considered further with regard to individual allocations.</p>
E7PU: Safeguarding of Employment Sites	Safeguarding of sites does not create LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites, however part of this policy considers submission of proposals and criteria for consideration for alternative uses of employment sites rather than safeguarding.	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create coastal squeeze.</p> <p>There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>The need for the Plan to be considered as a whole ensures that economic policies must also be compliant with N1PU.</p>
RE1PU: Agricultural Buildings	<p>Dependent on the location of farm complexes, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.</p> <p>Proposals to require reductions in ammonia emissions are positive. Ammonia emissions have also been assessed under policy DS11PU.</p>	The level of development to be delivered is unlikely to be such that this policy in itself would give rise to LSE.	See DS3PU text.
RE2PU: Equestrian Related Development	Dependent on the location of commercial equestrian development, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	Unlikely to lead to coastal squeeze.	See DS3PU text.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
NU1PU: Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector	Nuclear facilities can lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites in similar manner to other employment and energy facilities.	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create coastal squeeze. There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.	See DS3PU text. Policy NU1PU should add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.
NU2PU: Maximising opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning	Although this policy promotes economic growth related to the nuclear sector, it appears unlikely to result in large scale development away from existing nuclear facilities and unlikely to generate pathways of impact that would be different or greater than existing nuclear facilities prior to decommissioning or transformation. Nonetheless project-specific HRAs may be required dependent on scale or location.	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create coastal squeeze. There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.	See DS3PU text. Policy NU2PU should add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.
NU3PU: General Nuclear Energy and associated Development and Infrastructure	This policy focuses on support for energy sector and major infrastructure development, and although some mitigation is included this only seeks to 'minimise potential impacts', which in relation to potential LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites leaves open the possibility of LSE.	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create coastal squeeze. There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.	See DS3PU text. Policy NU3PU should add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.
NU4PU: Nuclear Development at Sellafield	Nuclear facilities can lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites in similar manner to other employment and energy facilities.	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create coastal squeeze. There could potentially be LSE on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.	See DS3PU text.
R2PU: Hierarchy of Town Centres	Retail capacity has the potential to increase road journeys to and from town centres, key service centres and local centres, however the	Town centre locations are unlikely to exacerbate any likelihood of coastal squeeze.	See DS3PU text.

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
	<p>majority of the journeys are likely to be made from local areas. These journeys are unlikely to involve any notable increases in traffic passing within 200m of NSN and Ramsar sites sensitive to air quality reductions.</p> <p>The policy does include support for residential and leisure development also, and these do lead to potential for LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>		
H2PU: Housing Requirement	This policy stipulates the quantum of housing required to be delivered during the Plan period. As such it promotes development that would result in pathways of impact that could affect NSN and Ramsar sites.	<p>This policy promotes development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in coastal squeeze.</p> <p>LSE is potentially possible on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.</p>	See DS3PU text.
H4PU: Distribution of Housing	This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough.	<p>Policy H4PU specifically lists Drigg/Holmrook as sustainable rural villages that will deliver a proportion of minimum 248 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. As a result there is potential for coastal squeeze that could lead to LSE on the Drigg Coast SAC.</p> <p>Policy H4PU specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of minimum 745 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. Along with the settlements of Haverigg and Seascale, part of the Borough's network of local service centres that will be expected to deliver minimum 422 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Local Plan, and the sustainable rural villages of Drigg/ Holmrook that will deliver a proportion of at least 248 new dwellings, there is potential for coastal squeeze that could lead to LSE on the Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.</p>	<p>See DS3PU text.</p> <p>Policy H4PU that defines the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations is therefore compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PU, where development must result in no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
H5PU: Housing Allocations	This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough.	This policy promotes development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in coastal squeeze. LSE is potentially possible on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.	See DS3PU text. Policy H5PU that defines the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations is therefore compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PU, where development must result in no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites.
H6PU: New Housing development	This policy could lead to LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites as it identifies the presumption of permission for new housing to be granted. Although ecological criteria are now considered, the wording does not preclude the potential for development even where LSE might be possible on NSN or Ramsar sites.	This policy promotes development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in coastal squeeze. LSE is potentially possible on the: Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.	See DS3PU text.
H11PU: Community-led, Self-build and custom build housing	Dependent on the location of self and custom-built housing, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H11PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H12PU: Residential Establishments, Including Specialist, older persons housing and purpose-built student and key-worker accommodation	Dependent on the location of specialist and older persons housing, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites.	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H12PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H13PU: Conversion and subdivision of buildings to Residential uses including large HMOs	Dependent on the location of subdivided buildings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, in particular through pathways like recreational pressure although in	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a

Policy	Initial Screening of Policy	Pathways of Impact	Screening of Policy Within the Plan
	reality the scale of development is likely to be small.		result of policy H13PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H14PU: Domestic Extensions and Alterations	This policy could lead to likely significant effects on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H14PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H17PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use	Dependent on the location of converted dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H17PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
H18PU: Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries	Dependent on the location of replacement dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on NSN and Ramsar sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	The level of housing to be delivered under this policy alone is unlikely to be such that LSE would occur.	See DS3PU text. Policies H15PU (Rural Exception Sites) H16PU (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers) state that developments must not result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity. In order to ensure no LSE arises as a result of policy H18PU the policy must be considered in the context of the Plan overall, including policy N1PU.
SC3PU: Playing Fields and Pitches	Dependent on site location, new playing pitches could have LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites through pathways of impact, in particular through disturbance if near to NSN and Ramsar sites or loss of supporting habitats.	The level of development to be delivered is unlikely to be such that this policy in itself would give rise to LSE.	See DS3PU text.

Table 3.13: In Combination Screening of Policies within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Recreational Pressure and Disturbance.

Orange shading indicates that a policy requires Appropriate Assessment in combination with other plans and projects beyond the Local Plan, green shading indicates that it has been screened out in combination with other plans and projects.

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>DS1PU: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>DS2PU: Reducing the impacts of development on climate change</p> <p>DS5PU: Planning Obligations</p> <p>DS6PU: Design and Development Standards</p> <p>DS7PU: Hard and Soft Landscaping</p> <p>DS8PU: Reducing Flood Risk</p> <p>DS9PU: Sustainable Drainage</p> <p>DS10PU: Soils, Contamination and Land Stability</p>	None	No mechanism for in combination effects.

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>DS11PU: Protecting Air Quality</p> <p>R1PU: Vitality and Viability of Town Centres and other Identified Villages Within the Hierarchy</p> <p>R4PU: The Key Service Centres</p> <p>R5PU: Retail and Service Provision in Rural Areas</p> <p>R6PU: Whitehaven Town Centre Primary Shopping Area</p> <p>R8PU: Retail and Leisure Impact Assessments</p> <p>R9PU: Non-Retail Development in Town Centres</p> <p>R10PU: Hot Food Takeaways</p> <p>H1PU: Improving the Housing Offer</p> <p>H3PU: Housing Delivery</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>H7PU: Housing Density and Mix</p> <p>H8PU: Affordable housing</p> <p>H9PU: Allocated Site for Gypsies and Travellers (as updated by the Local Plan Addendum document)</p> <p>H9PU: Allocated Site for Gypsies and Travellers (as updated by the Local Plan Addendum document)</p> <p>H10PU: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites</p> <p>H19PU: Beach Bungalows</p> <p>H20PU: Removal of Occupancy Conditions</p> <p>H21PU: Residential Caravans</p> <p>SC1PU: Health and Well-being</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>SC4PU: Impact of new development on sporting facilities</p> <p>N1PU: Conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>N2PU: Local Nature Recovery Networks</p> <p>N3PU: Biodiversity Net Gain</p> <p>N4PU: Marine Planning</p> <p>N5PU: Protection of watercourses (as updated by the Local Plan Addendum document)</p> <p>N6PU: Landscape Protection</p> <p>N7PU: St. Bees and Whitehaven Heritage Coast</p> <p>N9PU: Green Infrastructure</p> <p>N10PU: Green Wedges</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>N13PU: Woodlands, Trees and Hedgerows</p> <p>N14PU: Community Growing Spaces</p> <p>BE1PU: Heritage Assets</p> <p>BE2PU: Designated Heritage Assets</p> <p>BE3PU: Archaeology</p> <p>BE4PU: Non-designated Heritage Assets</p> <p>BE5PU: Shopfronts</p> <p>BE6PU: Advertisements</p> <p>CO5PU: Transport Hierarchy</p>		
<p>DS3PU: Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>DS4PU: Settlement Boundaries</p> <p>RE2PU: Equestrian Related Development</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation 	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>RE3PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Commercial or Community Use</p> <p>R2PO: Hierarchy of Town Centres</p> <p>R4PU: The Key Service Centres</p> <p>H2PU: Housing Requirement</p> <p>H4PU: Distribution of Housing</p> <p>H5PU: Housing Allocations</p> <p>H6PU: New Housing development</p> <p>H11PU: Community-led, Self-build and custom build housing</p> <p>H12PU: Residential Establishments, Including Specialist, older persons housing and purpose-built student and key-worker accommodation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>Although the Drigg Coast SAC could in theory be vulnerable to increased recreational pressure or disturbance in combination with increased housing numbers outside of Copeland, its location means that it is neither easily accessible and nor is it a prime tourist location.</p> <p>The Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, and Solway Firth SPA all lie wholly or partly within other local authority boundaries and hence are vulnerable to increased recreational pressure or disturbance in combination with increased development outside of Copeland. The Council should commit to working in partnership with other stakeholders in order to identify solutions and implement approaches to management of recreational pressure as and when such approaches may be agreed.</p> <p>Policies RE3PU, H15PU, H16PU, SC2PU, SC5PU, N11PU, N12PU, CO4PU, and CO6PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>H13PU: Conversion and subdivision of buildings to Residential uses including large HMOs</p> <p>H14PU: Domestic Extensions and Alterations</p> <p>H15PU: Rural Exception Sites</p> <p>H16PU: Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers</p> <p>H17PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use</p> <p>H18PU: Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries</p> <p>SC2PU: Sporting, Leisure and cultural Facilities (excluding playing pitches)</p> <p>SC3PU: Playing Fields and Pitches</p> <p>SC5PU: Community and Cultural Facilities</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>N11PU: Protected Green Spaces</p> <p>N12PU: Local Green Spaces</p> <p>CO4PU: Sustainable Travel</p> <p>CO6PU: Countryside Access</p>		
<p>E1PU: Economic Growth</p> <p>E2PU: Location of Employment</p> <p>E3PU: West Lakes Science and Technology Park</p> <p>E4PU: Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter at Leconfield</p> <p>E5PU: Employment Sites and Allocations</p> <p>E6PU: Opportunity Sites</p> <p>E7PU: Safeguarding of Employment Sites</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included 	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>Policies E2PU and RE3PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>RE1PU: Agricultural Buildings</p> <p>RE3PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Commercial or Community Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	
<p>CC1PU: Large Scale Renewable Energy Developments (excluding nuclear and wind energy developments)</p> <p>CC2PU: Wind Energy Developments</p> <p>NU1PU: Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector</p> <p>NU2PU: Maximising opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning</p> <p>NU3PU: General Nuclear Energy and associated</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included 	<p>Policies CC1PU, CC2PU, NU5PU, and N8PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>Development and Infrastructure</p> <p>NU4PU: Nuclear Development at Sellafield</p> <p>NU5PU: Nuclear Demolition</p> <p>N8PU: The Undeveloped Coast</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	
<p>R3PU: Whitehaven Town Centre</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to tourism and recreation North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven 	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>The Solway Firth SPA lies partly within other local authority boundaries and hence is vulnerable to increased recreational pressure or disturbance in combination with increased development outside of Copeland’s Local Plan. The Council should commit to working in partnership with other stakeholders in order to identify solutions and implement approaches to management of recreational pressure as and when such approaches may be agreed.</p>
<p>R7PU: Sequential Test</p> <p>T1PU: Tourism Development</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation 	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>T2PU: Coastal Development Along the Developed Coast</p> <p>T3PU: Caravans and Camping Sites for Short Term Letting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>The Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, and Solway Firth SPA all lie wholly or partly within other local authority boundaries and hence are vulnerable to increased recreational pressure or disturbance in combination with increased development outside of Copeland. The Council should commit to working in partnership with other stakeholders in order to identify solutions and implement approaches to management of recreational pressure as and when such approaches may be agreed.</p> <p>Policies R7PU, T2PU and T3PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
<p>CO1PU: Telecommunications and Digital Connectivity</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation 	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>CO2PU: Priorities for improving transport networks within Copeland</p> <p>CO3PU: Priorities for improving transport links to and from the Borough</p> <p>CO7PU: Parking Standards and Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>Policies CO1PU and CO3PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Table 3.14: In Combination Screening of Policies within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan– Air Quality.

Orange shading indicates that a policy requires further assessment in combination with other plans and projects beyond the Local Plan, green shading indicates that it has been screened out in combination with other plans and projects.

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
DS1PU: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development DS2PU: Reducing the impacts of development on climate change DS5PU: Planning Obligations DS6PU: Design and Development Standards DS7PU: Hard and Soft Landscaping DS8PU: Reducing Flood Risk DS9PU: Sustainable Drainage	None	No mechanism for in combination effects.

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>DS10PU: Soils, Contamination and Land Stability</p> <p>DS11PU: Protecting Air Quality</p> <p>R1PU: Vitality and Viability of Town Centres and other Identified Villages Within the Hierarchy</p> <p>R3PU: Whitehaven Town Centre</p> <p>R4PU: The Key Service Centres</p> <p>R5PU: Retail and Service Provision in Rural Areas</p> <p>R6PU: Whitehaven Town Centre Primary Shopping Area</p> <p>R8PU: Retail and Leisure Impact Assessments</p> <p>R9PU: Non-Retail Development in Town Centres</p> <p>R10PU: Hot Food Takeaways</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>H1PU: Improving the Housing Offer</p> <p>H3PU: Housing Delivery</p> <p>H7PU: Housing Density and Mix</p> <p>H8PU: Affordable housing</p> <p>H9PU: Allocated Site for Gypsies and Travellers (as updated by the Local Plan Addendum document)</p> <p>H10PU: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites</p> <p>H19PU: Beach Bungalows</p> <p>H20PU: Removal of Occupancy Conditions</p> <p>H21PU: Residential Caravans</p> <p>SC1PU: Health and Well-being</p> <p>SC2PU: Sporting, Leisure and cultural</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>Facilities (excluding playing pitches)</p> <p>SC3PU: Playing Fields and Pitches</p> <p>SC4PU: Impact of new development on sporting facilities</p> <p>SC5PU: Community and Cultural Facilities</p> <p>N1PU: Conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>N2PU: Local Nature Recovery Networks</p> <p>N3PU: Biodiversity Net Gain</p> <p>N4PU: Marine Planning</p> <p>N5PU: Protection of watercourses (as updated by the Local Plan Addendum document)</p> <p>N6PU: Landscape Protection</p> <p>N7PU: St. Bees and Whitehaven Heritage Coast</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>N9PU: Green Infrastructure</p> <p>N10PU: Green Wedges</p> <p>N11PU: Protected Green Spaces</p> <p>N12PU: Local Green Spaces</p> <p>N13PU: Woodlands, Trees and Hedgerows</p> <p>N14PU: Community Growing Spaces</p> <p>BE1PU: Heritage Assets</p> <p>BE2PU: Designated Heritage Assets</p> <p>BE3PU: Archaeology</p> <p>BE4PU: Non-designated Heritage Assets</p> <p>BE5PU: Shopfronts</p> <p>BE6PU: Advertisements</p> <p>CO4PU: Sustainable Travel</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
CO5PU: Transport Hierarchy CO6PU: Countryside Access CO1PU: Telecommunications and Digital Connectivity		

Table 3.15: In Combination Screening of Policies within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Water Quality.

Orange shading indicates that a policy requires Appropriate Assessment in combination with other plans and projects beyond the Local Plan, green shading indicates that it has been screened out in combination with other plans and projects.

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>DS1PU: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>DS2PU: Reducing the impacts of development on climate change</p> <p>DS5PU: Planning Obligations</p> <p>DS6PU: Design and Development Standards</p> <p>DS7PU: Hard and Soft Landscaping</p> <p>DS8PU: Reducing Flood Risk</p> <p>DS9PU: Sustainable Drainage</p> <p>DS10PU: Soils, Contamination and Land Stability</p>	None	No mechanism for in combination effects.

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>DS11PU: Protecting Air Quality</p> <p>R1PU: Vitality and Viability of Town Centres and other Identified Villages Within the Hierarchy</p> <p>R3PU: Whitehaven Town Centre</p> <p>R4PU: The Key Service Centres</p> <p>R5PU: Retail and Service Provision in Rural Areas</p> <p>R6PU: Whitehaven Town Centre Primary Shopping Area</p> <p>R8PU: Retail and Leisure Impact Assessments</p> <p>R9PU: Non-Retail Development in Town Centres</p> <p>R10PU: Hot Food Takeaways</p> <p>H1PU: Improving the Housing Offer</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>H3PU: Housing Delivery</p> <p>H7PU: Housing Density and Mix</p> <p>H8PU: Affordable housing</p> <p>H9PU: Allocated Site for Gypsies and Travellers (as updated by the Local Plan Addendum document)</p> <p>H10PU: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites</p> <p>H19PU: Beach Bungalows</p> <p>H20PU: Removal of Occupancy Conditions</p> <p>H21PU: Residential Caravans</p> <p>SC1PU: Health and Well-being</p> <p>SC2PU: Sporting, Leisure and cultural Facilities (excluding playing pitches)</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>SC3PU: Playing Fields and Pitches</p> <p>SC4PU: Impact of new development on sporting facilities</p> <p>N1PU: Conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>N2PU: Local Nature Recovery Networks</p> <p>N3PU: Biodiversity Net Gain</p> <p>N4PU: Marine Planning</p> <p>N5PU: Protection of watercourses (as updated by the Local Plan Addendum document)</p> <p>N6PU: Landscape Protection</p> <p>N7PU: St. Bees and Whitehaven Heritage Coast</p> <p>N9PU: Green Infrastructure</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>N10PU: Green Wedges</p> <p>N11PU: Protected Green Spaces</p> <p>N12PU: Local Green Spaces</p> <p>N13PU: Woodlands, Trees and Hedgerows</p> <p>N14PU: Community Growing Spaces</p> <p>BE1PU: Heritage Assets</p> <p>BE2PU: Designated Heritage Assets</p> <p>BE3PU: Archaeology</p> <p>BE4PU: Non-designated Heritage Assets</p> <p>BE5PU: Shopfronts</p> <p>BE6PU: Advertisements</p> <p>CO4PU: Sustainable Travel</p> <p>CO5PU: Transport Hierarchy</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
CO6PU: Countryside Access		
DS3PU: Settlement Hierarchy DS4PU: Settlement Boundaries RE2PU: Equestrian Related Development RE3PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Commercial or Community Use R2PO: Hierarchy of Town Centres R4PU: The Key Service Centres H2PU: Housing Requirement H4PU: Distribution of Housing H5PU: Housing Allocations H6PU: New Housing development	Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. 	<p>The Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC, and Solway Firth SPA all lie wholly or partly within other local authority boundaries and hence are vulnerable to reduced water quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The emerging Local Plan includes policy N5PU (Protection of Watercourses). The policy commits to a specific requirement for new development to not be operational or occupied until such time as adequate waste water infrastructure has been provided. Policy DS8PU (Reducing Flood Risk) usefully adds that new development that incorporates flood mitigation strategies must ensure that no adverse effects on water quality will result.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>Policies RE3PU, H15PU and H16PU, include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>United Utilities have been consulted on the Local Plan and in their response of March 2022, have raised points relating to some areas of policy wording, but not in relation to policies where adverse effects have been considered possible on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>H11PU: Community-led, Self-build and custom build housing</p> <p>H12PU: Residential Establishments, Including Specialist, older persons housing and purpose-built student and key-worker accommodation</p> <p>H13PU: Conversion and subdivision of buildings to Residential uses including large HMOs</p> <p>H14PU: Domestic Extensions and Alterations</p> <p>H15PU: Rural Exception Sites</p> <p>H16PU: Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers</p> <p>H17PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>H18PU: Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries</p> <p>SC5PU: Community and Cultural Facilities</p>		
<p>E1PU: Economic Growth</p> <p>E2PU: Location of Employment</p> <p>E5PU: Employment Sites and Allocations</p> <p>E6PU: Opportunity Sites</p> <p>E7PU: Safeguarding of Employment Sites</p> <p>RE1PU: Agricultural Buildings</p> <p>RE3PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Commercial or Community Use</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven 	<p>The Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC, and Solway Firth SPA all lie wholly or partly within other local authority boundaries and hence are vulnerable to reduced water quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>Policies E2PU and RE3PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>United Utilities have been consulted on the Local Plan and in their response of March 2022, have raised points relating to some areas of policy wording, but not in relation to policies where adverse effects have been considered possible on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	
<p>CC1PU: Large Scale Renewable Energy Developments (excluding nuclear and wind energy developments)</p> <p>CC2PU: Wind Energy Developments</p> <p>NU1PU: Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector</p> <p>NU2PU: Maximising opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning</p> <p>NU3PU: General Nuclear Energy and associated Development and Infrastructure</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven 	<p>The Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC, and Solway Firth SPA all lie wholly or partly within other local authority boundaries and hence are vulnerable to reduced water quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland.</p> <p>Policies CC1PU, CC2PU, NU5PU and N8PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>United Utilities have been consulted on the Local Plan and in their response of March 2022, have raised points relating to some areas of policy wording, but not in relation to policies where adverse effects have been considered possible on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>NU4PU: Nuclear Development at Sellafield</p> <p>NU5PU: Nuclear Demolition</p> <p>N8PU: The Undeveloped Coast</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	
<p>R7PU: Sequential Test</p> <p>T1PU: Tourism Development</p> <p>T2PU: Coastal Development Along the Developed Coast</p> <p>T3PU: Caravans and Camping Sites for Short Term Letting</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included 	<p>The Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC, and Solway Firth SPA all lie wholly or partly within other local authority boundaries and hence are vulnerable to reduced water quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>The Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, and Solway Firth SPA all lie wholly or partly within other local authority boundaries and hence are vulnerable to increased recreational pressure or disturbance in combination with increased development outside of Copeland. The Council should commit to working in partnership with other stakeholders in order to identify solutions and implement approaches to management of recreational pressure as and when such approaches may be agreed.</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>Policies R7PU, T2PU and T3PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>United Utilities have been consulted on the Local Plan and in their response of March 2022, have raised points relating to some areas of policy wording, but not in relation to policies where adverse effects have been considered possible on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
<p>CO1PU: Telecommunications and Digital Connectivity</p> <p>CO2PU: Priorities for improving transport networks within Copeland</p> <p>CO3PU: Priorities for improving transport links to and from the Borough</p> <p>CO7PU: Parking Standards and Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included 	<p>The Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC, and Solway Firth SPA all lie wholly or partly within other local authority boundaries and hence are vulnerable to reduced water quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>Policies CO1PU and CO3PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>United Utilities have been consulted on the Local Plan and in their response of March 2022, have raised points relating to some areas of policy wording, but not in relation to policies where adverse effects have been considered possible on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	

Table 3.16: In Combination Screening of Policies within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan— Urbanisation.

Orange shading indicates that a policy requires Appropriate Assessment in combination with other plans and projects beyond the Local Plan, green shading indicates that it has been screened out in combination with other plans and projects.

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
All policies	None – urbanisation effects are by their nature localised and generally limited to housing development. Thus development outside of Copeland and large strategic non-residential development within Copeland are unlikely to lead to LSE in combination with policies for housing within the Plan.	No mechanism for in combination effects.

Table 3.17: In Combination Screening of Policies within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Loss of or Disturbance to Off-Site Supporting Habitats.

Orange shading indicates that a policy requires Appropriate Assessment in combination with other plans and projects beyond the Local Plan, green shading indicates that it has been screened out in combination with other plans and projects.

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>DS1PU: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>DS2PU: Reducing the impacts of development on climate change</p> <p>DS5PU: Planning Obligations</p> <p>DS6PU: Design and Development Standards</p> <p>DS7PU: Hard and Soft Landscaping</p> <p>DS8PU: Reducing Flood Risk</p> <p>DS9PU: Sustainable Drainage</p> <p>DS10PU: Soils, Contamination and Land Stability</p>	None	No mechanism for in combination effects.

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>DS11PU: Protecting Air Quality</p> <p>R1PU: Vitality and Viability of Town Centres and other Identified Villages Within the Hierarchy</p> <p>R3PU: Whitehaven Town Centre</p> <p>R4PU: The Key Service Centres</p> <p>R5PU: Retail and Service Provision in Rural Areas</p> <p>R6PU: Whitehaven Town Centre Primary Shopping Area</p> <p>R8PU: Retail and Leisure Impact Assessments</p> <p>R9PU: Non-Retail Development in Town Centres</p> <p>R10PU: Hot Food Takeaways</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>E3PU: West Lakes Science and Technology Park</p> <p>H1PU: Improving the Housing Offer</p> <p>H3PU: Housing Delivery</p> <p>H7PU: Housing Density and Mix</p> <p>H8PU: Affordable housing</p> <p>H9PU: Allocated Site for Gypsies and Travellers (as updated by the Local Plan Addendum document)</p> <p>H10PU: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites</p> <p>H19PU: Beach Bungalows</p> <p>H20PU: Removal of Occupancy Conditions</p> <p>H21PU: Residential Caravans</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>SC1PU: Health and Well-being</p> <p>SC4PU: Impact of new development on sporting facilities</p> <p>N1PU: Conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>N2PU: Local Nature Recovery Networks</p> <p>N3PU: Biodiversity Net Gain</p> <p>N4PU: Marine Planning</p> <p>N5PU: Protection of watercourses (as updated by the Local Plan Addendum document)</p> <p>N6PU: Landscape Protection</p> <p>N7PU: St. Bees and Whitehaven Heritage Coast</p> <p>N9PU: Green Infrastructure</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>N10PU: Green Wedges</p> <p>N11PU: Protected Green Spaces</p> <p>N12PU: Local Green Spaces</p> <p>N13PU: Woodlands, Trees and Hedgerows</p> <p>N14PU: Community Growing Spaces</p> <p>BE1PU: Heritage Assets</p> <p>BE2PU: Designated Heritage Assets</p> <p>BE3PU: Archaeology</p> <p>BE4PU: Non-designated Heritage Assets</p> <p>BE5PU: Shopfronts</p> <p>BE6PU: Advertisements</p> <p>CO4PU: Sustainable Travel</p> <p>CO5PU: Transport Hierarchy</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
CO6PU: Countryside Access		
DS3PU: Settlement Hierarchy DS4PU: Settlement Boundaries RE2PU: Equestrian Related Development RE3PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Commercial or Community Use R2PO: Hierarchy of Town Centres R4PU: The Key Service Centres H2PU: Housing Requirement H4PU: Distribution of Housing H5PU: Housing Allocations H6PU: New Housing development	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. 	<p>Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, and Solway Firth SPA are all vulnerable to loss of or disturbance of supporting habitat as a result of development within Copeland in combination with development beyond Copeland’s boundaries.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>Policies RE3PU, H15PU and H16PU, include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>H11PU: Community-led, Self-build and custom build housing</p> <p>H12PU: Residential Establishments, Including Specialist, older persons housing and purpose-built student and key-worker accommodation</p> <p>H13PU: Conversion and subdivision of buildings to Residential uses including large HMOs</p> <p>H14PU: Domestic Extensions and Alterations</p> <p>H15PU: Rural Exception Sites</p> <p>H16PU: Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers</p> <p>H17PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>H18PU: Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries</p> <p>SC2PU: Sporting, Leisure and cultural Facilities (excluding playing pitches)</p> <p>SC3PU: Playing Fields and Pitches</p> <p>SC5PU: Community and Cultural Facilities</p>		
<p>E1PU: Economic Growth</p> <p>E2PU: Location of Employment</p> <p>E5PU: Employment Sites and Allocations</p> <p>E6PU: Opportunity Sites</p> <p>E7PU: Safeguarding of Employment Sites</p> <p>RE1PU: Agricultural Buildings</p> <p>RE3PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism 	<p>Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, and Solway Firth SPA are all vulnerable to loss of or disturbance of supporting habitat as a result of development within Copeland in combination with development beyond Copeland’s boundaries.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>Policies E2PU and RE3PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
Commercial or Community Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	
<p>CC1PU: Large Scale Renewable Energy Developments (excluding nuclear and wind energy developments)</p> <p>CC2PU: Wind Energy Developments</p> <p>NU1PU: Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector</p> <p>NU2PU: Maximising opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning</p> <p>NU3PU: General Nuclear Energy and</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism 	<p>Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, and Solway Firth SPA are all vulnerable to loss of or disturbance of supporting habitat as a result of development within Copeland in combination with development beyond Copeland’s boundaries.</p> <p>Policies CC1PU, CC2PU, NU5PU and N8PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>associated Development and Infrastructure</p> <p>NU4PU: Nuclear Development at Sellafield</p> <p>NU5PU: Nuclear Demolition</p> <p>N8PU: The Undeveloped Coast</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	
<p>R7PU: Sequential Test</p> <p>T1PU: Tourism Development</p> <p>T2PU: Coastal Development Along the Developed Coast</p> <p>T3PU: Caravans and Camping Sites for Short Term Letting</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism 	<p>Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, and Solway Firth SPA are all vulnerable to loss of or disturbance of supporting habitat as a result of development within Copeland in combination with development beyond Copeland’s boundaries.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>The Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, and Solway Firth SPA all lie wholly or partly within other local authority boundaries and hence are vulnerable to increased recreational pressure or disturbance in combination with increased development outside of Copeland. The Council should commit to working in partnership with other stakeholders in order to identify</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>solutions and implement approaches to management of recreational pressure as and when such approaches may be agreed.</p> <p>Policies R7PU, T2PU and T3PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
<p>CO1PU: Telecommunications and Digital Connectivity</p> <p>CO2PU: Priorities for improving transport networks within Copeland</p> <p>CO3PU: Priorities for improving transport links to and from the Borough</p> <p>CO7PU: Parking Standards and Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism 	<p>Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, and Solway Firth SPA are all vulnerable to loss of or disturbance of supporting habitat as a result of development within Copeland in combination with development beyond Copeland’s boundaries.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>Policies CO1PU and CO3PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030 – dependent on location of sites, both sites themselves these could have effects on supporting habitat. • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	

Table 3.18: In Combination Screening of Policies within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Coastal Squeeze.

Orange shading indicates that a policy requires Appropriate Assessment in combination with other plans and projects beyond the Local Plan, green shading indicates that it has been screened out in combination with other plans and projects.

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>DS1PU: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>DS2PU: Reducing the impacts of development on climate change</p> <p>DS5PU: Planning Obligations</p> <p>DS6PU: Design and Development Standards</p> <p>DS7PU: Hard and Soft Landscaping</p> <p>DS8PU: Reducing Flood Risk</p> <p>DS9PU: Sustainable Drainage</p> <p>DS10PU: Soils, Contamination and Land Stability</p>	None	No mechanism for in combination effects.

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>DS11PU: Protecting Air Quality</p> <p>R1PU: Vitality and Viability of Town Centres and other Identified Villages Within the Hierarchy</p> <p>R2PO: Hierarchy of Town Centres</p> <p>R3PU: Whitehaven Town Centre</p> <p>R4PU: The Key Service Centres</p> <p>R5PU: Retail and Service Provision in Rural Areas</p> <p>R6PU: Whitehaven Town Centre Primary Shopping Area</p> <p>R8PU: Retail and Leisure Impact Assessments</p> <p>R9PU: Non-Retail Development in Town Centres</p> <p>R10PU: Hot Food Takeaways</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>H1PU: Improving the Housing Offer</p> <p>H3PU: Housing Delivery</p> <p>H7PU: Housing Density and Mix</p> <p>H8PU: Affordable housing</p> <p>H9PU: Allocated Site for Gypsies and Travellers (as updated by the Local Plan Addendum document)</p> <p>H10PU: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites</p> <p>H19PU: Beach Bungalows</p> <p>H20PU: Removal of Occupancy Conditions</p> <p>H21PU: Residential Caravans</p> <p>RE1PU: Agricultural Buildings</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>RE3PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Commercial or Community Use</p> <p>SC1PU: Health and Well-being</p> <p>SC2PU: Sporting, Leisure and cultural Facilities (excluding playing pitches)</p> <p>SC3PU: Playing Fields and Pitches</p> <p>SC4PU: Impact of new development on sporting facilities</p> <p>N1PU: Conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>N2PU: Local Nature Recovery Networks</p> <p>N3PU: Biodiversity Net Gain</p> <p>N4PU: Marine Planning</p> <p>N5PU: Protection of watercourses (as updated by the Local</p>		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
Plan Addendum document) N6PU: Landscape Protection N7PU: St. Bees and Whitehaven Heritage Coast N9PU: Green Infrastructure N10PU: Green Wedges N11PU: Protected Green Spaces N12PU: Local Green Spaces N13PU: Woodlands, Trees and Hedgerows N14PU: Community Growing Spaces BE1PU: Heritage Assets BE2PU: Designated Heritage Assets BE3PU: Archaeology		

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>BE4PU: Non-designated Heritage Assets</p> <p>BE5PU: Shopfronts</p> <p>BE6PU: Advertisements</p> <p>CO4PU: Sustainable Travel</p> <p>CO5PU: Transport Hierarchy</p> <p>CO6PU: Countryside Access</p> <p>CO7PU: Parking Standards and Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure</p>		
<p>DS3PU: Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>DS4PU: Settlement Boundaries</p> <p>RE2PU: Equestrian Related Development</p> <p>RE3PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Commercial or Community Use</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism 	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The emerging Local Plan includes policy N5PU (Protection of Watercourses). The policy commits to a specific requirement for new development to not be operational or occupied until such time as adequate waste water infrastructure has been provided. Policy DS8PU (Reducing Flood Risk)</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>R4PU: The Key Service Centres</p> <p>H2PU: Housing Requirement</p> <p>H4PU: Distribution of Housing</p> <p>H5PU: Housing Allocations</p> <p>H6PU: New Housing development</p> <p>H11PU: Community-led, Self-build and custom build housing</p> <p>H12PU: Residential Establishments, Including Specialist, older persons housing and purpose-built student and key-worker accommodation</p> <p>H13PU: Conversion and subdivision of buildings to Residential uses including large HMOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. Great Ormes Head to Scotland Shoreline Management Plan – defines strategic planning for coastal defences Cumbria Coastal Strategy - strategic planning for coastal defences 	<p>usefully adds that new development that incorporates flood mitigation strategies must ensure that no adverse effects on water quality will result.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>Policies RE3PU, H15PU and H16PU, include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>H14PU: Domestic Extensions and Alterations</p> <p>H15PU: Rural Exception Sites</p> <p>H16PU: Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers</p> <p>H17PU: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use</p> <p>H18PU: Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries</p> <p>SC5PU: Community and Cultural Facilities</p>		
<p>E1PU: Economic Growth</p> <p>E2PU: Location of Employment</p> <p>E5PU: Employment Sites and Allocations</p> <p>E6PU: Opportunity Sites</p> <p>E7PU: Safeguarding of Employment Sites</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism 	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>Policies E2PU and RE3PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. • Great Ormes Head to Scotland Shoreline Management Plan – defines strategic planning for coastal defences • Cumbria Coastal Strategy - strategic planning for coastal defences 	
<p>CC1PU: Large Scale Renewable Energy Developments (excluding nuclear and wind energy developments)</p> <p>CC2PU: Wind Energy Developments</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism 	<p>Policies CC1PU, CC2PU, NU5PU and N8PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>NU1PU: Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector</p> <p>NU2PU: Maximising opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning</p> <p>NU3PU: General Nuclear Energy and associated Development and Infrastructure</p> <p>NU4PU: Nuclear Development at Sellafield</p> <p>NU5PU: Nuclear Demolition</p> <p>N8PU: The Undeveloped Coast</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. Great Ormes Head to Scotland Shoreline Management Plan – defines strategic planning for coastal defences Cumbria Coastal Strategy - strategic planning for coastal defences North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to renewable energy Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven 	<p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level</p>
<p>R7PU: Sequential Test</p> <p>T1PU: Tourism Development</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p>	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
<p>T2PU: Coastal Development Along the Developed Coast</p> <p>T3PU: Caravans and Camping Sites for Short Term Letting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. • Great Ormes Head to Scotland Shoreline Management Plan – defines strategic planning for coastal defences 	<p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>Policies R7PU, T2PU and T3PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbria Coastal Strategy - strategic planning for coastal defences 	
<p>CO1PU: Telecommunications and Digital Connectivity</p> <p>CO2PU: Priorities for improving transport networks within Copeland</p> <p>CO3PU: Priorities for improving transport links to and from the Borough</p>	<p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>Policies CO1PU and CO3PU include protective mechanisms of relevance to NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Policy Screened Out Alone	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Ormes Head to Scotland Shoreline Management Plan – defines strategic planning for coastal defences • Cumbria Coastal Strategy - strategic planning for coastal defences 	

Table 3.19: Screening of Housing allocations, employment sites, opportunity areas²⁹ and Gypsy and Traveller Site allocation within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan. Orange shading indicates that an allocation or group of allocations has been screened in as requiring further screening, green shading indicates that they have been screened out. Bold highlighting indicates the pathways of impact that make further screening necessary. Asterisks indicate that these are sites that form part of a housing allocation in the emerging Local Plan in full or in part.

Cleator Moor Housing Allocations

Summary:

The following pathways of impact will not apply to Cleator Moor housing allocations:

- Water resources – United Utilities Final Water Resource Management Plan 2019 indicates a projected water surplus from 2020-2040, inclusive of projected population growth.
- Coastal squeeze – no allocations occur between coastal designated sites and existing built development.
- Recreational pressure - The River Ehen SAC. Trampling, disturbance and pollution incidents are cited in the Site Improvement Plan (SIP) for the site as the main concerns. It is considered unlikely however, that occupants of new dwellings would cause LSE on the designated features of the SAC (freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon). The river does not appear to be formally accessible for walking alongside it via public footpaths. Recreational pressure on the River Ehen SAC is possible in combination with other allocations proposed for Cleator Moor and Egremont. However, this is considered unlikely to be significant given the limited accessibility to the SAC along its length.
- Recreational pressure - Drigg Coast SAC and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA. These lie 15-16km from the sites, a distance over which LSE is unlikely given that there are coastal areas suitable for recreation much closer.
- Water quality – United Utilities have not raised any concerns with allocations at Cleator Moor in respect of waste water treatment works capacity to adequately deal with waste water produced by all new development within Cleator Moor and surrounding catchment.
- Recreational pressure - the Solway Firth SPA. In Copeland, the areas designated for qualifying bird species are almost exclusively offshore, and it is considered unlikely that occupants of new dwellings from individual allocations alone would cause LSE on the designated features of the SPA.
- Recreational pressure - The Lake District High Fells SAC. There is no direct access and therefore no LSE from individual Housing allocations, employment sites and opportunity areas alone.
- Air quality - individual Housing allocations, employment sites and opportunity areas are likely to result in an increase in road traffic. The closest NSN and Ramsar site, the River Ehen SAC is not however, considered to be at risk from reduced air quality. No other NSN and Ramsar sites are close enough to be likely to be affected by individual allocations alone.

All other pathways of impact for site allocations are included within the cells below.

²⁹ At August 2020

Site Allocation	Site location and indicative yield at 25/ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
HCM3	Former Ehenside School site. 40 dwellings.	<p>The site actually lies approximately 250m from the River Ehen SAC rather than 90m. However, urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are still considered possible.</p> <p>Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off from construction and occupation cannot be screened out.</p> <p>The site is in close proximity to built development on three sides, and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any NSN and Ramsar sites are designated .</p>
HCM4	Land at Mill Hill. 81 dwellings.	<p>The site lies over 2km from the River Ehen SAC, with the main settled area of Cleator Moor in between. No urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered likely.</p> <p>The site is over 2km from the River Ehen SAC, but is in close proximity to the Nor Beck that feeds into the SAC and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off cannot be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any NSN and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>
HCM1	Land at Jacktrees Road. 127 dwellings.	<p>The site lies approximately 450m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible as the development could generate up to 127 new dwellings.</p> <p>Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off from construction and occupation cannot be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any NSN and Ramsar sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>
HCM2	Land adjacent to Dent Road Rev a. 96 dwellings.	<p>The site lies less than 400m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible, as the development could generate up to 96 new dwellings.</p> <p>Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off from construction and occupation cannot be screened out.</p>

Site Allocation	Site location and indicative yield at 25/ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
		The site comprises large open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any NSN and Ramsar sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.

Egremont Housing Allocations

Summary:

The following pathways of impact will not apply to Egremont housing allocations:

- Water resources – United Utilities Final Water Resource Management Plan 2019 indicates a projected water surplus from 2020-2040, inclusive of projected population growth.
- Coastal squeeze – no allocations occur between coastal designated sites and existing built development.
- Recreational pressure - The River Ehen SAC. Trampling, disturbance and pollution incidents are cited in the SIP for the site as the main concerns. It is considered unlikely however, that occupants of new dwellings would cause LSE on the designated features of the SAC (freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon). The river does not appear to be formally accessible for walking alongside it via public footpaths. Recreational pressure on the River Ehen SAC is possible in combination with other allocations proposed for Cleator Moor and Egremont. However, this is considered unlikely to be significant given the limited accessibility to the SAC along its length.
- Urbanisation – no Housing allocations, employment sites and draft opportunity areas lie within 1km of any designated site.
- Water quality – United Utilities have not raised any concerns with allocations at Egremont in respect of waste water treatment works capacity to adequately deal with waste water produced by all new development within Egremont and surrounding catchment.
- Recreational pressure - the Solway Firth SPA. In Copeland, the areas designated for qualifying bird species are almost exclusively offshore, and it is considered unlikely that occupants of new dwellings from individual allocations alone would cause LSE on the designated features of the SPA.
- Recreational pressure - The Lake District High Fells SAC. There is no direct access and therefore no LSE from individual Housing allocations, employment sites and opportunity areas alone.
- Recreational pressure - Drigg Coast SAC and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA. These lie 10-12km from the sites, a distance over which LSE is unlikely from any given site allocation.
- Air quality - individual Housing allocations, employment sites and opportunity areas are likely to result in an increase in road traffic. The closest NSN and Ramsar site, the River Ehen SAC is not however, considered to be at risk from reduced air quality. No other NSN and Ramsar sites are close enough to be likely to be affected by individual allocations alone.

All other pathways of impact for site allocations are included within the cells below.

Site Allocation	Site location and indicative yield at 25/ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
HEG3	Land to south of Daleview Gardens. 141 dwellings.	<p>The site is adjacent to a beck that flows into the River Ehen SAC. Although the confluence is downstream of the SAC, Atlantic salmon are migratory and therefore pollution events downstream could impact the SAC. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off from construction and occupation cannot be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which NSN and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p> <p>However, ecological assessment undertaken on-site has confirmed that the site holds negligible potential to support such bird species/ assemblages.</p>
HEG2	Land at Gulley Flatts. 170 dwellings.	<p>The site is close enough to the River Ehen that polluted run-off could reach the river. Although the point of impact would be downstream of the SAC, Atlantic salmon are migratory and therefore pollution events downstream could impact the SAC. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off from construction and occupation cannot be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which NSN and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p> <p>However, ecological assessment undertaken on-site has confirmed that the site holds negligible potential to support such bird species/ assemblages.</p>
HEG1	Land north of Ashlea Road. 108 dwellings.	<p>The site is far enough from the River Ehen that polluted run-off is unlikely to reach the river.</p> <p>The site includes open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which NSN and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p> <p>However, ecological assessment undertaken on-site has confirmed that the site holds negligible potential to support such bird species/ assemblages.</p>

Whitehaven Housing Allocations and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation

Summary:

The following pathways of impact will not apply to Whitehaven site allocations:

- Water resources – United Utilities Final Water Resource Management Plan 2019 indicates a projected water surplus from 2020-2040, inclusive of projected population growth.
- Urbanisation – no allocations lie within 1km of any sensitive designated site.
- Water quality – United Utilities have not raised any concerns with allocations at Whitehaven in respect of waste water treatment works capacity to adequately deal with waste water produced by all new development within Whitehaven and surrounding catchment.
- Recreational pressure - the Solway Firth SPA. In Copeland, the areas designated for qualifying bird species are almost exclusively offshore, and it is considered unlikely that occupants of new dwellings from individual allocations alone would cause LSE on the designated features of the SPA.
- Recreational pressure - The Lake District High Fells SAC. There is no direct access and therefore no LSE from individual allocations alone.
- Recreational pressure - Drigg Coast SAC and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA. These lie 16-20km from the sites, a distance over which LSE is unlikely from any given site allocation.
- Air quality - individual areas allocations are likely to result in an increase in road traffic. The closest NSN and Ramsar site, the Solway Firth SPA is not however, considered to be at risk from reduced air quality. No other NSN and Ramsar sites are close enough to be likely to be affected by individual allocations alone.

All other pathways of impact for site allocations both alone and in combination with other plans and projects are included within the cells below.

Site Allocations	Site location and indicative yield at 25/ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
HWH1	Land at West Cumberland Hospital & Snekyeat Road. 127 dwellings	The site is surrounded by existing development and is unlikely to support any species for which NSN and Ramsar sites are designated.
HWH2	Red Lonning and Harras Moor. 370 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which NSN and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.
HWH3	Land at Edge Hill Park (former Marchon car park). 510 dwellings.	The site comprises in part open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which NSN and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.
HWH5	Former Marchon Site North. 532 dwellings.	<p>This site allocation appears to occupy land between the shoreline and existing built development. However, the Solway Firth SPA, that lies approximately 1km north west of the allocation, is designated for qualifying bird species that within Copeland are present offshore, with the designated site boundary offshore, and it is considered unlikely that coastal squeeze will affect this designation.</p> <p>Due to the free-draining nature of the soils, the pathway of reduced water quality through polluted run-off cannot be screened out, however on its own, a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which NSN and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>

Site Allocations	Site location and indicative yield at 25/ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
HWH4	Land south and west of St. Mary's School. 60 dwellings.	<p>This site allocation appears to occupy land between the shoreline and existing built development. However, the Solway Firth SPA, that lies approximately 1km north west of the allocation, is designated for qualifying bird species that within Copeland are present offshore, with the designated site boundary offshore, and it is considered unlikely that coastal squeeze will affect this designation.</p> <p>Due to the free-draining nature of the soils, the pathway of reduced water quality through polluted run-off cannot be screened out, however on its own, a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which NSN and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>
HWH6	Land south of Waters Edge Close. 35 dwellings.	<p>This site allocation appears to occupy land between the shoreline and existing built development. However, the Solway Firth SPA, that lies approximately 1km north west of the allocation, is designated for qualifying bird species that within Copeland are present offshore, with the designated site boundary offshore, and it is considered unlikely that coastal squeeze will affect this designation.</p> <p>Due to the free-draining nature of the soils, the pathway of reduced water quality through polluted run-off cannot be screened out, however on its own, a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which NSN and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>
GTW5	Land at Sneckyeat (G&T Site Allocation)	<p>The southern part of the potential allocation GTW5 lies at the upper extremity of both the Pow Beck (South-west Lakes) and Keekle (lower) catchments that lead into the River Ehen SAC.</p>

Millom Housing Allocations

Summary:

The following pathways of impact will not apply to Millom site allocations:

- Water resources – United Utilities Final Water Resource Management Plan 2019 indicates a projected water surplus from 2020-2040, inclusive of projected population growth.
- Urbanisation – no allocations lie within 1km of any sensitive designated site.
- Coastal squeeze – all Housing allocations, employment sites and opportunity areas are separated from the designated sites by raised flood defences that would already prohibit landward retreat of habitats.
- Recreational pressure - The Lake District High Fells SAC. There is no direct access and therefore no LSE from individual allocations alone and there are numerous other areas of the Lake District more accessible than areas covered by the SAC.
- Recreational pressure - There will also be no LSE on the Solway Firth SPA, due to the distance from Millom.
- Recreational pressure – Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver low Commons SAC. Although vulnerable to increased recreational pressure, in reality the distance of this site from Millom, and comparative attraction of other closer landscapes mean that a significant effect is unlikely.
- Water quality – United Utilities have not raised any concerns with allocations at Millom in respect of waste water treatment works capacity to adequately deal with waste water produced by all new development within Millom and surrounding catchment.
- Recreational pressure - Drigg Coast SAC. The SAC lies 15-18km from the sites, a distance over which LSE is unlikely from any individual site allocation.
- Recreational pressure – Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. It is unlikely that as a result of any individual allocation, that LSE would occur.
- Air quality - individual allocations are likely to result in an increase in road traffic. The closest NSN and Ramsar sites, Morecambe Bay SAC, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA are very large sites and unlikely to be affected to a significant degree by any individual allocation. No other NSN and Ramsar sites are close enough to be likely to be affected by individual allocations alone.

All other pathways of impact for site allocations both alone and in combination with other plans and projects are included within the cells below.

Site Allocation	Site location and indicative yield at 25/ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
HMI1	Land west of Grammerscroft. 107 dwellings.	<p>The site is located to the north of an existing railway line and its location means that run-off to Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar is unlikely.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which NSN and Ramsar sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>
HMI2	Moor Farm. 195 dwellings.	<p>The site is located between Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, and existing settlements, approximately 400m from the designated sites. Reduced water quality through run-off of surface water could occur over this distance, however in the context of the size of the designated sites, LSE from the allocation alone is unlikely.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which NSN and Ramsar sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>

Rest of the Borough – Housing Allocations

Summary:

The following pathways of impact will not apply to site allocations within the rest of Copeland:

- Water resources – United Utilities Final Water Resource Management Plan 2019 indicates a projected water surplus from 2020-2040, inclusive of projected population growth.
- Recreational pressure - The River Ehen SAC. Trampling, disturbance and pollution incidents are cited in the SIP for the site as the main concerns. It is considered unlikely however, that occupants of new dwellings would cause LSE on the designated features of the SAC (freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon). The river does not appear to be formally accessible for walking alongside it via public footpaths. Recreational pressure on the River Ehen SAC is possible in combination with allocations proposed for Cleator Moor, Egremont and nearby smaller settlements. However, this is considered to be unlikely to be significant given the limited accessibility to the SAC along its length.
- Recreational pressure - the Solway Firth SPA. In Copeland, the areas designated for qualifying bird species are almost exclusively offshore, and it is considered unlikely that occupants of new dwellings from individual allocations alone would cause LSE on the designated features of the SPA.
- Recreational pressure - The Lake District High Fells SAC. There is no direct access and therefore no LSE from individual allocations alone.
- Recreational pressure – Morecambe Bay SAC, Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. It is unlikely that as a result of any individual allocation, that LSE could occur.
- Air quality - individual allocations are likely to result in an increase in road traffic. The closest NSN and Ramsar sites are unlikely to be significantly affected by individual allocations alone.

All other pathways of impact for site allocations both alone and in combination with other plans and projects are included within the cells below.

Site Allocation	Site location and indicative yield at 25/ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
HAR01	Land east of Arlecdon Road. 37 dwellings.	<p>This site is located away from watercourses that appear to drain into the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, and therefore LSE can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>
HBE1	Land north of Crofthouse Farm. 46 dwellings.	<p>The site is close enough to the River Ehen that polluted run-off could reach the river. Although the point of impact would be downstream of the SAC, Atlantic salmon are migratory and therefore pollution events downstream could impact the SAC. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off from construction and occupation cannot be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p> <p>However, an on-site ecological appraisal has determined that it is considered highly unlikely that any SPA qualifying birds would make use of this small field so close to residential property.</p>
HBE2	Land adjacent to Mill Fields. 27 dwellings.	<p>The site is close enough to the River Ehen that polluted run-off could reach the river. Although the point of impact would be downstream of the SAC, Atlantic salmon are migratory and therefore pollution events downstream could impact the SAC. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off from construction and occupation cannot be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p> <p>However, an on-site ecological appraisal has determined that it is considered highly unlikely that any SPA qualifying birds would make use of this small field so close to residential property.</p>
HBI1	Land north of Springfield Gardens. 65 dwellings.	<p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>

Site Allocation	Site location and indicative yield at 25/ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
HBI2	Land west of Jubilee Gardens. 35 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.
HLO1	Solway Road. 22 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.
HMR2	Adjoining Scalegill Road. 41 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.
HMR1	Rear of Social Club. 37 dwellings.	<p>The site is located over 600m from the River Keekle and is already separated from the river by built development. It is possible that surface water pathways may exist, but the Keekle adjoins the River Ehen SAC below the confluence at which the SAC is designated, and therefore any pollution events would only occur downstream of the SAC. It is considered extremely unlikely given the distance, connectivity and small scale of the proposed development that impacts on the River Ehen SAC would arise.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>
HSU1	Land to southwest of Summergrove. 80 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.
HSB3	Fairladies extension. 30 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.
HDH3	Hill Farm, Holmrook. 20 dwellings.	

Site Allocation	Site location and indicative yield at 25/ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
		<p>Although located close to the Drigg Coast SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, the size of these designations and the habitats and species present, mean that urbanisation effects are unlikely to occur.</p> <p>Although this site lies within a few hundred metres of Drigg Coast SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, reduced water quality is unlikely to occur as a result of this allocation alone.</p> <p>This site is located adjacent to existing development and open field aspects are small and partially enclosed. The allocation is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>
HDH2	Wray Head, Station Road. 22 dwellings.	<p>Although located close to the Drigg Coast SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, the size of these designations and the habitats and species present, mean that urbanisation effects are unlikely to occur.</p> <p>Although this site lies within a few hundred metres of Drigg Coast SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, reduced water quality is unlikely to occur as a result of this allocation alone.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>
HDI1	Land south of Prospect Works. 30 dwellings.	<p>This site is located adjacent to existing development and wooded and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>
HDI2	Land south-west of Rectory Place. 30 dwellings.	<p>This site is located adjacent to existing development and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>
HSE3	Town End Farm East. 32 dwellings.	<p>Although located close to the Drigg Coast SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, the size of these designations and the habitats and species present, coupled with limited accessibility mean that urbanisation effects are unlikely to occur.</p> <p>The site is largely surrounded by existing development and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>

Site Allocation	Site location and indicative yield at 25/ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
HSE2	Fairways Extension. 22 dwellings.	<p>Although located close to the Drigg Coast SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, the size of these designations and the habitats and species present, coupled with limited accessibility mean that urbanisation effects are unlikely to occur.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>
HTH1	Land south of Thornhill. 62 dwellings.	<p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>

Employment Sites and Opportunity Areas

Summary:

The following pathways of impact will not apply to employment sites or opportunity areas under consideration:

- Water resources – United Utilities Final Water Resource Management Plan 2019 indicates a projected water surplus from 2020-2040, inclusive of projected population growth.
- Recreational pressure – all sensitive NSN and Ramsar sites.
- Urbanisation
- Water quality – United Utilities have not raised any concerns with individual allocations in respect of waste water treatment works capacity to adequately deal with waste water produced.
- Air quality - individual employment sites under consideration are likely to result in an increase in road traffic. The closest NSN and Ramsar sites are unlikely to be significantly affected by individual allocations alone.

All other pathways of impact for individual employment sites and opportunity areas both alone and in combination with other plans and projects are included within the cells below.

Employment Allocations		
Draft Employment Allocation Ref.	Site location and ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
Cm084	Leconfield Estate plus eastern extension. 21.6ha.	<p>The site is over 1km from the River Ehen SAC but is in close proximity to the Nor Beck that feeds into the SAC and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off cannot be screened out.</p> <p>Area 3 of the site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>
Di030	Furnace Row. 3.15ha.	<p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>
Eg055	Bridge End. 12.54ha.	<p>The River Ehen is located adjacent and upstream of Egremont is designated for freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon. As Atlantic salmon are migratory fish any pollution reaching the lower River Ehen could result in deterioration of aquatic habitat, affecting their habitats and food sources, or potentially creating a barrier to migration. The site comprises an existing area of development and as such is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off or pollution events during construction and operation cannot therefore be screened out.</p>
Fr032	Frizington Road. 1.6ha.	<p>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off or industrial emissions (dependent on type of facility) cannot therefore be ruled out.</p> <p>This site is small and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>
Mi040/E2	Mainsgate Road Expansion Site. 3.44ha.	<p>The site is located 400m from Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. Disturbance of bird species using the SPA and Ramsar is possible over this distance, however, there are intervening features including a quarry and tip, and in the context of the size of the designated sites, LSE is unlikely.</p> <p>The site is located 400m from Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. Dependent on the type of facility built, air quality effects through industrial emissions are possible, however in the context of the size of the designated sites, LSE from the allocation alone is unlikely.</p>

Employment Allocations		
Draft Employment Allocation Ref.	Site location and ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
		<p>The site is located between Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, and existing settlements, approximately 400m from the designated sites. Reduced water quality through run-off of surface water or industrial emissions (dependent on the type of facility) could occur over this distance, however, there are intervening features including a quarry and tip, and in the context of the size of the designated sites, LSE from the allocation alone is unlikely.</p> <p>This site is small and located adjacent to existing development and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>
ELA5	Haverigg Industrial Estate. 2.65ha.	<p>The site is located 250m from Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. Disturbance of bird species using the SPA and Ramsar is possible over this distance, however, the site is already developed and there are intervening features including a sports ground, and in the context of the size of the designated sites, LSE is unlikely.</p> <p>The site is located 250m from Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. Dependent on the type of facility built, air quality effects through industrial emissions are possible, however in the context of the size of the designated sites, LSE from the allocation alone is unlikely.</p> <p>The site is located 250m from Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. Reduced water quality through run-off of surface water or industrial emissions (dependent on the type of facility) could occur over this distance, and there is a water course to the west of the site that connects to the designated sites. However, in the context of the size of the designated sites, LSE from the allocation alone is unlikely.</p> <p>This site is already developed and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>
Mp022	Whitehaven Commercial Park. 17.5ha.	<p>This site is comprised of small parcels of open land but is within an area historically known to support species for which SPAs are designated, including hen harrier. Given the rarity of this species and the area of habitat to be impact, LSE cannot be screened out.</p>
Se028/E21	Seascale Rural workshops. 1.41ha.	<p>The site is located 1.5km from the Drigg Coast SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA. Dependent on the type of facility built, air quality effects through industrial emissions are possible, however in the context of the size of the designated sites, and the fact that the site is downwind of the prevailing wind direction, LSE from the allocation is unlikely over this distance.</p>

Employment Allocations		
Draft Employment Allocation Ref.	Site location and ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
		The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.
Wh021	Red Lonning. 1.8ha.	This site is small and occupied by existing development and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.
N/A	Haig Enterprise Park. 2.60ha.	<p>This site is occupied by existing development and therefore will not contribute to increased risk of coastal squeeze in relation to the Solway Firth SPA that lies 500m to the west.</p> <p>This site is occupied by existing development and therefore is unlikely to contribute to increased risk of disturbance of birds in relation to the Solway Firth SPA that lies 500m to the west.</p> <p>The proposed change of use of the site does not indicate that increased risk of air pollution through emissions would occur at this location affecting the Solway Firth SPA that lies 500m to the west.</p> <p>The proposed change of use of the site does not indicate that increased risk of water pollution through run-off or emissions would occur at this location affecting the Solway Firth SPA that lies 500m to the west.</p> <p>This site is occupied by existing development and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>
N/A	Sneckyeat Industrial Estate. 4.89ha.	The site does not appear to have any direct hydrological connectivity to the River Ehen SAC.
N/A	Devonshire Road. 5.87ha.	The site is located 50m from Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. Disturbance of bird species using the SPA and Ramsar is possible over this distance, however, there are other adjacent sources of potential disturbance including a waste water treatment works, and in the context of the size of the designated sites, LSE is unlikely.

Employment Allocations		
Draft Employment Allocation Ref.	Site location and ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
		<p>The site is located 50m from Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar and 300m from Morecambe Bay SAC. Dependent on the type of facility built, air quality effects through industrial emissions are possible, however in the context of the size of the designated sites, LSE from the allocation alone is unlikely.</p> <p>The site is located between Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, and existing settlements, approximately 50m from the SPA and Ramsar and 300m from the SAC. Reduced water quality through run-off of surface water or industrial emissions (dependent on the type of facility) could occur over this distance, however, in the context of the size of the designated sites, LSE from the allocation alone is unlikely.</p> <p>This site is already developed and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>
N/A	Westlakes Science Park. 61.25ha.	The site ultimately drains to the River Ehen SAC to the east and upstream of Egremont is designated for freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon. Any pollution reaching the SAC could result in deterioration of aquatic habitat. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off or pollution events during construction and operation cannot therefore be screened out.

Opportunity Areas		
Opportunity Area Ref.	Site location and ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
OEG03	East Road Garage, Egremont. 0.62ha.	The River Ehen is located approximately 100m to the east and upstream of Egremont is designated for freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon. As Atlantic salmon are migratory fish any pollution reaching the lower River Ehen could result in deterioration of aquatic habitat, affecting their habitats and food sources, or potentially creating a barrier to migration. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off or pollution events during construction and operation cannot therefore be screened out.
OCL01	Cleator Mills, Cleator. 9.84ha.	The site lies less than 100m from the River Ehen SAC. Water quality effects through run-off are therefore considered possible.

Opportunity Areas		
Opportunity Area Ref.	Site location and ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
		The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.
OWH07	Marlborough Street, Whitehaven. 0.08ha.	The site is in close proximity to the harbour at Whitehaven, and in theory, water pollution events could occur during either construction or operation. The Solway Firth SPA lies over 500m to the west, however given the size of the SPA, it is highly unlikely that a small employment site would lead to LSE through reduced water quality.
OWH08	Pow Beck, Whitehaven. 11.97ha.	There may be indirect connectivity to the Solway Firth SPA, as the site is adjacent to the Pow Beck which reaches the sea at St Bees. However, in the context of the size of the SPA and the fact that operational use of any employment site will be regulated by standard practices to avoid polluting water courses, there is unlikely to be significantly increased pollution flow into the marine habitats in the Solway Firth. Construction activities would be limited in duration and significant impacts on the SPA are unlikely. The site partly comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.
OWH09	Car Park Quay Street East, Whitehaven. 0.15ha.	The site is in close proximity to the harbour at Whitehaven, and in theory, water pollution events could occur during either construction or operation. The Solway Firth SPA lies over 500m to the west, however given the size of the SPA, it is highly unlikely that a small employment site would lead to LSE through reduced water quality.
OWH01	Old Dawnfresh Factory site, Whitehaven. 1.23ha.	The site is in close proximity to the harbour at Whitehaven, and in theory, water pollution events could occur during either construction or operation. The Solway Firth SPA lies over 500m to the west, however given the size of the SPA, it is highly unlikely that a small employment site would lead to LSE through reduced water quality. It is possible that SPA designated species could use the habitats seaward of the site for feeding or roosting, however on its own it is unlikely that one employment site would lead to LSE on the SPA.

Opportunity Areas		
Opportunity Area Ref.	Site location and ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
OWH03	Preston St garage Whitehaven 0.45ha.	This is a small site already comprised of developed ground. No likely pathways of impact on NSN or Ramsar sites exist.
OWH05	Land at Ginns. Whitehaven 2.98ha.	There may be indirect connectivity to the Solway Firth SPA, as the site is adjacent to the Pow Beck which reaches the sea at St Bees. However, in the context of the size of the SPA and the fact that operational use of any employment site will be regulated by standard practices to avoid polluting water courses, there is unlikely to be significantly increased pollution flow into the marine habitats in the Solway Firth. Construction activities would be limited in duration and significant impacts on the SPA are unlikely. The site appears to comprise ruderal and scrub vegetation that is unsuitable for species of bird for which the Solway Firth SPA is designated.
OWH06	Land at Coach Road. Whitehaven 0.63ha.	This is a small site already comprised of developed ground. No likely pathways of impact on NSN or Ramsar sites exist.
OWH02	Jacksons Timber Whitehaven Yard. 0.47ha.	This is a small site already comprised of developed ground. No likely pathways of impact on NSN or Ramsar sites exist.
OWH04	BT depot Whitehaven. 0.92ha.	This is a small site already comprised of developed ground. No likely pathways of impact on NSN or Ramsar sites exist.
OWH11	Former Mark House Whitehaven 0.25ha.	The site is in close proximity to the harbour at Whitehaven, and in theory, water pollution events could occur during either construction or operation. The Solway Firth SPA lies over 500m to the west, however given the size of the SPA, it is highly unlikely that a small employment site would lead to LSE through reduced water quality.
OWH10	Quay Street West. Whitehaven 0.35ha.	The site is in close proximity to the harbour at Whitehaven, and in theory, water pollution events could occur during either construction or operation. The Solway Firth SPA lies over 500m to the west, however given the size of the SPA, it is highly unlikely that a small employment site would lead to LSE through reduced water quality.

Opportunity Areas		
Opportunity Area Ref.	Site location and ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)
OWH12	Bransty Row Whitehaven 0.18ha.	The site is in close proximity to the harbour at Whitehaven, and in theory, water pollution events could occur during either construction or operation. The Solway Firth SPA lies over 500m to the west, however given the size of the SPA, it is highly unlikely that a small employment site would lead to LSE through reduced water quality.
OEG02	Former Red Lion PH Main Street. Egremont 0.02ha.	This is a very small site surrounded by built development and no pathways of impact exist that will lead to LSE on NSN or Ramsar sites.
OEG01	Chapel Street, Egremont. 0.83ha.	The River Ehen is located approximately 150m to the east and upstream of Egremont is designated for freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon. As Atlantic salmon are migratory fish any pollution reaching the lower River Ehen could result in deterioration of aquatic habitat, affecting their habitats and food sources, or potentially creating a barrier to migration. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off or pollution events during construction and operation cannot therefore be screened out.
OMI01	Millom Pier, Millom. 3.09ha.	<p>The site is located adjacent to Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar and between these designations and existing built development. Therefore, further assessment of coastal defence infrastructure and plans is necessary before no LSE from coastal squeeze on these site can be concluded. However, in the context of the size of the designated sites, LSE from a single allocation is unlikely.</p> <p>The site is located adjacent to Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. Disturbance of bird species using the SPA and Ramsar is possible, however in the context of the size of the designated sites, LSE from a single allocation is unlikely.</p> <p>The site is located adjacent to Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. Dependent on the type of facility built, air quality effects through industrial emissions are possible, however in the context of the size of the designated sites, LSE from the allocation alone is unlikely.</p> <p>The site is located between Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, and existing settlements. Reduced water quality through run-off of surface water or industrial emissions (dependent on the type of facility) could occur though in the context of the size of the designated sites, LSE from the allocation alone is unlikely.</p> <p>This site is located adjacent to Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar and may offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which the SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>

Table 3.20: Further Screening of Allocations within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Recreational Pressure and Disturbance.

The table below provides further screening of allocations that could not be initially screened out, taking individual pathways of impact into account. Orange shading indicates that an allocation requires Appropriate Assessment alone, green shading indicates that it has been screened out prior to screening in combination with other plans and projects.

Site Allocation	Initial Screening	Screening of Allocation Within the Plan
All allocations	No LSE from recreational pressure or disturbance as a result of any individual allocation.	Allocations are screened out.

Table 3.21: Further Screening of Allocations within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Air Quality.

The table below provides further screening of allocations that could not be initially screened out, taking individual pathways of impact into account. Orange shading indicates that an allocation requires Appropriate Assessment alone, green shading indicates that it has been screened out prior to screening in combination with other plans and projects.

Site Allocation	Initial Screening	Screening of Allocation Within the Plan
All other allocations	No LSE from reduced air quality as a result of any individual allocation.	Allocations are screened out.

Table 3.22: Further Screening of Allocations within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Water Quality.

The table below provides further screening of allocations that could not be initially screened out, taking individual pathways of impact into account. Orange shading indicates that an allocation requires Appropriate Assessment alone, green shading indicates that it has been screened out prior to screening in combination with other plans and projects.

Site Allocation	Initial Screening	Screening of Allocation Within the Plan
Housing Allocations		
HCM1: Land at Jacktrees Road. 127 dwellings.	Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off from construction and occupation cannot be screened out.	The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.
HCM2: Land adjacent to Dent Road Rev a. 96 dwellings.	Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off from construction and occupation cannot be screened out.	The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.
HCM3: Former Ehenside School site. 40 dwellings.	Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off from construction and occupation cannot be screened out.	The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.
HCM4: Land at Mill Hill. 81 dwellings.	The site is over 2km from the River Ehen SAC, but is in close proximity to the Nor Beck that feeds into the SAC and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off cannot be screened out.	The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.
HEG2: Land at Gulley Flatts. 170 dwellings.	The site is close enough to the River Ehen that polluted run-off could reach the river. Although the point of impact would be downstream of the SAC, Atlantic salmon are migratory and therefore pollution events downstream could impact the SAC. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off from construction and occupation cannot be screened out.	The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.

Site Allocation	Initial Screening	Screening of Allocation Within the Plan
HEG3: Land to south of Daleview Gardens. 141 dwellings.	The site is adjacent to a beck that flows into the River Ehen SAC. Although the confluence is downstream of the SAC, Atlantic salmon are migratory and therefore pollution events downstream could impact the SAC. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off from construction and occupation cannot be screened out.	The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.
HBE1: Land north of Crofthouse Farm. 46 dwellings.	The site is close enough to the River Ehen that polluted run-off could reach the river. Although the point of impact would be downstream of the SAC, Atlantic salmon are migratory and therefore pollution events downstream could impact the SAC. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off from construction and occupation cannot be screened out.	The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.
HBE2: Land adjacent to Mill Fields. 27 dwellings.	The site is close enough to the River Ehen that polluted run-off could reach the river. Although the point of impact would be downstream of the SAC, Atlantic salmon are migratory and therefore pollution events downstream could impact the SAC. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off from construction and occupation cannot be screened out.	The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.
Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation		
GTW5: Land at Sneckyeat, Whitehaven	The site lies in close proximity to Pow Beck that flows into the River Ehen SAC and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off cannot be screened out.	In order to be able to conclude no LSE on the SAC then were the potential allocation to be taken forward, at the time of any application being submitted a project-level HRA would be required.
Employment Allocations		
Cm084: Leconfield Estate plus eastern extension. 21.6ha.	The site is over 1km from the River Ehen SAC but is in close proximity to the Nor Beck that feeds into the SAC and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off cannot be screened out.	The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.

Site Allocation	Initial Screening	Screening of Allocation Within the Plan
Eg055: Bridge End. 12.54ha.	The River Ehen is located adjacent and upstream of Egremont is designated for freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon. As Atlantic salmon are migratory fish any pollution reaching the lower River Ehen could result in deterioration of aquatic habitat, affecting their habitats and food sources, or potentially creating a barrier to migration. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off or pollution events during construction and operation cannot therefore be screened out.	The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.
Fr032: Frizington Road. 1.6ha.	This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off or industrial emissions (dependent on type of facility) cannot therefore be ruled out.	The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.
Policy E3PU site: Westlakes Science Park. 61.25ha.	The site ultimately drains to the River Ehen SAC to the east and upstream of Egremont is designated for freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon. Any pollution reaching the SAC could result in deterioration of aquatic habitat. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off or pollution events during construction and operation cannot therefore be screened out.	The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.
Opportunity Areas		
OEG03East Road Garage. 0.62ha.	The River Ehen is located approximately 100m to the east and upstream of Egremont is designated for freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon. As Atlantic salmon are migratory fish any pollution reaching the lower River Ehen could result in deterioration of aquatic habitat, affecting their habitats and food sources, or potentially creating a barrier to migration. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off or pollution events during construction and operation cannot therefore be screened out.	The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.
OCL01 OCL01Cleator Mills. 9.84ha.	The site lies less than 100m from the River Ehen SAC. Water quality effects through run-off are therefore considered possible.	The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the

Site Allocation	Initial Screening	Screening of Allocation Within the Plan
		deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.
OEG01 Chapel St, Egremont	The River Ehen is located approximately 150m to the east and upstream of Egremont is designated for freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon. As Atlantic salmon are migratory fish any pollution reaching the lower River Ehen could result in deterioration of aquatic habitat, affecting their habitats and food sources, or potentially creating a barrier to migration. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off or pollution events during construction and operation cannot therefore be screened out.	The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.

Table 3.23: Further Screening of Allocations within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan– Urbanisation.

The table below provides further screening of allocations that could not be initially screened out, taking individual pathways of impact into account. Orange shading indicates that an allocation requires Appropriate Assessment alone, green shading indicates that it has been screened out prior to screening in combination with other plans and projects.

Site Allocation	Initial Screening	Screening of Allocation Within the Plan
Housing Allocations		
HCM1: Land at Jacktrees Road. 127 dwellings.	The site lies approximately 450m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible as the development could generate up to 127 new dwellings.	LSE is possible on the River Ehen SAC, and this will need to be addressed through project-specific HRA.
HCM2: Land adjacent to Dent Road Rev a. 96 dwellings.	The site lies less than 400m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible, as the development could generate up to 96 new dwellings.	LSE is possible on the River Ehen SAC, and this will need to be addressed through project-specific HRA.
HCM3: Former Ehenside School site. 40 dwellings.	The site actually lies approximately 250m from the River Ehen SAC rather than 90m. However, urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are still considered possible.	LSE is possible on the River Ehen SAC, and this will need to be addressed through project-specific HRA.

Table 3.24: Further Screening of Allocations within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Loss of or Disturbance to Off-Site Supporting Habitats.

The table below provides further screening of allocations that could not be initially screened out, taking individual pathways of impact into account. Orange shading indicates that an allocation requires Appropriate Assessment alone, green shading indicates that it has been screened out prior to screening in combination with other plans and projects.

Employment Allocation	Initial Screening	Screening of Allocation Within the Plan
Whitehaven Commercial Park. 17.5ha.	This site is comprised of small parcels of open land but is within an area historically known to support species for which SPAs are designated, including hen harrier. Given the rarity of this species and the area of habitat to be impact, LSE cannot be screened out.	LSE is possible, and this will need to be addressed through project-specific HRA.

Table 3.25: Further Screening of Allocations within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Coastal Squeeze.

The table below provides further screening of allocations that could not be initially screened out, taking individual pathways of impact into account. Orange shading indicates that an allocation requires Appropriate Assessment alone, green shading indicates that it has been screened out prior to screening in combination with other plans and projects.

Site Allocation	Initial Screening	Screening of Allocation Within the Plan
All allocations	No LSE from coastal squeeze as a result of any individual allocation.	Allocations are screened out.

Table 3.26: In Combination Screening of Allocations within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Recreational Pressure and Disturbance.

Orange shading indicates that an allocation requires Appropriate Assessment in combination with other plans and projects, green shading indicates that it has been screened out in combination with other plans and projects.

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
Housing Allocations		
<p>HCM1: Land at Jacktrees Road. 127 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to urbanisation and water quality.</p> <p>HCM2: Land adjacent to Dent Road Rev a. 96 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to urbanisation and water quality.</p> <p>HCM3: Former Ehenside School site. 40 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to urbanisation and water quality.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven 	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>In combination with other development within and outside of Copeland, these allocations could contribute to increased recreational pressure and disturbance in relation to The Lake District High Fells SAC, and Solway Firth SPA. The Council should commit to working in partnership with other stakeholders in order to identify solutions and implement approaches to management of recreational pressure as and when such approaches may be agreed.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>HCM4: Land at Mill Hill. 81 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	
<p>HEG 1: Land north of Ashlea Road. 108 dwellings.</p> <p>HEG2: Land at Gulley Flatts. 170 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality</p> <p>HEG3: Land to south of Daleview Gardens. 141 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality</p> <p>HWH1: Land at West Cumberland Hospital & Snekyeat Road. 127 dwellings</p> <p>HWH2: Red Lonning and Harras Moor. 370 dwellings.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven 	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>In combination with other development within and outside of Copeland, these allocations could contribute to increased recreational pressure and disturbance in relation to The Lake District High Fells SAC, Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Solway Firth SPA. The Council should commit to working in partnership with other stakeholders in order to identify solutions and implement approaches to management of recreational pressure as and when such approaches may be agreed.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>HWH3: Land at Edge Hill Park (former Marchon car park). 510 dwellings.</p> <p>HWH4: Land south and west of St. Mary's School. 60 dwellings.</p> <p>HWH5: Former Marchon Site North. 532 dwellings.</p> <p>HWH6: Land south of Waters Edge Close. 35 dwellings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially 'Connecting the Energy Coasts' and 'West Coast – Sheffield City Regions'. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	
<p>HMI1: Land west of Grammerscroft. 107 dwellings.</p> <p>HMI2: Moor Farm. 195 dwellings.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station 	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>In combination with other development within and outside of Copeland, these allocations could contribute to increased recreational pressure and disturbance in relation to Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>In their response to the Preferred Options stage of the Local Plan, Natural England indicated that “housing at Millom will require a HRA to assess recreational impacts on Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.” It is unlikely that any given site allocation alone will contribute to significant effects on these designations. The protection of NSN and Ramsar sites requires Plan-level avoidance and mitigation, with the policy wording within the Plan seeking to ensure this is in place. Strategically, the issue of recreational disturbance on these designated sites will require identification of the sources and locations of disturbance, involving partnership working which will then inform any mitigation approaches at the strategic level. Until such time as an overarching approach is developed to management of recreational pressure on Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar and other NSN and Ramsar sites to which increased housing within Copeland could contribute, then the Local Plan could commit to working with partners and stakeholders to implement approaches to management of recreational pressure as and when such approaches may be agreed.</p>
<p>HAR01: Land east of Arlecdon Road. 37 dwellings.</p> <p>HBE1: Land north of Crofthouse Farm. 46 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>HBE2: Land adjacent to Mill Fields. 27 dwellings.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station 	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>In combination with other development within and outside of Copeland, these allocations could contribute to increased recreational pressure and disturbance in relation to some or all of The Lake District High Fells SAC, Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Solway Firth SPA. The Council should commit to working in partnership with other stakeholders in order to</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>HBI1: Land north of Springfield Gardens. 65 dwellings.</p> <p>HBI2: Land west of Jubilee Gardens. 35 dwellings.</p> <p>HLO1: Solway Road. 22 dwellings.</p> <p>HMR1: Rear of Social Club. 37 dwellings.</p> <p>HMR2: Adjoining Scalegill Road. 41 dwellings.</p> <p>HSU1: Land to southwest of Summergrove. 80 dwellings.</p> <p>HSB3: Fairladies extension. 30 dwellings.</p> <p>HDH2: Wray Head, Station Road. 22 dwellings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>identify solutions and implement approaches to management of recreational pressure as and when such approaches may be agreed.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>HDH3: Hill Farm, Holmrook. 20 dwellings.</p> <p>HDI1: Land south of Prospect Works. 30 dwellings.</p> <p>HDI2: Land south-west of Rectory Place. 30 dwellings.</p> <p>HSE2: Fairways Extension. 22 dwellings.</p> <p>HSE3: Town End Farm East. 32 dwellings.</p> <p>HTH1: Land south of Thornhill. 62 dwellings.</p>		

Table 3.27: In Combination Screening of Allocations within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Air Quality.

Orange shading indicates that an allocation requires Appropriate Assessment in combination with other plans and projects, green shading indicates that it has been screened out in combination with other plans and projects.

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
Housing Allocations		
<p>HCM1: Land at Jacktrees Road. 127 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to urbanisation and water quality.</p> <p>HCM2: Land adjacent to Dent Road Rev a. 96 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to urbanisation and water quality.</p> <p>HCM3: Former Ehenside School site. 40 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to urbanisation and water quality.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven 	<p>Although the Drigg Coast SAC could in theory be vulnerable to reduced air quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland, its location means that in combination effects are not likely through increases in road traffic.</p> <p>The River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, are vulnerable to reduced air quality that could arise from journeys to and from these allocations in combination with increased development elsewhere within and outside of Copeland.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>Policy DS11PU (Protecting Air Quality) provides protection for NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>CO4PU (Sustainable Travel) does commit that developments that would potentially generate large volumes of traffic movements would require a transport assessment and travel plan. This policy also promotes increased walking and cycling, sustainable transport of freight and increased facilities for the use of electric vehicles. Both policies CO2PU and CO3PU should lead to reduced congestion, and therefore reduced air pollution. Policies DS6PU (Design and Development Standards), and CO2PU promote access to walking and cycling opportunities.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>HCM4: Land at Mill Hill. 81 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>There remains the possibility that growth proposed within the Local Plan, combined with development outside of Copeland could lead to levels of air pollutants that could lead to a LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Therefore transport modelling and air quality modelling are required to determine if individual allocations within Copeland could lead to LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>
<p>HEG 1: Land north of Ashlea Road. 108 dwellings.</p> <p>HEG2: Land at Gulley Flatts. 170 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality</p> <p>HEG3: Land to south of Daleview Gardens. 141 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality</p> <p>HWH1: Land at West Cumberland Hospital & Snekyeat Road. 127 dwellings</p> <p>HWH2: Red Lonning and Harras Moor. 370 dwellings.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven 	<p>Although the Drigg Coast SAC could in theory be vulnerable to reduced air quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland, its location means that in combination effects are not likely through increases in road traffic.</p> <p>The River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, are vulnerable to reduced air quality that could arise from journeys to and from these allocations in combination with increased development elsewhere within and outside of Copeland.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>Policy DS11PU (Protecting Air Quality) provides protection for NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>CO4PU (Sustainable Travel) does commit that developments that would potentially generate large volumes of traffic movements would require a transport assessment and travel plan. This policy also promotes increased walking and cycling, sustainable transport of freight and increased facilities for the use of electric vehicles. Both policies CO2PU and CO3PU should lead to reduced congestion, and therefore reduced air pollution. Policies DS6PU (Design and Development Standards), and CO2PU promote access to walking and cycling opportunities.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>HWH3: Land at Edge Hill Park (former Marchon car park). 510 dwellings.</p> <p>HWH4: Land south and west of St. Mary's School. 60 dwellings.</p> <p>HWH5: Former Marchon Site North. 532 dwellings.</p> <p>HWH6: Land south of Waters Edge Close. 35 dwellings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially 'Connecting the Energy Coasts' and 'West Coast – Sheffield City Regions'. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>There remains the possibility that development proposed within the Local Plan, combined with development outside of Copeland could lead to levels of air pollutants that could lead to a LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Therefore transport modelling and air quality modelling are required to determine if individual allocations within Copeland could lead to LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>
<p>HMI1: Land west of Grammerscroft. 107 dwellings.</p> <p>HMI2: Moor Farm. 195 dwellings.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind 	<p>Although the Drigg Coast SAC could in theory be vulnerable to reduced air quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland, its location means that in combination effects are not likely through increases in road traffic.</p> <p>The Morecambe Bay SAC, Duddon Mosses SAC, Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC, Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, are vulnerable to reduced air quality that could arise from journeys to and from these allocations in combination with increased development elsewhere within and outside of Copeland.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>Policy DS11PU (Protecting Air Quality) provides protection for NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>CO4PU (Sustainable Travel) does commit that developments that would potentially generate large volumes of traffic movements would require a transport assessment and travel plan. This policy also promotes increased walking and cycling, sustainable transport of freight and increased facilities for the use of electric vehicles. Both policies CO2PU and CO3PU should lead to reduced congestion, and therefore reduced air pollution. Policies DS6PU (Design and Development Standards), and CO2PU promote access to walking and cycling opportunities.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>There remains the possibility that development proposed within the Local Plan, combined with development outside of Copeland could lead to levels of air pollutants that could lead to a LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Therefore transport modelling and air quality modelling are required to determine if individual allocations within Copeland could lead to LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>
<p>HAR01: Land east of Arlecdon Road. 37 dwellings.</p> <p>HBE1: Land north of Crofthouse Farm. 46 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>HBE2: Land adjacent to Mill Fields. 27 dwellings.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism 	<p>Although the Drigg Coast SAC could in theory be vulnerable to reduced air quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland, its location means that in combination effects are not likely through increases in road traffic.</p> <p>In combination with other proposed developments within Copeland and adjacent local authorities, development within the rest of Copeland (with the exception of Haverigg and Millom) could lead to LSE on the Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. These sites are vulnerable to reduced air quality that could arise from journeys to and from these allocations in combination with increased development elsewhere within and outside of Copeland.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>HBI1: Land north of Springfield Gardens. 65 dwellings.</p> <p>HBI2: Land west of Jubilee Gardens. 35 dwellings.</p> <p>HLO1: Solway Road. 22 dwellings.</p> <p>HMR1: Rear of Social Club. 37 dwellings.</p> <p>HMR2: Adjoining Scalegill Road. 41 dwellings.</p> <p>HSU1: Land to southwest of Summergrove. 80 dwellings.</p> <p>HSB3: Fairladies extension. 30 dwellings.</p> <p>HDH2: Wray Head, Station Road. 22 dwellings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>Policy DS11PU (Protecting Air Quality) provides protection for NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>CO4PU (Sustainable Travel) does commit that developments that would potentially generate large volumes of traffic movements would require a transport assessment and travel plan. This policy also promotes increased walking and cycling, sustainable transport of freight and increased facilities for the use of electric vehicles. Both policies CO2PU and CO3PU should lead to reduced congestion, and therefore reduced air pollution. Policies DS6PU (Design and Development Standards), and CO2PU promote access to walking and cycling opportunities.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>There remains the possibility that development proposed within the Local Plan, combined with development outside of Copeland could lead to levels of air pollutants that could lead to a LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Therefore transport modelling and air quality modelling are required to determine if individual allocations within Copeland could lead to LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>HDH3: Hill Farm, Holmrook. 20 dwellings.</p> <p>HDI1: Land south of Prospect Works. 30 dwellings.</p> <p>HDI2: Land south-west of Rectory Place. 30 dwellings.</p> <p>HSE2: Fairways Extension. 22 dwellings.</p> <p>HSE3: Town End Farm East. 32 dwellings.</p> <p>HTH1: Land south of Thornhill. 62 dwellings.</p>		
Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation		
<p>GTW5: Land at Sneckyeat</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation 	<p>Although the Drigg Coast SAC could in theory be vulnerable to reduced air quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland, its location means that in combination effects are not likely through increases in road traffic.</p> <p>The River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, are vulnerable to reduced air quality that could arise from journeys to and from these allocations in combination with increased development elsewhere within and outside of Copeland.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>Policy DS11PU (Protecting Air Quality) provides protection for NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>CO4PU (Sustainable Travel) does commit that developments that would potentially generate large volumes of traffic movements would require a transport assessment and travel plan. This policy also promotes increased walking and cycling, sustainable transport of freight and increased facilities for the use of electric vehicles. Both policies CO2PU and CO3PU should lead to reduced congestion, and therefore reduced air pollution. Policies DS6PU (Design and Development Standards), and CO2PU promote access to walking and cycling opportunities.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>There remains the possibility that development proposed within the Local Plan, combined with development outside of Copeland could lead to levels of air pollutants that could lead to a LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Therefore transport modelling and air quality modelling are required to determine if individual allocations within Copeland could lead to LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>
Employment Allocations		
Cm084: Leconfield Estate plus eastern extension. 21.6ha.	Other site allocations within Copeland. Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:	Although the Drigg Coast SAC could in theory be vulnerable to reduced air quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland, its location means that in combination effects are not likely through increases in road traffic.

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>Di030: Furnace Row. 3.15ha.</p> <p>Eg055: Bridge End. 12.54ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>Fr032: Frizington Road. 1.6ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality and air quality.</p> <p>Mp022: Whitehaven Commercial Park. 17.5ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to loss of supporting habitat.</p> <p>Se028/E21: Seascale Rural workshops. 1.41ha.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>In combination with other proposed developments within Copeland and adjacent local authorities, development could lead to LSE on the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. These sites are vulnerable to reduced air quality that could arise from journeys to and from these allocations in combination with increased development elsewhere within and outside of Copeland.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>Policy DS11PU (Protecting Air Quality) provides protection for NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>CO4PU (Sustainable Travel) does commit that developments that would potentially generate large volumes of traffic movements would require a transport assessment and travel plan. This policy also promotes increased walking and cycling, sustainable transport of freight and increased facilities for the use of electric vehicles. Both policies CO2PU and CO3PU should lead to reduced congestion, and therefore reduced air pollution. Policies DS6PU (Design and Development Standards), and CO2PU promote access to walking and cycling opportunities.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>There remains the possibility that development proposed within the Local Plan, combined with development outside of Copeland could lead to levels of air pollutants that could lead to a LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Therefore transport modelling and air quality modelling are required to determine if individual allocations within Copeland could lead to LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>Wh021: Red Lonning. 1.8ha.</p> <p>Haig Enterprise Park. 2.60ha.</p> <p>Sneckyeat Industrial Estate. 4.89ha.</p> <p>Policy E3PU site: Westlakes Science Park. 61.25ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p>		
<p>Mi040/E2: Mainsgate Road Expansion Site. 3.44ha.</p> <p>ELA5: Haverigg Industrial Estate. 2.65ha.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation 	<p>These sites lie in close proximity to the Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. Dependent on the type of facility built, air quality effects through industrial emissions are possible. Therefore it is possible that a project-level HRA will be required for these allocations.</p> <p>Although the Drigg Coast SAC could in theory be vulnerable to reduced air quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland, its location means that in combination effects are not likely through increases in road traffic.</p> <p>In combination with other proposed developments within Copeland and adjacent local authorities, development could lead to LSE on Morecambe Bay SAC, Duddon Mosses</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
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<p>Devonshire Road. 5.87ha.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>Although the Drigg Coast SAC could in theory be vulnerable to reduced air quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland, its location means that in combination effects are not likely through increases in road traffic.</p> <p>In combination with other proposed developments within Copeland and adjacent local authorities, development could lead to LSE on Morecambe Bay SAC, Duddon Mosses SAC, Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC, Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. These sites are vulnerable to reduced air quality that could arise from journeys to and from these allocations in combination with increased development elsewhere within and outside of Copeland.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>Policy DS11PU (Protecting Air Quality) provides protection for NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>CO4PU (Sustainable Travel) does commit that developments that would potentially generate large volumes of traffic movements would require a transport assessment and travel plan. This policy also promotes increased walking and cycling, sustainable transport of freight and increased facilities for the use of electric vehicles. Both policies CO2PU and CO3PU should lead to reduced congestion, and therefore reduced air pollution. Policies DS6PU (Design and Development Standards), and CO2PU promote access to walking and cycling opportunities.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>There remains the possibility that development proposed within the Local Plan, combined with development outside of Copeland could lead to levels of air pollutants that could lead to a LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Therefore transport modelling and</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
		air quality modelling are required to determine if individual allocations within Copeland could lead to LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Opportunity Areas		
<p>OEG03 East Road Garage. 0.62ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>OCL01OCL01 Cleator Mills. 9.84ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>OWH07: Marlborough Street. 0.08ha.</p> <p>OWH08: Pow Beck. 11.97ha.</p> <p>OWH09: Car Park Quay Street East. 0.15ha.</p> <p>OWH01: Old Dawnfresh Factory site. 1.23ha.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven 	<p>Although the Drigg Coast SAC could in theory be vulnerable to reduced air quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland, its location means that in combination effects are not likely through increases in road traffic.</p> <p>In combination with other proposed developments within Copeland and adjacent local authorities, development could lead to LSE on the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. These sites are vulnerable to reduced air quality that could arise from journeys to and from these allocations in combination with increased development elsewhere within and outside of Copeland.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>Policy DS11PU (Protecting Air Quality) provides protection for NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>CO4PU (Sustainable Travel) does commit that developments that would potentially generate large volumes of traffic movements would require a transport assessment and travel plan. This policy also promotes increased walking and cycling, sustainable transport of freight and increased facilities for the use of electric vehicles. Both policies CO2PU and CO3PU should lead to reduced congestion, and therefore reduced air pollution. Policies DS6PU (Design and Development Standards), and CO2PU promote access to walking and cycling opportunities.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>OWH02: Jacksons Timber Yard. 0.47ha.</p> <p>OWH03: Preston St garage. 0.45ha.</p> <p>OWH04: BT depot. 0.92ha.</p> <p>OWH05: Land at Ginns. 2.98ha.</p> <p>OWH06: Land at Coach Road. 0.63ha.</p> <p>OWH13: Former Mark House 0.25ha.</p> <p>OWH10: Quay Street West. 0.35ha.</p> <p>OWH12: Bransty Row. 0.18ha.</p> <p>OEG02: Former Red Lion PH Main Street. 0.02ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>OEG01: Chapel Street. 0.83ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>There remains the possibility that development proposed within the Local Plan, combined with development outside of Copeland could lead to levels of air pollutants that could lead to a LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Therefore transport modelling and air quality modelling are required to determine if individual allocations within Copeland could lead to LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
relation to water quality.		
OMI01: Millom Pier. 3.09ha.	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included 	<p>Although the Drigg Coast SAC could in theory be vulnerable to reduced air quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland, its location means that in combination effects are not likely through increases in road traffic.</p> <p>In combination with other proposed developments within Copeland and adjacent local authorities, development could lead to LSE on Morecambe Bay SAC, Duddon Mosses SAC, Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC, Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. These sites are vulnerable to reduced air quality that could arise from journeys to and from these allocations in combination with increased development elsewhere within and outside of Copeland.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>Policy DS11PU (Protecting Air Quality) provides protection for NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>CO4PU (Sustainable Travel) does commit that developments that would potentially generate large volumes of traffic movements would require a transport assessment</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>and travel plan. This policy also promotes increased walking and cycling, sustainable transport of freight and increased facilities for the use of electric vehicles. Both policies CO2PU and CO3PU should lead to reduced congestion, and therefore reduced air pollution. Policies DS6PU (Design and Development Standards), and CO2PU promote access to walking and cycling opportunities.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>There remains the possibility that development proposed within the Local Plan, combined with development outside of Copeland could lead to levels of air pollutants that could lead to a LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites. Therefore transport modelling and air quality modelling are required to determine if individual allocations within Copeland could lead to LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>

Table 3.28: In Combination Screening of Allocations within the emerging Copeland Borough Council Local Plan – Water Quality.

Orange shading indicates that an allocation requires Appropriate Assessment in combination with other plans and projects, green shading indicates that it has been screened out in combination with other plans and projects.

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
Housing Allocations		
<p>HEG 1: Land north of Ashlea Road. 108 dwellings.</p> <p>HWH1: Land at West Cumberland Hospital & Snekyeat Road. 127 dwellings</p> <p>HWH2: Red Lonning and Harras Moor. 370 dwellings.</p> <p>HWH3: Land at Edge Hill Park (former Marchon car park). 510 dwellings.</p> <p>HWH4: Land south and west of St. Mary's School. 60 dwellings.</p> <p>HMI1: Land west of Grammerscroft. 107 dwellings.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to policies in relation to fishing and off-shore recreation, renewable energy, tourism and marine and land-based infrastructure • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – waterfront housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development at Whitehaven 	<p>No likely pathway of impact through reduced water quality in combination with any other plans or projects.</p> <p>United Utilities have been consulted on the Local Plan and in their response of March 2022, have raised points relating to some allocations, but not in relation to allocations considered here where adverse effects have been considered possible on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>HMI2: Moor Farm. 195 dwellings.</p> <p>HAR01: Land east of Arlecdon Road. 37 dwellings.</p> <p>HBI1: Land north of Springfield Gardens. 65 dwellings.</p> <p>HBI2: Land west of Jubilee Gardens. 35 dwellings.</p> <p>HLO1: Solway Road. 22 dwellings.</p> <p>HMR1: Rear of Social Club. 37 dwellings.</p> <p>HMR2: Adjoining Scalegill Road. 41 dwellings.</p> <p>HSU1: Land to southwest of Summergrove. 80 dwellings.</p> <p>HSB3: Fairladies extension. 30 dwellings.</p> <p>HDI1: Land south of Prospect Works. 30 dwellings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>HDI2: Land south-west of Rectory Place. 30 dwellings.</p> <p>HSE2: Fairways Extension. 22 dwellings.</p> <p>HSE3: Town End Farm East. 32 dwellings.</p> <p>HTH1: Land south of Thornhill. 62 dwellings.</p>		
<p>HWH4: Land south and west of St. Mary's School. 60 dwellings.</p> <p>HWH5: Former Marchon Site North. 532 dwellings.</p> <p>HWH6: Land south of Waters Edge Close. 35 dwellings.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism 	<p>The Solway Firth SPA is vulnerable to reduced water quality in combination with increased development inside and outside of Copeland. Due to the free-draining nature of the soils, the pathway of reduced water quality through polluted run-off cannot be screened out. The pathway of reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects requires further assessment.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to policies in relation to fishing and off-shore recreation, renewable energy, tourism and marine and land-based infrastructure North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – waterfront housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The emerging Local Plan includes policy N5PU (Protection of Watercourses). The policy commits to a specific requirement for new development to not be operational or occupied until such time as adequate waste water infrastructure has been provided. Policy DS8PU (Reducing Flood Risk) usefully adds that new development that incorporates flood mitigation strategies must ensure that no adverse effects on water quality will result.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>United Utilities have been consulted on the Local Plan and in their response of March 2022, have raised points relating to some allocations, but not in relation to allocations considered here where adverse effects have been considered possible on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p> <p>Due to the free-draining nature of the soils, the pathway of reduced water quality through polluted run-off cannot be screened out. The pathway of reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects requires further assessment.</p>
<p>HDH2: Wray Head, Station Road. 22 dwellings.</p> <p>HDH3: Hill Farm, Holmrook. 20 dwellings.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation 	<p>The Drigg Coast SAC and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA are vulnerable to reduced water quality in combination with increased development inside and outside of Copeland. These allocations lie within proximity of water courses that feed into the designations, and therefore the pathway of reduced water quality through polluted run-off cannot be screened out. The pathway of reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects requires further assessment.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The emerging Local Plan includes policy N5PU (Protection of Watercourses). The policy commits to a specific requirement for new development to not be operational or occupied until such time as adequate waste water infrastructure has been provided. Policy DS8PU (Reducing Flood Risk) usefully adds that new development that incorporates flood mitigation strategies must ensure that no adverse effects on water quality will result.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>United Utilities have been consulted on the proposed allocations contained within the emerging Local Plan. They previously raised concerns with only one location, HDH2, stating that “<i>accompanied by the north Meadowbrook site, the additional properties is considered significant in comparison to the existing settlement size and the existing wastewater infrastructure that serves it.</i>” The north Meadowbrook site has not been taken forward however. The HDH2 allocation will require project-level HRA to confirm that it is deliverable within the capacity of existing waste water infrastructure treatment, or that it is deliverable once upgrades to the existing infrastructure are undertaken.</p> <p>In their more recent response of March 2022, United Utilities have raised points relating to some allocations, but not in relation to allocations considered here where adverse effects have been considered possible on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
Employment Allocations		
Di030: Furnace Row. 3.15ha.	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p>	<p>No likely pathway of impact through reduced water quality in combination with any other plans or projects.</p> <p>United Utilities have been consulted on the Local Plan and in their response of March 2022, have raised points relating to some allocations, but not in relation to allocations</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>Mp022: Whitehaven Commercial Park. 17.5ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to loss of supporting habitat.</p> <p>Se028/E21: Seascale Rural workshops. 1.41ha.</p> <p>Wh021: Red Lonning. 1.8ha.</p> <p>Haig Enterprise Park. 2.60ha.</p> <p>Sneckyeat Industrial Estate. 4.89ha.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>considered here where adverse effects have been considered possible on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
<p>Mi040/E2: Mainsgate Road Expansion Site. 3.44ha.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p>	<p>The sites are located close to Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. Reduced water quality through run-off of surface water or industrial emissions (dependent on the type of facility) could occur</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>ELA5: Haverigg Industrial Estate. 2.65ha.</p> <p>Devonshire Road. 5.87ha.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>over this distance, in combination with other development within and outside of Copeland. The pathway of reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects requires further assessment.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The emerging Local Plan includes policy NSPU (Protection of Watercourses). The policy commits to a specific requirement for new development to not be operational or occupied until such time as adequate waste water infrastructure has been provided. Policy DS8PU (Reducing Flood Risk) usefully adds that new development that incorporates flood mitigation strategies must ensure that no adverse effects on water quality will result.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>United Utilities have been consulted on the Local Plan and in their response of March 2022, have raised points relating to some allocations, but not in relation to allocations considered here where adverse effects have been considered possible on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
<p>Opportunity Areas</p>		

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>OWH08: Pow Beck. 11.97ha.</p> <p>OWH02: Jacksons Timber Yard. 0.47ha.</p> <p>OWH03: Preston St garage. 0.45ha.</p> <p>OWH04:BT depot. 0.92ha.</p> <p>OWH05: Land at Ginns. 2.98ha.</p> <p>OWH06: Land at Coach Road. 0.63ha.</p> <p>OEG02: Former Red Lion PH Main Street. 0.02ha.</p>		<p>No likely pathway of impact through reduced water quality in combination with any other plans or projects.</p> <p>United Utilities have been consulted on the Local Plan and in their response of March 2022, have raised points relating to some allocations, but not in relation to allocations considered here where adverse effects have been considered possible on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
<p>OWH07: Marlborough Street. 0.08ha.</p> <p>OWH09: Car Park Quay Street East. 0.15ha.</p> <p>OWH01: Old Dawnfresh Factory site. 1.23ha.</p> <p>OWH11: Former Mark House 0.25ha.</p> <p>OWH10: Quay Street West. 0.35ha.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism 	<p>The sites are located close to the Solway Firth SPA. Reduced water quality through run-off of surface water or industrial emissions (dependent on the type of facility) could occur over this distance, in combination with other development within and outside of Copeland. The pathway of reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects requires further assessment.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
OWH12: Bransty Row. 0.18ha.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The emerging Local Plan includes policy N5PU (Protection of Watercourses). The policy commits to a specific requirement for new development to not be operational or occupied until such time as adequate waste water infrastructure has been provided. Policy DS8PU (Reducing Flood Risk) usefully adds that new development that incorporates flood mitigation strategies must ensure that no adverse effects on water quality will result.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>United Utilities have been consulted on the Local Plan and in their response of March 2022, have raised points relating to some allocations, but not in relation to allocations considered here where adverse effects have been considered possible on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>
OMI01: Millom Pier. 3.09ha.	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism 	<p>The site is located close to Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. Reduced water quality through run-off of surface water or industrial emissions (dependent on the type of facility) could occur over this distance, in combination with other development within and outside of Copeland. The pathway of reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects requires further assessment.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	<p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The emerging Local Plan includes policy N5PU (Protection of Watercourses). The policy commits to a specific requirement for new development to not be operational or occupied until such time as adequate waste water infrastructure has been provided. Policy DS8PU (Reducing Flood Risk) usefully adds that new development that incorporates flood mitigation strategies must ensure that no adverse effects on water quality will result.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p> <p>United Utilities have been consulted on the Local Plan and in their response of March 2022, have raised points relating to some allocations, but not in relation to allocations considered here where adverse effects have been considered possible on NSN and Ramsar sites.</p>

Table 3.29: In Combination Screening of Allocations within the Copeland Borough Council emerging Local Plan– Urbanisation.

Orange shading indicates that an allocation requires Appropriate Assessment in combination with other plans and projects, green shading indicates that it has been screened out in combination with other plans and projects.

Site Allocation	Relevant In Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (In Combination)
All polices	None – urbanisation effects are by their nature localised and generally limited to housing development. Thus development outside of Copeland and large strategic non-residential development within Copeland are unlikely to lead to LSE in combination with policies for housing within the Plan.	No mechanism for in combination effects.

Table 3.30: In Combination Screening of Allocations within the Copeland Borough Council emerging Local Plan – Loss of or Disturbance to Off-Site Supporting Habitats.

Orange shading indicates that an allocation requires Appropriate Assessment in combination with other plans and projects, green shading indicates that it has been screened out in combination with other plans and projects.

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
Housing Allocations		
<p>HCM3: Former Ehenside School site. 40 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to urbanisation and water quality</p> <p>HEG 1: Land north of Ashlea Road. 108 dwellings.</p> <p>HEG2: Land at Gulley Flatts. 170 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>HEG3: Land to south of Daleview Gardens. 141 dwellings.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to fishing and off-shore recreation, renewable energy, tourism and marine and land-based infrastructure 	<p>No likely pathway of impact through loss of or disturbance to off-site supporting habitats in combination with any other plans or projects.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>HWH1: Land at West Cumberland Hospital & Snekyeat Road. 127 dwellings</p> <p>HWH4: Land south and west of St. Mary's School. 60 dwellings.</p> <p>HMI2: Moor Farm. 195 dwellings.</p> <p>HAR01: Land east of Arlecdon Road. 37 dwellings.</p> <p>HBE1: Land north of Crofthouse Farm. 46 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>HBE2: Land adjacent to Mill Fields. 27 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – waterfront housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially 'Connecting the Energy Coasts' and 'West Coast – Sheffield City Regions'. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>HSU1: Land to southwest of Summergrove. 80 dwellings.</p> <p>HSB3: Fairladies extension. 30 dwellings.</p> <p>HDH3: Hill Farm, Holmrook. 20 dwellings.</p> <p>HDI1: Land south of Prospect Works. 30 dwellings.</p> <p>HDI2: Land south-west of Rectory Place. 30 dwellings.</p> <p>HSE2: Fairways Extension. 22 dwellings.</p> <p>HSE3: Town End Farm East. 32 dwellings.</p> <p>HTH1: Land south of Thornhill. 62 dwellings.</p>		

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>HCM1: Land at Jacktrees Road. 127 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to urbanisation and water quality.</p> <p>HCM2: Land adjacent to Dent Road Rev a. 96 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to urbanisation and water quality.</p> <p>HCM4: Land at Mill Hill. 81 dwellings.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>HWH2: Red Lonning and Harras Moor. 370 dwellings.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to policies in relation to fishing and off-shore recreation, renewable energy, tourism and marine and land-based infrastructure North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism Barrow Port Area Action Plan – waterfront housing is included Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven 	<p>These sites include habitat that could be used as supporting habitat by species for which SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>HWH3: Land at Edge Hill Park (former Marchon car park). 510 dwellings.</p> <p>HWH4: Land south and west of St. Mary's School. 60 dwellings.</p> <p>HWH5: Former Marchon Site North. 532 dwellings.</p> <p>HWH6: Land south of Waters Edge Close. 35 dwellings.</p> <p>HMI1: Land west of Grammerscroft. 107 dwellings.</p> <p>HBI1: Land north of Springfield Gardens. 65 dwellings.</p> <p>HBI2: Land west of Jubilee Gardens. 35 dwellings.</p> <p>HLO1: Solway Road. 22 dwellings.</p> <p>HMR1: Rear of Social Club. 37 dwellings.</p> <p>HMR2: Adjoining Scalegill Road. 41 dwellings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially 'Connecting the Energy Coasts' and 'West Coast – Sheffield City Regions'. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
HDH2: Wray Head, Station Road. 22 dwellings.		
Employment Allocations		
<p>Eg055: Bridge End. 12.54ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>Fr032: Frizington Road. 1.6ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>Mi040/E2: Mainsgate Road Expansion Site. 3.44ha.</p> <p>ELA5: Haverigg Industrial Estate. 2.65ha.</p> <p>Wh021: Red Lonning. 1.8ha.</p> <p>Haig Enterprise Park. 2.60ha.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included 	<p>No likely pathway of impact through loss of or disturbance to off-site supporting habitats in combination with any other plans or projects.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>Sneckyeat Industrial Estate. 4.89ha.</p> <p>Devonshire Road. 5.87ha.</p> <p>Policy E3PU site: Westlakes Science Park. 61.25ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	
<p>Cm084: Leconfield Estate plus eastern extension. 21.6ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>Di030: Furnace Row. 3.15ha.</p> <p>Se028/E21: Seascale Rural workshops. 1.41ha.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism 	<p>These sites include habitat that could be used as supporting habitat by species for which SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. 	
Opportunity Areas		
<p>OEG03: East Road Garage. 0.62ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>OWH07: Marlborough Street. 0.08ha.</p>		<p>No likely pathway of impact through loss of or disturbance to off-site supporting habitats in combination with any other plans or projects.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>OWH09: Car Park Quay Street East. 0.15ha.</p> <p>OWH02: Jacksons Timber Yard. 0.47ha.</p> <p>OWH03: Preston St garage. 0.45ha.</p> <p>OWH04: BT depot. 0.92ha.</p> <p>OWH05: Land at Ginns. 2.98ha.</p> <p>OWH06: Land at Coach Road. 0.63ha.</p> <p>OWH11: Former Mark House 0.25ha.</p> <p>OWH10: Quay Street West. 0.35ha.</p> <p>OWH12: Bransty Row. 0.18ha.</p> <p>OEG02: Former Red Lion PH Main Street. 0.02ha.</p> <p>OEG01: Chapel Street. 0.83ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p>		

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>OCL01OCL01 Cleator Mills. 9.84ha.</p> <p>Already screened in as an allocation alone in relation to water quality.</p> <p>OWH08: Pow Beck. 11.97ha.</p> <p>OWH01: Old Dawnfresh Factory site. 1.23ha.</p> <p>OMI01: Millom Pier. 3.09ha.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to recreation, renewable energy, tourism • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development that could include recreational activity at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. 	<p>These sites include habitat that could be used as supporting habitat by species for which SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.</p> <p>As an overarching protection, policy DS1PU (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) will need to be compliant with the NPPF. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on NSN and Ramsar sites will be in place.</p> <p>Policy N1PU provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including NSN and Ramsar sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PU. The Local Plan also states that the plan must be read as a whole and therefore it is the case that all other policies must be considered as cross-referencing DS1PU and N1PU.</p> <p>The Plan as a whole therefore contains policies that will prevent adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites at the policy level.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland• Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland.	

Table 3.31: In Combination Screening of Allocations within the Copeland Borough Council Emerging Local Plan – Coastal Squeeze.

Orange shading indicates that an allocation requires Appropriate Assessment in combination with other plans and projects, green shading indicates that it has been screened out in combination with other plans and projects.

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
<p>Opportunity Area</p> <p>OMI01: Millom Pier. 3.09ha.</p>	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to policies in relation to fishing and off-shore recreation, renewable energy, tourism and marine and land-based infrastructure • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – waterfront housing is included • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven 	<p>The site is located adjacent to Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar and between these designations and existing built development. Therefore, further assessment of coastal defence infrastructure and plans is necessary before no LSE from coastal squeeze on this site can be concluded.</p>

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. • Great Ormes Head to Scotland Shoreline Management Plan – defines strategic planning for coastal defences • Cumbria Coastal Strategy - strategic planning for coastal defences 	
All other site allocations	<p>Other site allocations within Copeland.</p> <p>Relevant plans and projects to assess in combination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 – promotes a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, tourism and holiday accommodation • Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 – promotes a minimum of 5,471 new dwellings, a minimum of 54h employment growth and an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, tourism, coastal and countryside recreation • South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 – promotes 8,800 new dwellings, promotes 4ha employment growth, energy and the low carbon economy, including tidal, wind and nuclear energy, and tourism • Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 – promotes a minimum of 1,785 new dwellings, employment growth, including the Port of Barrow and Waterfront Business Park, and tourism • Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocation Development Plan Document – promotes 10,440 new dwellings, economic growth including the Port of Heysham, Heysham nuclear power station • Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 – promotes 9,200 new dwellings, 43ha employment growth, renewable energy including tidal and wind • North West Inshore and offshore Marine Plan – policies in relation to policies in relation to fishing and off-shore recreation, renewable energy, tourism and marine and land-based infrastructure • North Shore Harbour/ Innovation Zone, Whitehaven – promotion of tourism • Barrow Port Area Action Plan – waterfront housing is included 	No likely pathway of impact through coastal squeeze in combination with any other plans or projects.

Site Allocation	Relevant in Combination Plans and Projects	Screening (in combination)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Activity Centre (The Edge) – development at Whitehaven • Cumbria Metallurgical Project – promotes off-shore development at Whitehaven • Transport for the North – promotes transport schemes of relevance to Copeland, especially ‘Connecting the Energy Coasts’ and ‘West Coast – Sheffield City Regions’. • Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2028 – includes roads schemes within Copeland and linking to Copeland • Draft Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 – road scheme proposals within and linking to Copeland. • Great Ormes Head to Scotland Shoreline Management Plan – defines strategic planning for coastal defences • Cumbria Coastal Strategy - strategic planning for coastal defences 	

3.4 Air Quality Assessment

3.4.1 *Note that issues relating to reduced air quality issue are under review and may result in an addendum document being produced during the examination in public following discussions with Natural England.*

3.4.2 In order to determine whether policies and/or Housing allocations, employment sites and opportunity areas within the emerging Local Plan would lead to significant adverse effects on NSN and Ramsar sites considered in the sections and tables above, transport modelling, followed by air quality assessment was undertaken for major roads passing within 200m of the NSN and Ramsar sites.

3.4.3 The following road locations were identified for transport modelling:

- A595 – Foxfield, Broughton-in-Furness.
- A5092 – Grizebeck Brow, Grizebeck ‘Hill Farm’.
- A66 – between A592 and A5091.
- A591 – Bassenthwaite, Keswick att. Bus Stop at Ravenstone Lodge

3.4.4 Traffic movements generated on these roads by proposed development were modelled for three scenarios:

- Base growth to 2038. This includes developments which have planning permission and live applications with the potential to gain permission soon. Other developments that are likely to gain planning permission and be constructed by 2038 have been included.
- Local Plan growth to 2038. As well as the development in Base scenario, it includes the preferred residential and employment options.
- Local Plan plus additional growth. Include base growth plus the higher level growth indicated in policy H4PU.

3.4.5 The transport modelling indicated that Annual Average Daily Transport (AADT) numbers would decline on the A591 as a result of Local Plan growth strategies (with or without additional growth). Therefore no air quality modelling was subsequently carried out for this section of road.

3.4.6 Transport modelling indicated a slight decline in road traffic on the A66 as a result of the Local Plan, but once additional growth was added to account for higher level Plan allocations, then a slight increase was predicted. Under both Local Plan and Local Plan plus additional growth scenarios, vehicle numbers increased on the A595 and A5092 road sections on which

modelling was carried out. Therefore air quality modelling was subsequently carried out for these sections of road. **Table 3.32** indicates the modelled transport figures.

Table 3.32: Modelled transport movements on roads under future growth scenarios in Copeland

ADT (vehicles per day)			
Road	Base growth	Local Plan growth	Local Plan high growth
A595	7890	8064	8349
A5092	9400	9502	9788
A66	17756	17634	18038
A591	4743	4738	4711

- 3.4.7 The traffic flows presented, in terms of AADT, were calculated based on the outputs from the modelling exercise undertaken to support the highway impact assessment of the local plan. This work only considered the morning and evening peak periods, so these flows were summed and factored up to AADT flows for each scenario. The factor was calculated using actual data from surveys on the roads. It is therefore the case that very small changes in peak hourly traffic flow can result in larger changes in AADT flow.
- 3.4.8 It should also be noted that the model used, the West Cumbria Transport model, focusses on the areas of Workington to Whitehaven. The A66 and A591 are further away from this area of interest, and are considered in less detail within the model.
- 3.4.9 Finally, small changes in flow on roads can occur between different model runs due to how the model converges the assignment. The model converges by checking whether the cost of travel (journey times and distances) are at the minimum possible for each trip in the model. Due to the multiple possible routes within the model, it can be the case that traffic is assigned to different routes between difference scenarios based on relatively small changes to the model inputs, whether to the network or the traffic demand.
- 3.4.10 The sum of the peak hour flows on the A591 is 896 in the base scenario, and 895 in the local plan scenario; a difference of one vehicle. This results in a difference in AADT of six vehicles (or a decrease in flow of 0.1 per cent). It is considered that this decrease is negligible, within the inherent error of the forecasting due to differences in model convergence, and practically means that the Copeland Local Plan would have no identifiable impact on the operation of the A591.
- 3.4.11 The sum of the peak hour flows on the A66 is 2,775 in the base scenario, and 2,756 in the local plan scenario; a difference of 19 vehicles. This results in a difference in AADT of 133 vehicles. It is considered that some of this would be the result of differences in model convergence, but may also be due to how traffic growth was calculated for the forecast scenarios.
- 3.4.12 In the base growth scenario, forecast increases in traffic were calculated applying the TEMPro (Trip End Model Presentation Program) growth factors, which depend on the assumptions in the NTEM National Trip End Model. The traffic growth in this scenario is

approximately comparable in each MSOA (Middle Layer Super Output Area) represented in the model.

- 3.4.13 In both Local plan scenarios the feature “alternative assumptions” within TEMPro, has been used to calculate the growth factors, based on the future number of houses and jobs assumed in the Local plan (not constrained to NTEM) for each MSOA. This is to ensure that development modelled specifically as part of these scenarios is not double-counted within the growth factors, and works to reduce the background growth factors. Therefore, in the LP and LP High growth scenarios the increase in flows is localised in the vicinity of the LP sites, rather than spread across the whole area of Copeland, and hence does not affect the flows on the A66 and A591.
- 3.4.14 However, the decrease in flow on the A66 is still only 0.7 per cent, so it is considered that again this practically means that the Copeland Local Plan would have no identifiable impact on the operation of the A591.
- 3.4.15 Air quality calculations were undertaken³⁰, inclusive of the A591 and A66 data, and the methodology and results are presented in **Appendix 2**. The Local Plan growth and Local Plan high growth scenarios are compared to the Base growth to determine whether critical loads for nitrogen or acid deposition and critical levels for NOx and ammonia are significantly different as a result of the Local Plan growth. Should the predicted air quality change as a result of growth within Copeland under the Local Plan exceed 1% of the critical level (for NOx and ammonia) or load (for nitrogen and acid deposition) then a significant effect cannot be ruled out as a result of air quality reductions in combination with other plans and projects.
- 3.4.16 Air quality calculations were undertaken in line with guidance from Natural England³¹ and the Institute of Air Quality Management³². These publications include the need for modelling growth in surrounding authorities and taking account of the transport modelling inclusion of National Trip End Model and TEMPro growth factor forecasts, are inclusive of projected population growth beyond Copeland’s Local Plan. Therefore the modelling incorporates the potential for in combination effects by accounting for such growth.
- 3.4.17 The air quality calculations presented in **Appendix 2** indicate that when comparing the situation in 2038 to the current baseline (2021), a net improvement in air quality (NOx) is anticipated. The modelling has been undertaken taking into account both current and future predicted background changes in atmospheric pollutant concentrations and vehicle emission rates. However, with the exception of NOx, future predictions of other pollutant background levels were not available to model. Therefore with the exception of NOx, results based on 2038 projected background pollution levels do not take account of future background changes in air quality, and as a result are likely to be very much a worst-case scenario and to over-

³⁰ Redmore Environmental, 2021. Ecological Air Quality Assessment Copeland Local Plan.

³¹ Natural England, 2018. Natural England’s Approach to Advising Competent Authorities on the Assessment of Road Traffic Emissions Under the Habitats Regulations.

³² Institute of Air Quality Management, 2020. A Guide to the Assessment of Air Quality Impacts on Designated Nature Conservation Sites v1.1

estimate the effects of projected growth. Therefore the assessment of the modelling outcomes in this report is focused on use of the current background levels of pollutants.

3.4.18 **Tables 3.33 and 3.34** illustrate a summary of the outcomes presented in **Appendix 2**. The tables illustrate that for some pollutants at some NSN sites, the 1% critical level or load is exceeded by greater than 1% as a result of Local Plan growth, taking into account growth without the Local Plan factored in.

3.4.19 As the data indicates that critical load and level 1% thresholds may be exceeded as a result of the Local Plan, in combination with other plans and projects, then it is necessary to proceed to Appropriate Assessment.

Table 3.33: Air quality modelling summary for future growth scenarios based on 2021 background levels of pollutants

	NO _x (oxides of nitrogen)		Nitrogen deposition		NH ₃ (ammonia)		Acid deposition	
	Local Plan	Local Plan High Growth	Local Plan	Local Plan High Growth	Local Plan	Local Plan High Growth	Local Plan	Local Plan High Growth
Duddon Mosses Sac (A595)	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL
Lake District High Fells SAC (A66)	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL
Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC (A5092)	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	Breach at up to 150m from roadside	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL

Table 3.34: Air quality modelling summary for future growth scenarios based on 2038 background levels of pollutants

	NO _x (oxides of nitrogen)		Nitrogen deposition		NH ₃ (ammonia)		Acid deposition	
	Local Plan	Local Plan High Growth	Local Plan	Local Plan High Growth	Local Plan	Local Plan High Growth	Local Plan	Local Plan High Growth
Duddon Mosses Sac (A595)	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	Breach at 150m and 200m from roadside	No breaches of 1% CL	Breach up to 150m from roadside	No breaches of 1% CL	Breach up to 150m from roadside
Lake District High Fells SAC (A66)	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	Breach at 200m from roadside
Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC (A5092)	No breaches of 1% CL	No breaches of 1% CL	Breach at roadside	Breach up to 100m from roadside	Breach at roadside	Breach at 150m and 200m from roadside	Breach at roadside and 150m from roadside	Breach at 150m and 200m from roadside

4 Appropriate Assessment

4.1 Local Plan Policies – Air Quality (In Combination)

The modelling taking into account 2021 background pollutant levels and emission factors confirms that no critical levels or loads would be exceeded by greater than 1% on stretches of road that pass the Lake District High Fells SAC, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC and Duddon Mosses SAC.

4.1.1 Transport and air quality modelling has shown that taking into account current background levels of pollution, only under the high growth Local Plan scenario is there an increase in any pollutant to greater than 1% of critical loads/levels. This is the case at up to 150m from the roadside at Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC and ammonia is the pollutant. Here, the critical level of $1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ is exceeded at all three modelled locations along the roadside. Background ammonia levels already exceed the critical level for ammonia at these locations.

4.1.2 The high growth scenario results in:

- A 5-6% further exceedance on the critical level at the roadside (i.e. an increase in $0.05\text{-}0.06\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ compared to base case levels)
- 2-3% at 50m from the roadside
- 2% at 100m from the roadside
- 1-2% at 150m

One percent of Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC lies within 200m of the A5092. Therefore, given that no exceedance of the critical level will occur at 200m from the roadside then less than 1% of the SAC will be subject to an increase in ammonia of over 1% of the critical level if the high level growth scenario is adopted. The SSSI units present within 200m of the roadside do include SAC designated features, namely transition mires and quaking bogs and depressions on peat substrates. However, within this area, covering less than 1% of the SAC any effects from traffic pollutants are likely to be subtle as the area closest to the roadside is the area most likely to be already affected by other factors such as runoff, drainage and previous impacts of the road construction/repairs.

4.1.3 Therefore it is unlikely that significant effects will occur that will impact the integrity of the SAC. Overall, taking into account the current levels of background pollutants, it can be concluded that Local Plan growth, even at a higher growth level, will not lead to LSE on NSN or Ramsar sites alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

4.1.4 Taking projected background improvements by 2038 and 2038 emission factors into account, then comparatively, there are exceedances of the 1% threshold as a result of future high level growth on both Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC and Duddon Mosses SAC due to nitrogen deposition, ammonia and acid deposition. All of these pollutants already exceed critical levels/loads at these locations. There is also an exceedance of 1% of the critical load for acid deposition at the Lake District High Fells SAC, and as the same road

the A66 passes the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, this is likely to apply here also.

Under the lower growth scenario only Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC is affected, by nitrogen deposition, ammonia and acid deposition. However, as already indicated it is likely that background levels of pollutants will reduce by 2038 and thus the figures are likely to be higher than will occur in reality.

4.1.5 At Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC, the minimum critical load for nitrogen deposition is 10 kgN/ha/yr for designated habitats. Here under the high growth scenario, the 1% critical load is exceeded by:

- 4% at all three modelled locations roadside
- 1.8% at 50m from the roadside
- 1.2% average exceedance at 100m
- No exceedance occurs at 150m and 200m from the roadside

4.1.6 Under the lower growth scenario, the nitrogen deposition critical load is exceeded by 1.1% at the roadside, but not at 50m or beyond.

4.1.7 At Duddon Mosses SAC the minimum critical load for nitrogen deposition is 5 kgN/ha/yr for designated habitats. Here under the high growth scenario the 1% critical load is exceeded by:

- 1.4-1.6% at three modelled locations 150m from the roadside
- 1-1.4% at 200m from the roadside.

4.1.8 Ammonia on Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC exceeds the 1% critical level by:

- 7-8% at the roadside
- 3-4% at 50m
- 2-3% at 100m
- 2% at 150m
- 1-2% at 200m.

4.1.9 Under the lower growth scenario, the ammonia critical level is exceeded by 1% at the roadside, but not at 50m or beyond.

4.1.10 Ammonia on Duddon Mosses SAC is modelled as a:

- 2% exceedance of the critical level at 150m from the roadside
- 1% by 200m.

Acid Deposition

4.1.11 Acid deposition on Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC exceeds the 1% critical level at up to 200m from the roadside, but the precise levels of exceedance cannot be determined due to the very low level of the 1% value of the critical level (0.003keq/ha/yr). Therefore, an increase of 0.01keq/ha/yr is an exceedance and is the most finite level of

reading presented within the air quality modelling. Under the lower growth scenario, the acid deposition critical level is exceeded by 1% at the roadside, but not at 50m or beyond.

- 4.1.12 Acid deposition on Duddon Mosses SAC exceeds the 1% critical level at 150m from the roadside at two of three modelled locations, but not at 200m. This is only under the higher growth scenario.

Acid deposition on Lake District High Fells SAC exceeds the 1% critical level at 150m and 200m from the roadside at one of two modelled locations, but not at the other. This is only under the higher growth scenario.

- 4.1.13 It is estimated that approximately 2% of the Duddon Mosses SAC lies within 200m of the A595, and 1% of Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC within 200m of the A5092. The percentage of the Lake District High Fells within 200m of the A66 is far less than 1%.

- 4.1.14 Under the lower growth scenario outlined in the Local Plan, then even taking into account the uncertainty regarding improvements in air quality to 2038, and that the results above may be overly precautionary, then it is apparent that likely significant effects on NSN sites would be unlikely given that no emissions exceed greater than 1% of critical loads or levels beyond the roadside itself.

- 4.1.15 The air quality assessment report (Appendix 2) is clear that background scenarios for 2038 are very much a worst-case scenario based on factors beyond the control of the Local Plan. It is also clarified that ammonia pollution in 2038 compared to 2021 should specifically be treated with caution. *“No improvement in background NH concentrations has been assumed up to 2038. This is likely to overestimate total pollution levels as government policies, including those outlined in the ‘Clean Air Strategy 2019’, are designed to reduce NH₃ emissions. Measures aimed at the agricultural sector, which caused 88% of UK NH₃ emissions during 2016, are predicted to reduce overall emissions by 9% against a 2016 baseline by 2020 and 23% by 2030. As such, the future year predictions should be viewed with caution.”*

- 4.1.16 The emerging Local Plan includes a specific policy DS11PU (Protecting Air Quality) that provides the precautionary text *“development proposals will only be granted planning permission where they will not give rise to unacceptable levels of air pollution. Unacceptable levels include those that would potentially lead to likely significant effects on National Site Network and Ramsar sites where mitigation is not possible.”*

- 4.1.17 This policy also addresses the issue of ammonia emissions from agriculture by including that *“applications for new or extended farming developments must include details of measures to reduce ammonia, where possible.”* The plan itself does not advocate agricultural development specifically and does not include employment site allocations that would be likely to involve increases as a result of agricultural ammonia emissions.

- 4.1.18 With regards to reduced air quality, CO4PU (Sustainable Travel) does commit that developments that would potentially generate large volumes of traffic movements would require a transport assessment and travel plan. This policy also promotes increased walking and cycling, sustainable transport of freight and increased facilities for the use of electric vehicles. Both policies CO2PU and CO3PU advocate transport improvements that would

reduce journey times, a corollary of which is reduced congestion, and therefore reduced air pollution arising from stationary or slow moving vehicles. Policies DS6PU (Design and Development Standards), and CO2PU promote access to walking and cycling opportunities.

4.1.19 Natural England guidance on mitigation for potential air quality impacts include the following: Behavioural measures to reduce traffic volumes, traffic management, source reductions in emissions and roadside barriers. The emerging Local Plan includes behavioural measures and measures to reduce traffic volumes, whilst vehicle emissions and roadside barriers are not within the remit of the Plan.

4.1.20 The Council therefore should commit to working with other local authorities, land managers, and strategic highway authorities to develop a framework by which air quality measures can be linked to monitoring of the air quality in the NSN sites before and for a number of years after introduction of the Plan, such that further measures can be devised if the air quality does not improve. In making these assessments the critical load or level for the relevant habitat should be used as the target for assessment. While not mitigation in itself, monitoring will enable the effectiveness of policy measures to be evaluated and amended over the Local Plan period.

4.1.21 In summary:

- Under the Local Plan lower growth scenario, using both 2021 and 2038 values for background pollutant levels and emissions, the levels of growth would be deliverable without leading to LSE on NSN sites as a result of the plan alone and in combination with other plans and projects.
- Under the Local Plan higher growth scenario using 2021 values for background pollutant levels and emissions, the levels of growth would be deliverable without leading to LSE on NSN sites as a result of the plan alone and in combination with other plans and projects.
- Under the Local Plan higher growth scenario using 2038 values for background pollutant levels and emissions, the levels of growth may not be deliverable without leading to LSE on NSN sites as a result of the plan alone and in combination with other plans and projects. However, as the projection of 2038 background pollutants as not changing is likely to be unrealistically cautious, and should be viewed as such. Therefore, if the higher growth scenario is adopted a program of monitoring should be introduced at locations as used in the air quality modelling assessment to confirm levels of pollutants at these locations over time and to determine whether further remedial actions are necessary.

4.2 Policies E3PU and E4PU – Water Quality

4.2.1 The policies E3PU (Westlakes Science and Technology Park) and E4PU (Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter at Leconfield) advocate development on sites that ultimately drain to the River Ehen SAC. Upstream of Egremont the river is designated for its freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon. Any pollution reaching the SAC could result in deterioration of aquatic

habitat. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off or pollution events during construction and operation could lead to LSE on this SAC.

4.2.2 In order to be able to demonstrate deliverability of the sites a project-specific HRA will be required that will need to address water quality. The deliverability of the policy depends on implementing a framework that defines both the need for the HRA and the factors that will need to be addressed.

4.2.3 The policy (or supporting text) should make clear that development will only be supported where a project-specific HRA is undertaken that will include:

'A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) that addresses risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities; practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid impacts during construction; location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm; responsible persons and lines of communication. This would need to cover safe storage of vehicles, plant and materials containing potential pollutants (e.g. fuel, oil, chemicals) to avoid pollution through spills and run-off; and protocols for dealing with any accidental spillages including provision of spill kits.

A drainage strategy that must be in place prior to first occupation. This will need to include provision for disposal of waste water and sewerage such that this is directed into approved and contained waste water systems whereby the effluent will not enter the catchment of the River Ehen SAC. The drainage strategy must also include details of how any surface water run-off will be managed, for example, if necessary through the provision of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) that would detain run-off and direct run-off away from the catchment of the SAC.'

4.2.4 It is considered that taking into account the susceptibilities of the River Ehen SAC, protective policies already embedded into the Local Plan, and proposed policy wording above, no LSE will remain, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, as a result of reduced water quality.

4.3 Policy E4PU – Loss of or Disturbance to Off-Site Supporting Habitats

4.3.1 The policy E4PU (Cleator Moor Innovation Quarter at Leconfield) advocates development on a site that could potentially affect bird species for which NSN and Ramsar sites have been designated. Dependent on the scale and type of facility, there is the potential to create noise and visible disturbance or to occupy land parcels that could have potential to result in loss of habitat for or disturbance to bird species for which the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Solway Firth SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites are designated.

4.3.2 In order to be able to demonstrate deliverability of the site a project-specific HRA will be required that will need to address the potential for loss of or disturbance to off-site supporting habitats. The deliverability of the policy depends on implementing a framework that defines both the need for the HRA and the factors that will need to be addressed.

The policy (or supporting text) should make clear that development will only be supported where a project-specific HRA is undertaken that will include a project-level assessment of the proposed

development area and surrounding habitats, taking into account the proposals for construction and operation that will include

- An assessment of the suitability of the habitats to support relevant species
- If then necessary, a desk-based assessment to determine known use of the site and surroundings by these species; and
- Bird surveys undertaken at an appropriate time of year and for an appropriate duration to determine presence or likely absence of such species.

4.3.3 Where the results of these studies cannot determine lack of LSE, then mitigation would be required such that no LSE on the relevant NSN or Ramsar site would remain, for example provision of alternative habitat for use by bird species and which would need to be shown to be utilised prior to determination of any application.

4.3.4 It is considered that taking into account protective policies already embedded into the Local Plan, and proposed policy/supporting text wording above, no LSE will remain, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, as a result of loss of or disturbance to off-site supporting habitats.

4.4 Site Allocations – Water Quality

4.4.1 The allocations listed in Table 3.22 (HCM1, HCM2, HCM3, HCM4, HEG2, HEG3, HBE1, HBE2, Cm084, Eg054, Eg055, Eg064, Fr032, Westlakes Science and Technology Park, E9, OCL01, EEOS1, GTW5) would represent development on sites that ultimately drain to the River Ehen SAC. Upstream of Egremont the river is designated for its freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon. Any pollution reaching the SAC could result in deterioration of aquatic habitat. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off or pollution events during construction and operation could lead to LSE on this SAC.

4.4.2 The risk identified is the proximity of the site to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, or lie downstream from the SAC, but form part of the migratory route for Atlantic salmon, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution during both construction and operation.

4.4.3 The Local Plan should make clear that development will only be supported where a project-specific HRA is undertaken that will include:

‘A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) that addresses risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities; practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid impacts during construction; location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm; responsible persons and lines of communication. This would need to cover safe storage of vehicles, plant and materials containing potential pollutants (e.g. fuel, oil, chemicals) to avoid pollution through spills and run-off; and protocols for dealing with any accidental spillages including provision of spill kits.

A drainage strategy that must be in place prior to first occupation. This will need to include provision for disposal of waste water and sewerage such that this is directed into approved and contained waste water systems whereby the effluent will not enter the catchment of the

River Ehen SAC. The drainage strategy must also include details of how any surface water run-off will be managed, for example, if necessary through the provision of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) that would detain run-off and direct run-off away from the catchment of the SAC.'

- 4.4.4 It is considered that taking into account the susceptibilities of the River Ehen SAC, protective policies already embedded into the Local Plan, and proposed Plan wording above, no LSE will remain, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, as a result of reduced water quality.

4.5 Site Allocations – Urbanisation

- 4.5.1 The allocations listed in Table 3.23 (HCM1, HCM2, HCM3) would represent development on sites that lie within a few hundred metres of the River Ehen SAC. Upstream of Egremont the river is designated for its freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon. Any pollution reaching the SAC could result in deterioration of aquatic habitat. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.

- 4.5.2 The Local Plan should make clear that development will only be supported where a project-specific HRA is undertaken that will include:

No development shall take place until a HRA has been undertaken to demonstrate that the project can demonstrate no Likely Significant Effect on the River Ehen SAC through urbanisation. This is likely to include the need for a waste management strategy that addresses the need for facilities to be provided that will minimize the risk of fly tipping, in particular of garden waste, oils, fuels, and chemicals. The development will need to be supported by the provision of appropriate facilities or access to facilities such that it is clear that occupants of the new developments will have sufficiently straightforward ability to dispose of any materials that could lead to LSE on the River Ehen SAC.

- 4.5.3 It is considered that taking into account the susceptibilities of the River Ehen SAC, protective policies already embedded into the Local Plan, and proposed Plan wording above, no LSE will remain, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, as a result of urbanisation.

4.6 Site Allocations – Loss of or Disturbance to Off-Site Supporting Habitats

- 4.6.1 The site allocation Mp022 is comprised of small parcels of open land but is within an area historically known to support species for which SPAs are designated, including hen harrier. Given the rarity of this species and the area of habitat to be impact, LSE cannot be screened out.

- 4.6.2 In order to be able to demonstrate deliverability of the site a project-specific HRA will be required that will need to address the potential for loss of or disturbance to off-site supporting habitats.

- 4.6.3 The Local Plan should make clear that development will only be supported where a project-specific HRA is undertaken that will include a project-level assessment of the proposed

development area and surrounding habitats, taking into account the proposals for construction and operation that will include

- An assessment of the suitability of the habitats to support relevant species
- If then necessary, a desk-based assessment to determine known use of the site and surroundings by these species; and
- Bird surveys undertaken at an appropriate time of year and for an appropriate duration to determine presence or likely absence of such species.

4.6.4 Where the results of these studies cannot determine lack of LSE, then mitigation would be required such that no LSE on the relevant NSN or Ramsar site would remain, for example provision of alternative habitat for use by bird species and which would need to be shown to be utilised prior to determination of any application.

4.6.5 It is considered that taking into account protective policies already embedded into the Local Plan, and proposed Plan wording above, no LSE will remain, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, as a result of loss of or disturbance to off-site supporting habitats.

4.7 Site Allocations – Air Quality (in combination)

4.7.1 The proximity of Mi040/E2 and ELA5 to Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar could lead to LSE on these sites through reductions in air quality, in combination with other plans and projects, irrespective of the considerations relating to air quality as result of increased road traffic which is assessed elsewhere in this report. This will be highly dependent on the nature of any proposed industrial development at these sites, and the consideration of any direct atmospheric pollutants that could be generated.

4.7.2 Within Copeland the SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites do not lie within 200m of major roads and therefore the Plan itself is not considered likely to result in significant effects on the designations through reduced air quality in combination with other plans and projects. Beyond Copeland minimal areas of the designations lie within 200m of major roads and so in combination effects arising from any facility at Mi040/E2 or ELA5 with reduced air quality due to increases in road traffic would only be relevant in the event that a facility at Mi040/E2 or ELA5 would produce relevant pollutants, at which point a project-specific HRA should consider both other point location pollutants and road traffic beyond Copeland's boundaries.

4.7.3 The Local Plan should make clear that development will only be supported where a project-specific HRA is undertaken that will include:

No development shall take place until a HRA has been undertaken to demonstrate that the project can demonstrate no Likely Significant Effect on the Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar through reduced air quality in combination with other plans and projects. This will include an analysis of the potential for emissions of airborne pollutants as a result of the function of the development. Where

necessary, this will then need to be supported by air quality modelling, taking into account the contribution of the proposed development in combination with other plans and projects.

- 4.7.4 It is considered that taking into account the susceptibilities of the Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, protective policies already embedded into the Local Plan, and proposed Plan wording above, no LSE will remain, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, as a result of reduced air quality.

4.8 Site Allocations – Water Quality (in combination)

- 4.8.1 The allocations listed in Table 3.28 have the potential to lead to adverse effects on water quality on NSN and Ramsar sites. Allocations HWH4, HWH5, HWH6, Wt013, Wt019, Wt030, WEOS1, WTC1 and WTC4 are in close proximity to the Solway Firth SPA. HDH2 and HDH3 are close to the Drigg Coast SAC and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Ramsar site. Allocations Mi040/E2, ELA5, Devonshire Road and Mi042 are in proximity to the Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. Any pollution reaching these NSN and Ramsar sites could result in deterioration of aquatic habitat in combination with other plans and projects. Reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off or pollution events during construction and operation could lead to LSE.

- 4.8.2 The Local Plan should make clear that development will only be supported where a project-specific HRA is undertaken that will include:

‘A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) that addresses risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities; practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid impacts during construction; location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm; responsible persons and lines of communication. This would need to cover safe storage of vehicles, plant and materials containing potential pollutants (e.g. fuel, oil, chemicals) to avoid pollution through spills and run-off; and protocols for dealing with any accidental spillages including provision of spill kits.

A drainage strategy that must be in place prior to first occupation. This will need to include provision for disposal of waste water and sewerage such that this is directed into approved and contained waste water systems whereby the effluent will not enter the catchment of the NSN or Ramsar sites. The drainage strategy must also include details of how any surface water run-off will be managed, for example, if necessary through the provision of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) that would detain run-off and direct run-off away from the catchment of the SAC.’

- 4.8.3 It is considered that taking into account the protective policies already embedded into the Local Plan, and proposed Plan wording above, no LSE will remain, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, as a result of reduced water quality.

4.9 Site Allocations – Loss of or Disturbance to Off-Site Supporting Habitats (In Combination)

- 4.9.1 The allocations screened in at Table 3.30 have the potential to lead to adverse effects on bird species for which NSN and Ramsar sites have been designated. There is the potential to

create noise and visible disturbance or to occupy land parcels that could have potential to result in loss of habitat for or disturbance to bird species for which the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Solway Firth SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites are designated.

4.9.2 In order to be able to demonstrate deliverability of the sites a project-specific HRA will be required that will need to address the potential for loss of or disturbance to off-site supporting habitats.

4.9.3 The Local Plan should make clear that development will only be supported where a project-specific HRA is undertaken that will include a project-level assessment of the proposed development area and surrounding habitats, taking into account the proposals for construction and operation that will include

- An assessment of the suitability of the habitats to support relevant species
- If then necessary, a desk-based assessment to determine known use of the site and surroundings by these species; and
- Bird surveys undertaken at an appropriate time of year and for an appropriate duration to determine presence or likely absence of such species.

4.9.4 Where the results of these studies cannot determine lack of LSE, then mitigation would be required such that no LSE on the relevant NSN or Ramsar site would remain, for example provision of alternative habitat for use by bird species and which would need to be shown to be utilised prior to determination of any application.

4.9.5 It is considered that taking into account protective policies already embedded into the Local Plan, and proposed Plan wording above, no LSE will remain, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, as a result of loss of or disturbance to off-site supporting habitats.

4.10 Site Allocations – Coastal Squeeze (In Combination)

4.10.1 The allocation MI042 is located adjacent to Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar and between these designations and existing built development. Therefore, further assessment of coastal defence infrastructure and plans is necessary before no LSE from coastal squeeze on this site can be concluded.

4.10.2 The Cumbria Coastal Strategy for this section of coastline (Unit 11d1 – Hodbarrow Point to Selker and Unit 11c16 – Duddon Estuary) indicates that the current approach to coastal defence is a combination of no active intervention and ‘hold the line.’ Future proposed approaches are for a combination of no active intervention and managed realignment. In order to be able to demonstrate deliverability of the site a project-specific HRA will be required that will need to address the potential for the development to contribute to a loss of habitats for which the NSN and Ramsar sites are designated (or habitats upon which designated species depend).

4.10.3 The Local Plan should make clear that development will only be supported where a project-specific HRA is undertaken that will include a project-level assessment of the proposed

development area and surrounding habitats, that will include an assessment of the likely loss of habitat through coastal squeeze, taking into account other plans and projects.

- 4.10.4 Where the results of these studies cannot determine lack of LSE, then mitigation would be required such that no LSE on the relevant NSN or Ramsar sites would remain, for example contribution to or provision of alternative habitat at a suitable location, and which would need to be shown to be secured prior to determination of any application.
- 4.10.5 It is considered that taking into account protective policies already embedded into the Local Plan, and proposed Plan wording above, no LSE will remain, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, as a result of coastal squeeze.

5 Overall Conclusion

5.1.1 It has been possible to conclude that the policies and housing allocations, employment sites and opportunity areas included within Copeland Borough Council's emerging Local Plan will not lead to LSE on any NSN and Ramsar sites through the following pathways of impact, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects:

- Recreational pressure and disturbance
- Reduced air quality
- Reduced water resources, altered flows or hydrology
- Reduced water quality
- Urbanisation
- Loss of or disturbance to supporting habitats
- Coastal squeeze
-
- Mitigation measures highlighted through previous drafts of the HRA document have been incorporated into the emerging Local Plan to enable this conclusion to be reached.

Appendix 1 NSN and Ramsar Site Information

Borrowdale Woodland Complex SAC

Qualifying Features

Borrowdale Woodland Complex qualifies as a SAC due to supporting the Annex I habitats:

- Western acidic oak woodland;
- Plants in crevices on acid rocks; and
- Bog woodland

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site³³, the current threats to the SAC are:

- Grazing;
- Forest and plantation management and use;
- Air pollution, air-borne pollutants;
- Interspecific floral relations; and
- Problematic native species.

The Site Improvement Plan³⁴ for the SAC considers the following threats:

- Deer;
- Forestry and woodland management;
- Inappropriate grazing;
- Disease;
- Air pollution (atmospheric nitrogen); and
- Public access/ disturbance.

³³ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0012745.pdf>

³⁴ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5108578910208000>

Clints Quarry SAC

Qualifying Features

Clints Quarry qualifies as a SAC due to supporting the Annex II species:

- Great crested newts *Triturus cristatus*

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site³⁵, the current threats to the SAC are:

- Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources; and
- Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions.

The Site Improvement Plan³⁶ for the SAC considers the following threats:

- Fisheries: Freshwater; and
- Hydrological changes.

³⁵ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0030035.pdf>

³⁶ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6209272232804352>

Drigg Coast SAC

Qualifying Features

Drigg Coast qualifies as a SAC due to supporting the Annex I habitats:

- Estuaries;
- Coastal dune heathland;
- Dunes with creeping willow *Salix repens*;
- Intertidal mudflats and sandflats;
- Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand;
- Atlantic salt meadows;
- Shifting dunes;
- Shifting dunes with marram *Ammophila arenaria*;
- Dune grassland; and
- Humid dune slacks.

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site³⁷, the current threats to the SAC are:

- Grazing;
- Biocenotic evolution, succession; and
- Air pollution, airborne pollutants.

The Site Improvement Plan³⁸ for the SAC considers the following threats:

- Undergrazing;
- Inappropriate scrub control;
- Air pollution (atmospheric nitrogen); and
- Fisheries (commercial).

³⁷ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0013031.pdf>

³⁸ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6642520305958912>

Duddon Mosses SAC

Qualifying Features

Duddon Mosses qualifies as a SAC due to supporting the Annex I habitats:

- Active raised bogs; and
- Degraded raised bogs.

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site³⁹, the current threats to the SAC are:

- Air pollution, air-borne pollutants;
- Invasive non-native species;
- Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions;
- Biocenotic evolution, succession; and
- Changes in abiotic conditions.

The Site Improvement Plan⁴⁰ for the SAC considers the following threats:

- Hydrological changes;
- Inappropriate scrub control;
- Invasive species;
- Climate change; and
- Air pollution (atmospheric nitrogen).

³⁹ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0019833.pdf>

⁴⁰ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5667921359536128>

Lake District High Fells SAC

Qualifying Features

The Lake District High Fells qualifies as a SAC due to supporting the Annex I habitats:

- Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels;
- Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix*;
- Dry heaths;
- Alpine and subalpine heaths;
- Juniper *Juniperus communis* 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;
- Calcium-rich, springwater-fed fens; and
- Plants in crevices in base-rich rocks.

The Lake District High Fells qualifies as a SAC due to supporting the Annex II species:

- Slender green feather-moss *Drepanocladus vernicosus*.

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site⁴¹, the current threats to the SAC are:

- Grazing;
- Air pollution, air-borne pollutants;
- Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities;
- Problematic native species; and
- Changes in biotic conditions.

The Site Improvement Plan⁴² for the SAC considers the following threats:

- Inappropriate grazing;
- Deer;
- Air pollution (atmospheric nitrogen);
- Unsustainable onsite population or habitat;
- Public access/disturbance;
- Managed rotational burning;
- Hydrological changes;
- Invasive species; and

⁴¹ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0012960.pdf>

⁴² <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6534434434056192>

-
- Disease.

Morecambe Bay SAC

Qualifying Features

Morecambe Bay qualifies as a SAC due to supporting the Annex I habitats:

- 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; and
- Dunes with creeping willow.

Morecambe Bay qualifies as a SAC due to supporting the Annex II species:

- Great crested newt

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site⁴³, the current threats to the SAC are:

- Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources;
- Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; and
- Air pollution, air-borne pollutants.

The Site Improvement Plan⁴⁴ for the SAC considers the following threats:

- Public access/disturbance;
- Air pollution (atmospheric nitrogen);
- Water pollution;
- Inappropriate pest control;
- Invasive species;
- Commercial and marine fisheries;
- Aquaculture;
- Biological resource use;
- Change in land management;

⁴³ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0013027.pdf>

⁴⁴ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6708495835463680>

-
- Hydrological changes;
 - Physical modification;
 - Energy production;
 - Changes in species distributions; and
 - Direct impacts by 3rd parties.

North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC

Qualifying Features

The North Pennine Dales Meadows qualify as a SAC due to supporting the Annex I habitats:

- Mountain hay meadows; and
- Purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea* meadows.

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site⁴⁵, the current threats to the SAC are:

- Modification of cultivation practices;
- Mowing/ cutting of grassland;
- Fertilisation; and
- Air pollution, air-borne pollutants.

The Site Improvement Plan⁴⁶ for the SAC considers the following threats:

- Fertiliser use;
- Change in land management;
- Air pollution (atmospheric nitrogen);
- Inappropriate cutting/ mowing;
- Changes in species distributions;
- Inappropriate CSS/ ESA prescriptions;
- Drainage;
- Overgrazing;
- Undergrazing;
- Hydrological changes;
- Inappropriate weed control;
- Invasive species; and
- Direct impacts from 3rd parties.

River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC

Qualifying Features

The River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake qualify as a SAC due to supporting the Annex I habitats:

- Clear-water lochs or lakes with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels;
- Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water crowfoot;

⁴⁵ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0014775.pdf>

⁴⁶ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6252591004516352>

-
- Plants in crevices on acid rocks; and
 - Bog woodland.

The River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake qualify as a SAC due to supporting the Annex II species:

- Marsh fritillary *Euphydryas aurinia*;
- Sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*;
- Brook lamprey *Lampetra planeri*;
- River lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*;
- Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar*;
- Otter *Lutra lutra*; and
- Floating water plantain *Luronium natans*.

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site⁴⁷, the current threats to the SAC are:

- Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources);
- Invasive non-native species; and
- Human induced change in hydraulic conditions.

The Site Improvement Plan⁴⁸ for the SAC considers the following threats:

- Water pollution;
- Siltation;
- Invasive species;
- Physical modification;
- Water abstraction;
- Changes in species distributions;
- Change in land management;
- Forestry and woodland management;
- Fish stocking;
- Hydrological changes; and
- Air pollution (atmospheric nitrogen).

River Ehen SAC

Qualifying Features

The River Ehen qualifies as a SAC due to supporting the Annex II species:

- Freshwater pearl mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera*; and
- Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar*.

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site⁴⁹, the current threats to the SAC are:

⁴⁷ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0030032.pdf>

⁴⁸ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5735697705074688>

⁴⁹ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0030057.pdf>

-
- Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources);
 - Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; and
 - Changes in biotic conditions.

The Site Improvement Plan⁵⁰ for the SAC considers the following threats:

- Water abstraction;
- Low breeding success/ poor recruitment;
- Siltation;
- Water pollution;
- Inappropriate weirs, dams and other structures;
- Agricultural management practices;
- Invasive species;
- Forestry and woodland management;
- Public access/ disturbance; and
- Transportation and service corridors.

Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC

Qualifying Features

Roudsea Wood and Mosses qualifies as a SAC due to supporting the Annex I habitats:

- Active raised bogs;
- Degraded raised bogs;
- Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes; and
- Yew *Taxus baccata* dominated woodland.

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site⁵¹, the current threats to the SAC are:

- Forest and plantation management and use;
- Invasive non-native species;
- Problematic native species;
- Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; and
- Biocenotic evolution, succession.

The Site Improvement Plan⁵² for the SAC considers the following threats:

- Hydrological changes;
- Invasive species;
- Inappropriate scrub control;
- Deer;
- Forestry and woodland management;
- Air pollution (atmospheric nitrogen); and

⁵⁰ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6203335036108800>

⁵¹ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0019834.pdf>

⁵² <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5049567880511488>

-
- Disease.

Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC

Qualifying Features

Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons qualifies as a SAC due to supporting the Annex I habitats:

- Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface; and
- Depressions on peat substrates.

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site⁵³, the current threats to the SAC are:

- Modification of cultivation practices;
- Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities;
- Other human intrusions and disturbances;
- Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; and
- Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions.

The Site Improvement Plan⁵⁴ for the SAC considers the following threats:

- Hydrological changes;
- Change in land management;
- Air pollution (atmospheric nitrogen);
- Public access/ disturbance;
- Vehicles: illicit;
- Deer;
- Water pollution; and
- Climate change.

Wast Water SAC

Qualifying Features

Wast Water qualifies as a SAC due to supporting the Annex I habitats:

- Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels.

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site⁵⁵, the current threats to the SAC are:

- Modification of cultivation practices;
- Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources);
- Air pollution, air-borne pollutants;
- Invasive, non-native species; and

⁵³ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0030285.pdf>

⁵⁴ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5049567880511488>

⁵⁵ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0030063.pdf>

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- Changes in biotic conditions.

The Site Improvement Plan⁵⁶ for the SAC considers the following threats:

- Water pollution;
- Change in land management;
- Invasive species;
- Air pollution (atmospheric nitrogen); and
- Changes in species distributions.

Yewbarrow Woods SAC

Qualifying Features

Yewbarrow Woods qualifies as a SAC due to supporting the Annex I habitats:

- Yew-dominated woodland;
- Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands; and
- Western acidic oak woodland.

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site⁵⁷, the current threats to the SAC are:

- Grazing;
- Invasive, non-native species;
- Problematic native species;
- Biocenotic evolution, succession; and
- Interspecific floral relations.

The Site Improvement Plan⁵⁸ for the SAC considers the following threats:

- Invasive species;
- Deer;
- Inappropriate vegetation management;
- Disease; and
- Inappropriate grazing.

Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA

Qualifying Features

Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary qualifies as a SPA due to supporting the breeding species:

- Sandwich tern *Sterna sandvicensis*;
- Common tern *Sterna hirundo*;
- Little tern *Sterna albifrons*;
- Lesser black-backed gull *Larus fuscus*; and

⁵⁶ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6061855692816384>

⁵⁷ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0030306.pdf>

⁵⁸ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6032706127265792>

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- Herring gull *Larus argentatus argentatus*.

Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary qualifies as a SPA due to supporting species over winter:

- Whooper swan *Cygnus cygnus*;
- Little egret *Egretta garzetta*;
- Golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria*;
- Ruff *Calidris pugnax*;
- Bar-tailed godwit *Limosa lapponica*; and
- Mediterranean gull *Larus melanocephalus*.

Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary qualifies as a SPA due to supporting species on passage:

- Pink-footed goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*;
- Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*;
- Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*;
- Ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula*;
- Grey plover *Pluvialis squatarola*;
- Knot *Calidris canutus*;
- Sanderling *Calidris alba*;
- Dunlin *Calidris alpina alpina*;
- Black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa*;
- Curlew *Numenius arquata*;
- Pintail *Anas acuta*;
- Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*;
- Redshank *Tringa totanus*; and
- Lesser black-backed gull *Larus fuscus*.

Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary qualifies as a SPA due to supporting an assemblage of breeding and over-wintering birds.

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site⁵⁹, the current threats to the SPA are:

- Airports, flight paths;
- Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources;
- Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities;
- Marine water pollution;
- Air pollution, air-borne pollutants;
- Invasive, non-native species;
- Interspecific faunal relations;
- Changes in abiotic conditions; and
- Changes in biotic conditions.

⁵⁹ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SPA-N2K/UK9020326.pdf>

The Site Improvement Plan⁶⁰ for the SPA considers the following threats:

- Public access/ disturbance;
- Air pollution (atmospheric nitrogen);
- Water pollution;
- Inappropriate pest control;
- Invasive species;
- Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine;
- Fisheries: Aquaculture;
- Biological resource use;
- Change in land management;
- Hydrological changes;
- Physical modification;
- Energy production;
- Changes in species distributions; and
- Direct impact from 3rd parties.

Solway Firth SPA

Qualifying Features

Solway Firth qualifies as a SPA due to supporting species over winter:

- Red-throated diver *Gavia stellata*;
- Whooper swan *Cygnus cygnus*;
- Barnacle goose *Branta leucopsis*;
- Golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria*; and
- Bar-tailed godwit *Limosa lapponica*.
- Pink-footed goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*;
- Pintail *Anas acuta*;
- Scaup *Aythya marila*;
- Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*;
- Curlew *Numenius arquata*;
- Knot *Calidris canutus*;
- Redshank *Tringa totanus*;
- Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*;
- Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*;
- Sanderling *Calidris alba*;
- Dunlin *Calidris alpina alpina*;
- Grey plover *Pluvialis squatarola*;
- Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*;
- Shoveler *Anas clypeata*;
- Teal *Anas crecca*;
- Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*;
- Herring gull *Larus argentatus*;

⁶⁰ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6708495835463680>

-
- Common gull *Larus canus*;
 - Black-headed gull *Larus ridibundus*;
 - Common scoter *Melanitta nigra*;
 - Red-breasted merganser *Merganser merganser*; and
 - Ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula*.

Solway Firth qualifies as a SPA due to supporting an assemblage of over-wintering birds.

Current Threats and Pressures

Not available.

Duddon Estuary Ramsar

Qualifying Features

Duddon Estuary qualifies as a Ramsar site due to supporting:

- Ramsar criterion 2: vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities;
- Ramsar criterion 4: plant and/or animal species at a critical stage in their life cycles, or provides refuge during adverse conditions;
- Ramsar criterion 5: 20,000 or more waterbirds; and
- Ramsar criterion 6: 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site⁶¹, no current adverse factors affecting the site are identified.

The Site Improvement Plan⁶² for the wider Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA site considers the following threats:

- Public access/ disturbance;
- Air pollution (atmospheric nitrogen);
- Water pollution;
- Inappropriate pest control;
- Invasive species;
- Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine;
- Fisheries: Aquaculture;
- Biological resource use;
- Change in land management;
- Hydrological changes;
- Physical modification;
- Energy production;
- Changes in species distributions; and

⁶¹ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/RIS/UK11022.pdf>

⁶² <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6708495835463680>

-
- Direct impact from 3rd parties.

Morecambe Bay Ramsar

Qualifying Features

Morecambe Bay qualifies as a Ramsar site due to supporting:

- Ramsar criterion 4: plant and/or animal species at a critical stage in their life cycles, or provides refuge during adverse conditions;
- Ramsar criterion 5: 20,000 or more waterbirds; and
- Ramsar criterion 6: 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site⁶³, no current adverse factors affecting the site are identified.

The Site Improvement Plan⁶⁴ for the wider Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA site considers the following threats:

- Public access/ disturbance;
- Air pollution (atmospheric nitrogen);
- Water pollution;
- Inappropriate pest control;
- Invasive species;
- Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine;
- Fisheries: Aquaculture;
- Biological resource use;
- Change in land management;
- Hydrological changes;
- Physical modification;
- Energy production;
- Changes in species distributions; and
- Direct impact from 3rd parties.

Esthwaite Water Ramsar

Qualifying Features

Esthwaite Water qualifies as a Ramsar site due to supporting:

- Ramsar criterion 1: a representative, rare, or unique example of a natural or near-natural wetland type found within the appropriate biogeographic region; and
- Ramsar criterion 2: vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities.

⁶³ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/RIS/UK11045.pdf>

⁶⁴ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6708495835463680>

Current Threats and Pressures

According to the NSN and Ramsar data form for this site⁶⁵, the current adverse factors affecting the Ramsar are:

- Eutrophication;
- Pollution - domestic sewage;
- Pollution – other; and
- Pollution – associated with aquaculture.

⁶⁵ <http://archive.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/RIS20080613/UK11024.pdf>

Appendix 2 Air Quality Assessment
