



# Habitats Regulations Assessment

## Copeland Local Plan Preferred Options

Date: October 2020

## Summary

<b>Project</b>	Copeland Borough Council Local Plan draft Preferred Options
<b>Report commissioned by</b>	Copeland Borough Council
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The Screening stage of the report to inform a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) established that some policies and Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites within the Local Plan draft Preferred Options could not be screened out.

Main Aspects of Local Plan Screened In	Reasons for Screening In
<p><u>Strategic Development policies</u></p> <p>DS2PO (Settlement Hierarchy)</p> <p>DS3PO (Settlement Boundaries)</p> <p>DS4PO (Strategic Development Priority Projects)</p> <p><u>Housing policies</u></p> <p>H2PO (Housing Requirement)</p> <p>H3PO (Housing Delivery)</p> <p>H4PO (Distribution of Housing)</p> <p>H5PO (Housing Allocations)</p> <p>H6PO (New Housing Development)</p> <p>H10PO (Community-led, Self-build and Custom Build Housing)</p> <p>H11PO (Residential Establishments, Including Specialist, Older Persons Housing and Purpose Built Student and Key-worker Accommodation)</p> <p>H12PO (Conversion and Sub-division of Buildings to Residential Uses Including Large HMO's)</p> <p>H13PO (Domestic Extensions and Alterations)</p> <p>H14PO (Rural Exception Sites)</p> <p>H15PO (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers)</p> <p>H16PO (Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use)</p> <p>H17PO (Replacement Dwellings Outside Settlement Boundaries)</p> <p><u>Economic policies</u></p> <p>E1PO (Economic Growth)</p> <p>E3PO (West Lakes Science and Technology Park)</p> <p>E5PO (Town Centre Opportunity and Regeneration Areas)</p> <p>E6PO (Safeguarding of Employment Sites)</p> <p>E8PO (Agricultural Buildings)</p> <p>E9PO (Equestrian Related Development)</p> <p>RE1PO (Agricultural Buildings)</p> <p>RE2PO (Equestrian Related Development)</p> <p>RE3PO (Conversion of Rural Buildings to Commercial or Community Use)</p> <p><u>Energy and Renewables policies</u></p> <p>CC4PO (Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector)</p> <p>CC5PO (Maximising Opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning and Transformation)</p> <p>CC6PO (Supporting Nuclear Energy Sector Development and Infrastructure)</p> <p>CC7PO (Nuclear Sector Development at Sellafield)</p> <p><u>Retail policies</u></p> <p>R2PO (Hierarchy of Town Centres)</p> <p>R3PO (Sequential Test)</p>	<p>At present, the quantum, type and location of development could lead to Likely Significant Effects (LSE) through several pathways of impact.</p>

R5PO (Whitehaven Town Centre) R9PO (Open Countryside (Rest of the Borough))	
<u>Transport policies</u> CO2PO (Priorities for the Improvement of Connectivity Within Copeland) CO6PO (Countryside Access)	At present, the location of development could lead to LSE through reduced air quality and recreational pressure.
<u>Leisure and Community policies</u> H21PO (Sporting, Leisure and Cultural Facilities) H22PO (Playing Pitches) H23PO (Community Facilities) T4PO (Caravans and Camping Sites for Short Term Letting)	At present, the quantum, type and location of development could lead to LSE through recreational disturbance or loss of supporting habitats.
Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites	At present, the quantum, type and location of development could lead to LSE through several pathways of impact.

These policies and Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites 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 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites included within Copeland Borough Council's Local Plan draft Preferred Options document will not lead to LSE on any Natura 2000 sites through the following pathways of impact, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects:

- Recreational pressure and disturbance
- Urbanisation
- Loss of or disturbance to supporting habitats
- Coastal squeeze

However, at present it is not possible to conclude that the levels and locations of growth within the Local Plan can be delivered without further appropriate assessment.

Further information that is required is:

- **Duddon Mosses SAC - air quality, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.**

Transport analysis data will be necessary pertaining to traffic flows. This may indicate the need for further air quality modelling of projected traffic flows along the A595 past the Duddon

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Mosses to inform the realistic deliverability of quantum of development and location of development as proposed within the Local Plan.

- **Lake District High Fells SAC – air quality, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.** Transport analysis data will be necessary pertaining to traffic flows. This may indicate the need for further air quality modelling of projected traffic flows along the A66 or A591 past the SAC to inform the realistic deliverability of quantum of development and location of development as proposed within the Local Plan.
- **Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC - air quality, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.** Transport analysis data will be necessary pertaining to traffic flows. This may indicate the need for further air quality modelling of projected traffic flows along the A5092 past the SAC to inform the realistic deliverability of quantum of development and location of development as proposed within the Local Plan.

It is important that where, following the production of the transport assessment and/or air quality modelling, a LSE through reduced air quality cannot be screened out, there is also a mechanism established to monitor the effectiveness of the measures adopted within the Local Plan currently or in the future (using the critical load/level as a monitoring target against which the success or failure of mitigation measures can be evaluated) and to be able to amend them as required. These could include management initiatives to improve the vegetative quality of other parts of the SACs further from the roadside, roadside barriers, traffic management and calming measures, or measures to change vehicle speeds which would also affect emissions. Exactly which measures would be most appropriate would need to be determined at the time (if required at all) and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

- **Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Solway Firth pSPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar – water quality both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.** A statement from United Utilities should be obtained that makes clear that the proposed quantum and location of development within the Local Plan is deliverable within the capacity of existing waste water infrastructure treatment, or that it is deliverable once upgrades to the existing infrastructure are undertaken.

These issues should be addressed as the Local Plan preparation moves forward.

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## Appendix 1 Natura 2000 Site Information

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# **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 sites, 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)<sup>1</sup>. This DPD will be superseded by the new emerging Local Plan. The Council has produced an Issues and Options document that was subject to public consultation between November 2019 and January 2020. The outcomes of this have been taken into account in producing the draft Preferred Options document that is the subject of this report to inform a HRA.

## **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 Natura 2000 sites, otherwise known as European sites or internationally designated sites (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 sites<sup>2</sup>; 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 Natura 2000 site.
- 1.2.3 The Habitats Regulations Assessment process enables the competent authority to establish if the integrity of protected Natura 2000 sites is likely to be significantly impacted by a proposed plan or project by following a four-stage process as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> Copeland Borough Council, 2012. Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report.

<sup>2</sup> Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019. National Planning Policy Framework.



- **Stage 1: Screening.** Applicable if the proposals qualify as a ‘plan’ or ‘project’ within the scope of the Habitats Directive 1992, where the project or plan is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the Natura 2000 site, and the plan or project is of a type that could possibly have an effect on a Natura 2000 site.
- **Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment and the Integrity Test.** Applicable when it is confirmed by Stage 1 Screening that the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site either on its own or in combination with other plans or projects.
- **Stage 3: Alternative Solutions.** If likely significant effects are unavoidable, Stage 3 considers if alternative solutions to the proposed plan are available, which would be of lesser impact on the Natura 2000 sites.
- **Stage 4: Imperative reasons of overriding public interest and compensatory measures.** If no alternative solutions are available, it must be determined if there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest which would enable the plan or project to proceed on the basis that compensation measures are secured with regard to the likely significant effects.

- 1.2.4 For those effects that are unlikely to be significant when screened at Stage 1 with the plan or project considered in isolation, these are then considered as part of a cumulative assessment in relation to 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 2 Appropriate Assessment.
- 1.2.5 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).
- 1.2.6 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 1 Screening Assessment (*People Over Wind & Sweetman v Coillte* [2018] CJEU C-323/17, 12th April 2018), but must be considered during Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment.
- 1.2.7 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

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

- 1.2.8 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 Screening and where necessary Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment in relation to potential impacts of the proposed Plan on relevant Natura 2000 sites.

## **2 Methodology**

### **2.1 Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 sites in question and the policies and Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites being developed within Copeland Borough.

### **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 Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 sites, water sports may also lead to habitat damage and disturbance of species.

2.2.3 Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 site 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 Natura 2000 sites. The proximity of noisy, visually intrusive or light-generating development can also

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result in disturbance and displacement of species for which Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 sites are oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) and sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>). NO<sub>x</sub> can have a directly toxic effect upon vegetation. In addition, greater NO<sub>x</sub> 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<sub>x</sub> emissions, however, is the output of vehicle exhausts (28% of all emissions)<sup>3</sup>. According to the World Health Organisation, the critical NO<sub>x</sub> concentration (critical threshold) for the protection of vegetation is 30 µgm<sup>-3</sup>. In addition, ecological studies have determined 'critical loads'<sup>4</sup> of atmospheric nitrogen deposition (that is, NO<sub>x</sub> combined with ammonia NH<sub>3</sub>).
- 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))<sup>5</sup> or the threshold of an increase of greater than 1% of the critical level or load as used by Defra/Environment Agency<sup>6</sup> without first considering the in-combination impact with other projects and plans. This position has been adopted by

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<sup>3</sup> 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>

<sup>4</sup> The critical load is the rate of deposition beyond which research indicates that adverse effects can reasonably be expected to occur.

<sup>5</sup> Highways Agency, 2007, Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 Environmental Assessment, Section 3 Environmental Assessment Techniques, Part 1 HA207/07 Air Quality.

<sup>6</sup> [www.gov.uk/guidance/air-emissions-risk-assessment-for-your-environmental-permit](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/air-emissions-risk-assessment-for-your-environmental-permit)

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Natural England in its internal guidance for competent authorities assessing road traffic emissions under the Habitats Directive<sup>7</sup>.

- 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 Natura 2000 sites. These can be affected by many human induced processes. For example, river flows may be 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. Off shore 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 Natura 2000 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)<sup>8</sup> 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 Natura 2000 sites are designated. Both surface water and groundwater pollution can arise as a result of strategic planning and Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites. 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 Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 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

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<sup>7</sup> Natural England, 2018, Natural England's approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations.

<sup>8</sup> United Utilities (2019). Final Water Resources Management Plan 2019.

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Natura 2000 site also require assessment under HRA as effects on such supporting habitats can have material effects on the protected populations of the Natura 2000 sites.

#### Urbanisation Effects

- 2.2.13 Urbanisation effects arise from proximity of development to Natura 2000 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 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 Natura 2000 designated sites, habitats such as

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saltmarshes, dunes and intertidal mudflats may therefore become restricted and species that depend on such habitats may also suffer population decline.

## **2.3 Natura 2000 Sites Screened In/Out of HRA Process**

2.3.1 The following Natura 2000 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 pSPA
- 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

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that may also be affecting the relevant Natura 2000 site(s). The plans and projects that have been included in undertaking this report to inform a HRA are as follows:

- Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 (submitted 2019) and Marine Conservation Zone Assessment;
- Lake District National Park Core Strategy 2010-2025 (adopted 2010);
- Allerdale Local Plan Part 1 2014-2029 (adopted 2014);
- Allerdale Local Plan Part 2 (submission version, 2019);
- South Lakeland Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2003-2025 (adopted 2010);
- South Lakeland Local Plan Land Allocations Development Plan Document (adopted 2013);
- Arnsdale and Silverdale AONB Delivery Plan (adopted 2019);
- Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 (adopted 2019);
- Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocations Development Plan Document (submitted 2018);
- Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 (adopted 2019);
- Great Ormes Head to Scotland Shoreline Management Plan;
- Cumbria Coastal Strategy;
- Draft North West Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan;
- Barrow Port Area Action Plan;
- Barrow Waterfront Business Park;
- Morecambe Bay Gas Terminals projects;
- Transport for the North;
- Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030; and
- Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2011-2026.



### **3 Screening Assessment**

#### **3.1 Policies**

- 3.1.1 Each draft policy forming part of the Local Plan Preferred Options 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 Natura 2000 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 alone, as a part of the integrated Plan and in combination with the plans and projects listed in **Section 2.4** above.

#### **3.2 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites**

- 3.2.1 Each site allocation forming part of the Local Plan Preferred Options 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.

**Table 3.1: Screening of Policies within the Copeland Borough Council Local Plan Preferred Options Document.**

Orange shading indicates that a policy has been screened in as requiring Appropriate Assessment, green shading indicates that it has been screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy Text	Screening Conclusion (Policy Alone)	Screening Conclusion (In Combination)
DS1PO: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	The Council will take a positive approach to sustainable development by approving applications without delay where they accord with the Development Plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. We 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.	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’.	No LSE as the NPPF caveats apply to the policy both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.
DS2PO: Settlement Hierarchy	The Council will support development within the settlements specifically listed below. Development must be proportionate in terms of nature and scale to the role and function of the settlement, unless it has been specifically identified within the Plan to meet the strategic growth needs of the District.	This policy defines the preferred location of development and as such, without mitigation there is LSE on Natura 2000 sites through a range of pathways of impact.	The potential effects identified for the Plan alone could also apply in combination with other plans and projects.

	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.			
	<b>Hierarchy of Settlement</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Settlements</b>	
	<b>Principal Town</b>	The largest settlement in terms of population by a considerable margin with the broadest range of day-to-day services including a hospital, a number of secondary schools and an extensive choice of convenience and comparison goods stores and employment opportunities. Well connected to neighbouring boroughs by public transport.	Whitehaven	
	<b>Key Service Centres</b>	The Borough's towns are self-sufficient providing a wide range of services, including convenience and comparison stores, employment opportunities, schools and healthcare. They also act as service hubs for nearby villages.	Cleator Moor	
Egremont				
Millom				
	<b>Local Service Centres</b>	These centres have a supporting role to the borough's towns containing a broad range of services. Settlements operate independently to meet day to day needs or as a well-connected cluster, linked to a neighbouring town or village of a similar scale by a frequent public transport service and/or safe pedestrian routes a mile or less in length.	Seascale	
Drigg/Holmrook				
Frizington				
St Bees*				
Distington				
Lowca/Parton				
Haverigg				
Arlecdon & Rowrah				
Thornhill				
Bigrigg				
Cleator (links to Cleator Moor)				
	<b>Sustainable Rural Villages</b>	Settlements which offer a limited number of services but which could support a limited amount of growth to maintain communities.	Beckermest	
Ennerdale Bridge				

			Moresby Parks		
			Calderbridge		
			Moor Row		
	Other Rural Villages	Smaller settlements which offer one or two key services but which are physically separated from settlements within a higher tier. Public transport and pedestrian links are poor therefore reliance is likely to be on the private vehicle. Limited development would enable future housing needs to be met and support existing local services.	Summergrove		
			The Green		
			Kirkland		
			Keekle		
			Kirksanton		
			Hallthwaites		
			Nethertown		
			Lamplugh		
			The Hill		
	Open Countryside	Remaining parts of the Borough including smaller settlements not listed above.			
DS3PO: Settlement Boundaries	Settlement boundaries are identified on the Local Plan Proposals Map; development within these boundaries will be supported where it accords with the Development Plan.  To ensure the delivery of allocated sites is not prejudiced, development outside the settlement boundaries will only be accepted in the following cases:  1) Where the proposal is for housing and;  <i>the site directly adjoins the settlement boundary of a town or local service centre; and</i>  <i>the site is or can be physically connected to the existing settlement by safe pedestrian links; and</i>  <i>the Council is unable to demonstrate a 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites; or</i>		Development, particularly outside of settlement boundaries may be permitted if a proven need for a particular location is provided. At present this includes a range of development types that could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites through a range of pathways of impact, and therefore this policy cannot currently be screened out.	The potential effects identified for the Plan alone could also apply in combination with other plans and projects.	

	<p><i>there has been previous under-delivery of housing against the requirement for 3 years or more</i></p> <p><i>the proposal is for a specific type of housing supported by Policies H14, H15 or H17.</i></p> <p>2) The proposal is for one of the following types of development and a proven need for such a location has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the council:</p> <p><i>Nuclear related developments</i></p> <p><i>Renewable energy proposals, including wind farms</i></p> <p><i>Essential infrastructure to support energy developments and other infrastructure</i></p> <p><i>Agricultural, forestry, farm diversification or tourism proposals which require such a location</i></p>		
DS4PO: Strategic Development Priorities	<p>The following developments are strategic priority projects that will help transform our Borough, support economic growth and diversification and improve social and community infrastructure</p> <p>Development that supports the Energy Coast brand, provides opportunities for training and education and helps establish the borough as a Centre for Nuclear Excellence and Clean Energy in particular:</p> <p><i>The development of Westlakes Science Park as strategic hub for science and engineering expertise and research and development industries</i></p> <p><i>The creation of an Enterprise Campus and Innovation Hub</i></p> <p><i>The development of the North Shore Innovation Zone in Whitehaven</i></p> <p><i>The development of a Clean Energy Park</i></p> <p>Development that helps develop the Lake District Coast brand and enhances the experience economy and our natural and built environment, in particular:</p> <p><i>The establishment of the King Street Artisan Quarter and North Shore Innovation Zone in Whitehaven</i></p> <p><i>The improvement of linkages between Whitehaven town centre and the Harbourside</i></p> <p><i>The establishment of a Sports and Leisure Quarter in East Whitehaven</i></p>	Without mitigation, it is not possible to screen out this policy as it seeks to support development in forms that could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites within and outside of Copeland through a wide range of pathways of impact.	Without mitigation, it is not possible to screen out this policy as it seeks to support development in forms that in combination with other plans and projects could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites within and outside of Copeland through a wide range of pathways of impact.

	<p><i>The improvement of the sports and leisure offer in Millom</i></p> <p><i>Development that enhances our offer to users of the C2C cycle route</i></p> <p>Development that improves the Borough's residential offer in order to meet needs and aspirations, in particular</p> <p><i>The development of large, key regeneration sites</i></p> <p><i>Town Centre renewal schemes in Cleator Moor, Egremont, Millom and Whitehaven</i></p> <p>Infrastructure development which improves physical and digital connectivity within Copeland and between the Borough and surrounding districts, in particular:</p> <p><i>The development of a new growth corridor to the East of Whitehaven</i></p> <p><i>Improvements to the rail line and local stations</i></p> <p><i>Improved Connectivity between Whitehaven Station and the Town Centre</i></p> <p><i>The development of a Digital Grid in Whitehaven town centre</i></p>		
DS5PO: Development Principles (ST1)	<p>In order to achieve sustainable development in the Borough and meet Local Plan objectives, development must, where possible:</p> <p><u>Mitigation of and adaption to climate change</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise carbon emissions, maximise energy efficiency and help us to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change</li> <li>• Be located on sites where there is no risk of flooding and where the development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere</li> <li>• Protect, enhance and create new areas of green infrastructure, recognising the important role that the natural environment and healthy ecosystems have to play in the future social and economic, as well as environmental sustainability of Copeland</li> <li>• Make the most efficient use of land by building at appropriate densities and reusing existing buildings and previously developed land</li> </ul>	<p>This policy will not lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites within and outside of Copeland as it seeks to provide measures to avoid pathways of impact including:</p> <p>Water quality, air quality, recreational pressure and loss of valuable habitats.</p>	<p>This policy will not lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites within and outside of Copeland as it seeks to provide measures to avoid pathways of impact including:</p> <p>Water quality, air quality, recreational pressure and loss of valuable habitats.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise waste, maximise opportunities for recycling and use sustainable construction methods, taking into account circular economy principles<sup>16</sup></li> <li>• Be located on sites which minimise the need to travel, with good, safe pedestrian links to services and facilities</li> </ul> <p><u>Protection, enhancement and restoration of the Borough's valued natural and cultural assets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and enhance areas, sites, species and features of biodiversity or geodiversity value, important landscapes and the undeveloped coast including valued landscapes which form a setting to the Lake District National Park and areas of Heritage Coast.</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance the Borough's cultural and heritage assets and their settings</li> <li>• Provide and enhance recreational opportunities for the Borough's residents and its visitors, protecting existing provision where possible and ensuring that future development meets appropriate standards in terms of quantity and quality</li> <li>• Protect the Borough's best and most versatile agricultural land from development</li> <li>• Support the reclamation and redevelopment or restoration of the Borough's vacant or derelict sites, whilst taking account of landscape, biodiversity and historic environment objectives</li> <li>• Minimise air, ground and water pollution, ensuring that development does not have a negative impact upon water quality (including waterbodies and bathing waters)</li> </ul> <p><u>Creation and retention of quality places</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be of high quality in terms of design so that it retains and enhances locally distinctive places and raises aspirations</li> <li>• Provide or safeguard good levels of residential amenity and security, reducing the fear of crime and minimising the opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour</li> <li>• Be supported by the relevant infrastructure, ensuring it can accommodate traffic and access arrangements in ways that make it safe and convenient for pedestrians and cyclists to move around</li> <li>• Address land contamination with appropriate remediation measures</li> </ul> <p><u>Healthy Communities</u></p>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt dementia-friendly design principles</li> <li>• Provide opportunities for food growing</li> </ul> <p>Contribute to the creation of mixed communities, helping to reduce social isolation and create community resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retain and enhance valuable community facilities (including healthcare, cultural and education facilities)</li> <li>• Include community energy generation to provide low carbon heat and/or power and address energy poverty</li> <li>• Enhance local pedestrian links to promote physical activity</li> </ul>		
DS6PO Planning Obligations	<p>1. Where it is reasonable, necessary and directly related to the development the Borough Council, through planning obligations (until such time an alternative method is introduced), will secure:</p> <p>a) The enhancement of existing or provision of new infrastructure, facilities and services, including</p>	<p>There is no LSE on Natura 2000 sites arising from this policy, as it does not directly lead to pathways of impact that would be likely to affect Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 sites will be a consideration.</p>	<p>No LSE as the policy will not directly lead to any LSE on Natura 2000 sites.</p>



Physical Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Green Infrastructure
Digital connectivity	Affordable housing *see policy H3	Including public open space, play areas, sports facilities and allotments (Table * at Appendix * provides information on under/over provision by settlement)
Transport and Highways Improvements (including public transport and sustainable transport solutions)	Education facilities	Nature conservation, biodiversity net gain -% *see policy
Cycle parking	Community facilities including health and social care	Environmental improvements
Car Parking		
Electric charging points		
Footpaths and cycle ways	Public realm (including public art and cultural enhancements)	Landscaping
Drainage infrastructure		Tree planting
Measures to conserve or enhance Heritage assets		
Flood risk mitigation measures and surface water management		
Low carbon energy and renewable energy infrastructure		

b) Where appropriate future maintenance of car parking provision and sustainable transport solutions will be required in perpetuity;

c) Future maintenance and/or monitoring of other facilities delivered as a result of development for a period of 15 years or as agreed/identified in a specific Development Plan policy;

d) Future management and monitoring of biodiversity net gain will be required for a period of 30 years

2. The Council will expect planning obligations to be provided on site unless specific circumstances make off-site contributions more appropriate and;

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.

		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.		
DS7PO Standards	Design	<p>The Council will expect all new development to meet high quality standards of design. This means that developments must: (this list is not exhaustive)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and enhance locally distinctive places, taking account of the local context in terms of the built, historic and natural environment</li> <li>• Use of good quality building materials that reflects local character and vernacular, sourced locally where possible</li> <li>• Contribute towards good health and well-being by incorporating high quality open spaces and layouts that encourage walking and cycling</li> <li>• Provide safe, accessible and convenient pedestrian routes and allow for the safe access and manoeuvring of refuse and recycling vehicles</li> </ul> <p>Create opportunities that enhance the community offer and encourage social interaction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be built to an appropriate density that enables effective use of land, whilst maintaining appropriate levels of amenity</li> <li>• Be of flexible design and adaptable for home working solutions</li> </ul> <p>Incorporate measures to design out crime, taking into consideration secured by design principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be laid out in a way that maximises solar gain to internal spaces to promote energy efficiency and sustainable solutions</li> </ul>	The policy does not contain any measures that would lead to LSE.	The policy does not contain any measures that would lead to LSE.
DS8PO: Reducing Flood Risk		<p>The Council will ensure that development in the Borough is not prejudiced by flood risk through:</p> <p>A Allocating new build development only on sites located outside areas at risk of flooding and only permitting windfall developments in such areas where applicants have carried out the flood risk sequential and exception test to the satisfaction of the Council and appropriate mitigation is provided.</p> <p>B Ensuring that developments on important regeneration sites in Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside and Pow Beck Valley are designed to address the existing levels of flood risk without increasing flood risk elsewhere.</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 Natura 2000 sites, no such strategic development that would create adverse effects on	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 Natura 2000

	<p>C Supporting measures to address the constraints of existing drainage infrastructure capacity and avoiding development in areas where the existing drainage infrastructure is inadequate.</p> <p>D 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.</p> <p>E Requiring the provision of sustainable drainage systems within new developments in accordance with policy DS9PO.</p> <p>F Work 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 phases of the Shoreline Management Plan.</p>	<p>Natura 2000 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>	<p>sites, no such strategic development that would create adverse effects on Natura 2000 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>
DS9PO: Sustainable Drainage	<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 drainage. For development 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 validationlist 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"> <li>1) To a suitable soakaway or some other form of infiltration system</li> <li>2) An attenuated discharge to a surface water body such as a watercourse</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	<p>No LSE – this policy is positive in seeking to avoid the risk of reductions in water quality.</p>	<p>No LSE</p>

DS10PO: Landscaping	<p>Where appropriate, a high quality landscaping scheme should be submitted with all proposals for development. This should include a management plan which identifies all existing trees, corridors/trees, hedgerows, ponds and other wildlife features and demonstrates how they will be integrated within the development. The landscaping scheme should also include details of the position, species and number of new trees and landscape features as well as any which will be lost.</p> <p>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.</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>	No LSE – this policy although not directly relevant to Natura 2000 sites, does seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.	No LSE
DS11PO: Soils and contamination	<p>The Council will proactively work with developers and other partners to identify opportunities to remediate contaminated sites.</p> <p>Sustainable construction measures should be used to conserve good quality soils, protect soils from contamination and avoid soil compaction around root protection areas.</p> <p>Development should not result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>	No LSE	No LSE
H1PO: Improving the Housing Offer	<p>The Council will work with stakeholders and partners to make Copeland a more attractive place to build homes and live by:</p> <p>a) Allocating a range of deliverable and attractive housing sites to meet local needs and ensuring they are built at a high standard, whilst protecting the amenities of existing residents.</p> <p>b) Supporting the renovation and improvement of the Borough's existing housing stock and finding innovative ways to bring empty properties back into beneficial use.</p> <p>c) Supporting proposals which aid the regeneration of the wider residential environment.</p> <p>d) Approving housing development on appropriate windfall sites where it accords with the Development Plan.</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 Natura 2000 sites.	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 combination with other plans and projects it will not lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites.
H2PO: Housing Requirement	The Housing requirement is for a minimum of 2520 net additional dwellings (an average of 140 dwellings per annum) to be provided between 2017 and 2035.	This policy stipulates the quantum of housing required to be delivered during the Plan	In combination with proposed developments in neighbouring local

	<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 3600 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 H3PO.</p>	<p>period. As such it promotes development that, in the absence of mitigation, would result in pathways of impact that could affect Natura 2000 sites.</p>	<p>authorities, which for example, amounts to over 38,000 new developments within Local Plans for the Lake District National Park, South Lakeland, Allerdale, Barrow, Lancaster and Wyre, then the proposed quantum of housing would result in pathways of impact that could affect Natura 2000 sites.</p>
H3PO: Housing Delivery	<p>The Council will include a housing trajectory within the Publication Draft of the Local Plan which will identify how much housing will be expected to be delivered on allocated housing sites, sites with extant permission, future windfall sites and those that have been completed since 2017 and when.</p> <p>Housing delivery will be monitored closely and where development is not coming forward as anticipated, the following interventions will be sought.</p> <p>1. If evidence suggests that, in any single monitoring year after 3 years of the plan's adoption, there has been significant persistent under-delivery against the housing requirement which puts the long term delivery of the Local Plan strategy at risk the Council will (in the following order):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage with the development industry to understand the reasons for under-delivery;</li> <li>- Produce an Action Plan which identifies methods for addressing any issues identified within 12 months of the end of the 3 year monitoring period. This may include reviewing existing allocations and exploring the reasons why sites have not come forward as anticipated;</li> <li>- Consider the production of a Site Allocations DPD or full/partial Local Plan Review. This may involve de-allocating housing sites which haven't come forward as expected (unless evidence demonstrates they will come forward at a later period) and allocating alternative deliverable sites identified in the latest Council Strategic Housing Land Availability document.</li> </ul> <p>2. If evidence suggests that, at any time after 3 years of the plan's adoption, housing delivery has exceeded expectations within a particular tier of the settlement hierarchy set out in Policy H4PO</p>	<p>This policy could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites as it will (at Publication Draft stage) identify the quantum of housing to be delivered on particular allocated sites. It also advocates approaches to varying the numbers and sites identified if necessary, during the Plan period.</p>	<p>This policy could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites as it will (at Publication Draft stage) identify the quantum of housing to be delivered on particular allocated sites. It also advocates approaches to varying the numbers and sites identified if necessary, during the Plan period.</p>

	<p>which may put the overall strategy at risk, the Council will consider carrying out a full/partial Local Plan Review.</p> <p>3. 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).</p> <p>Further information regarding how delivery will be monitored is included in the Monitoring and Implementation chapter at the end of this document.</p>										
H4PO: Distribution of Housing	<p>The distribution of housing in the Borough will be broadly in line with the settlement hierarchy set out below. Additional housing will be supported within the towns and Local Service Centres where it accords with the Development Plan. The amount of housing identified within the Sustainable and Other Rural Villages, required to support economic growth, is limited to the amount shown below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hierarchy of Settlement</th><th>Settlements</th><th>Proportion/amount of requirement by tier (2520)</th><th>Proportion/amount of additional growth (1000)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Hierarchy of Settlement	Settlements	Proportion/amount of requirement by tier (2520)	Proportion/amount of additional growth (1000)					This policy could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough.	This policy could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough, which in combination with development elsewhere could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites.
Hierarchy of Settlement	Settlements	Proportion/amount of requirement by tier (2520)	Proportion/amount of additional growth (1000)								

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	H5PO: Allocations			Housing	The following sites are allocated for housing over the Plan period 2017-2035. The yields identified are indicative only and alternative densities will be accepted where appropriate in accordance with Policy H7PO.	This policy could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough.	This policy could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites as it identifies the location of housing to be delivered within the Borough, which in																																									

			combination with development elsewhere could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites.
H6PO: New Housing development	<p>Planning permission will be granted for housing development on allocated and windfall sites providing that all of the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The design, layout and appearance of the development is appropriate to the locality;</li> <li>•An acceptable level of amenity is provided for future residents and maintained for existing neighbouring residents in terms of sunlighting and daylighting;</li> <li>•Privacy is protected through distance or good design</li> <li>•The development will have no unacceptable overbearing impact upon neighbouring residents due to its scale, height and/or proximity;</li> <li>•The layout promotes walking and where appropriate cycling, linking with existing footpaths and cycleways where possible;</li> </ul> <p>Adequate external amenity space is provided, including for the storage of waste and recycling bins in a location which does not harm the streetscene;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Adequate space for parking is provided, with preference given to parking spaces behind the building line to reduce street clutter;</li> <li>•The proposal does not constitute inappropriate development of a residential garden which would harm the character of the area.</li> </ul>	This policy could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites as it identifies the presumption of permission for new housing to be granted with no ecological criteria.	This policy could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites as it identifies the presumption of permission for new housing to be granted with no ecological criteria.
H7PO: Housing Density and Mix	<p>Developments should make the most effective use of land. When determining appropriate densities consideration should be 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 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.</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.	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.



<p>H8PO: Affordable housing</p>	<p>On sites of 10 units or more (or of 0.5ha or more in size) at least 10% of the homes provided should be affordable as defined in the NPPF 2019 (or any document that replaces it) unless the development is within one of the settlements listed below when the proportion specified in the table should be provided. Affordable housing will normally expected to be provided on site.</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> <p>The following tenure split should be applied to affordable housing developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60% discounted market sales housing, starter homes or other affordable home ownership routes</li> <li>- 40% affordable or social rented.</li> </ul> <p>A financial contribution may be accepted in lieu of on-site affordable housing provision, to secure the equivalent provision off site. 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>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 Natura 2000 sites.</p>	<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 Natura 2000 sites.</p>
<p>H9PO: Gypsies, Travellers and travelling showpeople Windfall 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"> <li>• There is a demonstrated need;</li> <li>• The site would not lead to the unacceptable loss, or significant adverse impact on landscape character and value, important heritage assets and their settings, nature conservation or biodiversity sites;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• The site is capable of being designed to ensure that appropriate landscaping and planting would provide and maintain visual amenity in perpetuity;</li> </ul>	<p>No LSE as the policy promotes measures associated with gypsy and traveller site that would reduce the likelihood of impacts on Natura 2000 sites. Specifically it commits to such developments not leading to 'significant adverse impact on...nature conservation or biodiversity sites.'</p>	<p>No LSE as the policy promotes measures associated with gypsy and traveller site that would reduce the likelihood of impacts on Natura 2000 sites. Specifically it commits to such developments not leading to 'significant adverse impact on...nature conservation or biodiversity sites.'</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Pitch size, type and parking will be designed in accordance with national guidance.</li> </ul>		
H10PO: Community-led, Self-build and custom build housing	<p>Community-led housing schemes will be supported, particularly those which help bring empty homes back into beneficial use, where they accord with the 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>	Dependent on the location of self and custom built housing, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	Dependent on the location of self and custom built housing, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites in combination with other plans and projects.
H11PO: Residential Establishments, Including Specialist, older persons housing and purpose built student and key-worker accommodation	<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 and residential nursing care 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) 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 H6PO and should not result in any unacceptable harm to the amenities of neighbours in terms of noise and disturbance.</p>	Dependent on the location of specialist and older persons housing, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites.	Dependent on the location of specialist and older persons housing, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites in combination with other plans and projects.
H12PO: Conversion and subdivision of buildings to Residential uses within settlement boundaries including large HMOs	<p>The subdivision of existing properties within the Borough's settlement boundaries, including those which create Houses in Multiple Occupancy, will be supported providing all the following criteria is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•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;</li> <li>•Future residents have adequate levels of natural lighting and privacy;</li> <li>•The development does not have an adverse impact upon the privacy of neighbouring residents through direct overlooking;</li> <li>•Off street parking is provided or sufficient parking is available within close proximity of the site;</li> <li>• Adequate space is provided for waste and recycling bin storage without harming the visual amenities of the area;</li> </ul>	Dependent on the location of subdivided buildings, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, in particular through pathways like recreational pressure although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small..	Dependent on the location of subdivided buildings, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, in particular through pathways like recreational pressure, in combination with other plans and projects.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Cycle space is provided;</li> <li>•Safe access is available from both the front and rear of the property;</li> <li>•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.</li> </ul> <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>		
H13PO: Domestic Extensions and Alterations	<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>	This policy could lead to likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	This policy could lead to likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites, in combination with other plans and projects.
H14PO: Rural Exception Sites	<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>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>	Dependent on the location of rural exception sites or agricultural workers buildings, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	Dependent on the location of rural exception sites or agricultural workers buildings, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, in combination with other plans and projects.

	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 or the surrounding landscape.		
H15PO: Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) there is a clearly established existing functional need;</li> <li>(ii) 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;</li> <li>(iii) 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;</li> <li>(iv) 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</li> <li>(v) other planning requirements, e.g. in relation to access, or impact on the countryside, are satisfied.</li> </ul>	Dependent on the location of essential dwellings for rural workers, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	Dependent on the location of essential dwellings for rural workers, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.
H16PO: Conversion of Rural Dwellings to Residential Use	<p>The conversion and re-use of buildings in the open countryside for housing outside of settlement boundaries will be supported where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The building is redundant or disused, is of a traditional design and construction and contributes to the landscape character and/or historic environment;</li> <li>2. The building is structurally sound and capable of conversion without the need for significant extension, alteration or reconstruction;</li> <li>3. The development conserves the essential character of the buildings and enhances the immediate surroundings;</li> <li>4. The building is located adjacent to or in close proximity to an existing habitable group of buildings, and the number of dwellings proposed is appropriate to the surroundings;</li> </ol>	Dependent on the location of converted dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	Dependent on the location of converted dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.

	<p>5. Safe road access is in place or can be created without damaging the rural character of the surrounding area; and</p> <p>6. 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.</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 H12PO.</p>		
H17PO: Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries	<p>The erection of a replacement dwelling outside of identified settlement boundaries will be permitted where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the replacement dwelling is to be sited on, or close to the footprint of the existing dwelling to be replaced;</li> <li>ii. 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,</li> <li>iii. appropriate access and adequate vehicle parking can be achieved.</li> </ul> <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>	Dependent on the location of replacement dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	Dependent on the location of replacement dwellings, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, in combination with other plans and projects.
H18PO: Beach Bungalows	<p>The alteration of or replacement of an existing Beach Bungalow will be permitted where:</p> <p>The alteration or replacement of an existing Beach Bungalow will be permitted where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the existing Beach Bungalow to be replaced has an existing lawful use;</li> <li>ii. any replacement Beach Bungalow is sited on the footprint of the existing Beach Bungalow to be replaced;</li> <li>iii. the altered Beach Bungalow or replacement Beach Bungalow is not larger in scale and massing than the existing Beach Bungalow to be replaced; and,</li> <li>iv. the design of the altered Beach Bungalow or replacement Beach Bungalow is appropriate to the location and will enhance the immediate setting.</li> </ul>	This policy does not include provision for new development or increased occupancy of existing residential development and therefore LSE on Natura 2000 sites can be screened out.	This policy does not include provision for new development or increased occupancy of existing residential development and therefore LSE on Natura 2000 sites can be screened out.

	The erection of new Beach Bungalows and proposals for the change of use of existing Beach Bungalows to permanent dwellings or holiday letting accommodation will not be permitted.		
H19PO: 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 an independent market assessment has been submitted following unsuccessful attempts to sell the property at a realistic price over the previous 2 years.</p>	This policy does not include provision for new development or increased occupancy of existing residential development and therefore LSE on Natura 2000 sites can be screened out.	This policy does not include provision for new development or increased occupancy of existing residential development and therefore LSE on Natura 2000 sites can be screened out.
H20PO: Residential Caravans	<p>Proposals for new residential caravans (with the exception of Gypsy &amp; 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the siting of the caravan will not result in adverse impacts upon the landscape or cause visual harm;</li> <li>2. the siting of the caravan will not result in unacceptable adverse impacts upon the amenities of neighbours through a loss of privacy or sunlighting;</li> <li>3. the siting of the caravan does not give rise to unacceptable impacts upon the highway network or highway safety; and</li> <li>4. the caravan is located within a settlement identified in Policy DS5PO.</li> </ol> <p>Where caravans are permitted, they should be well screened with appropriate landscaping where possible.</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 Natura 2000 sites can be screened out.	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 Natura 2000 sites can be screened out.
H21PO: Sporting, Leisure and cultural Facilities (excluding playing pitches)	<p>The Council will support proposals for new sports and leisure facilities that help residents sustain and lead healthier lives, in principle. Such facilities should be accessible to all and should be located according to the hierarchy set out in Policy R2PO. Development must also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritise brownfield sites where possible</li> <li>• Be accessible by sustainable transport modes</li> </ul>	Dependent on site location, leisure facilities could have LSE on Natura 2000 sites through pathways of impact, in particular through disturbance if near to Natura 2000 sites or loss of supporting habitats.	Dependent on site location, leisure facilities could have LSE on Natura 2000 sites through pathways of impact, in particular through disturbance if near to Natura 2000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be of a scale that is appropriate to its surroundings</li> <li>• Ensure that adequate parking (including safe cycle storage) is provided</li> <li>• Ensure that the development does not cause unacceptable harm on residential amenity</li> </ul> <p>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. Applicants must demonstrate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The loss is required to provide alternative sport or leisure provision and the needs for the new facility clearly outweigh the loss; or</li> <li>• The facility is surplus to requirements; or</li> <li>• The land in question only forms an ancillary use and its loss would not affect overall public usage of the facility; or</li> </ul> <p>The facility would be replaced by equivalent or better provision within the same locality.</p>		sites or loss of supporting habitats.
H22PO: Playing Pitches	<p>Proposals which provide new playing pitches will be supported in principle, particularly those which help address deficits identified within the Sports Strategy.</p> <p>Proposals that result in the loss of playing pitches will only be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The applicant has carried out a robust, up-to-date assessment of need and it is clear from this that the pitches affected are surplus to requirements; or</li> <li>• The Council's Sports Strategy identifies the pitches as being surplus to requirements; or</li> <li>• Any pitches lost will be replaced by equivalent or better provision in the same locality; or</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	Dependent on site location, new playing pitches could have LSE on Natura 2000 sites through pathways of impact, in particular through disturbance if near to Natura 2000 sites or loss of supporting habitats.	Dependent on site location, new playing pitches could have LSE on Natura 2000 sites through pathways of impact, in particular through disturbance if near to Natura 2000 sites or loss of supporting habitats.
H23PO: Community Facilities	<p>Proposals for new community facilities (Community Halls, Village Halls, libraries and Halls related to places of worship) will be supported in principle. Development must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritise brownfield sites where possible</li> <li>• Be accessible by sustainable transport modes</li> </ul>	Dependent on site location, new community facilities could have LSE on Natura 2000 sites through pathways of impact, in	Dependent on site location, new community facilities could have LSE on Natura 2000 sites

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be of a scale that is appropriate to its surroundings</li> <li>• Ensure that adequate parking (including safe cycle storage) is provided</li> <li>• Ensure that the development does not cause unacceptable harm on residential amenity</li> </ul> <p>The loss of existing community and leisure facilities 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"> <li>• Its continued use as a community facility or service is no longer feasible, having had regard to appropriate marketing (over an appropriate period of time 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</li> <li>• There is sufficient provision of such facilities in the area; or</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	particular loss of supporting habitats.	through pathways of impact, in particular loss of supporting habitats.
H24PO: Advertisements	<p>Applications for consent to display advertisements will be permitted where proposals 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"> <li>1. they do not result in visual clutter in the local area; and,</li> <li>2. 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; and,</li> <li>3. when attached to buildings they respect the building's scale, proportions and architectural features; and</li> <li>4. they do not result in unacceptable adverse impacts on public safety.</li> </ol> <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 Natura 2000 sites.	No LSE on Natura 2000 sites.



	<p>1. 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; and,</p> <p>2. proposals avoid the use of projecting box signs and instead reflect, re-interpret or complement traditional hanging sign styles; and,</p> <p>3. proposals at development entrances where possible advertise multiple businesses to avoid the proliferation of individual signs and clutter; and,</p> <p>4. 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> <p>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,</p> <p>2. the number of signs and their size is limited to the minimum required to adequately serve their directional function.</p>		
CO1PO: Telecommunications and Digital Connectivity	<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 technology. This is particularly important given the rural geography of the borough and the need to support economic growth and social wellbeing.</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>	No LSE. Although there could be a theoretical risk of adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites through construction of telecommunications infrastructure (e.g. cabling), the policy commits to safeguarding of sites of biodiversity value.	No LSE. Although there could be a theoretical risk of adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites through construction of telecommunications infrastructure (e.g. cabling), the policy commits to safeguarding of sites of biodiversity value.
CO2PO: Priorities for improving connectivity 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> <p>a) Whitehaven Eastern Relief Road/ Bypass</p> <p>b) Improvements to the A595</p>	Whilst safeguarding of land does not lead to likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites, allocation of transport schemes has the	Effects on Natura 2000 sites that could arise from this policy may be significant when considered in

	<p>c) Improvements to the A5086</p> <p>d) Whitehaven Town Centre Enhancements Scheme</p> <p>e) Maintaining and improving the stations, infrastructure and services on the Cumbrian Coastal Railway.</p> <p>f) Improvements to the local cycle and walking network to encourage active travel.</p> <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. This has been outlined further in policy DS2PO.</p>	<p>potential to. In particular, transport schemes have the potential to affect Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 sites within Copeland, would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A595 – Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA; Drigg Coast SAC; Solway Firth pSPA</li> <li>• Rail works – as A595 plus Morecambe Bay SAC; Duddon Estuary Ramsar.</li> </ul>	<p>combination with other plans and projects.</p>
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CO3PO: 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>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 and the A595.</p> <p>b) Proposals to increase the number and frequency of rail 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>Transport schemes have the potential to affect Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 sites as cited above for policy C1PO would be most likely to be vulnerable to LSE.</p> <p>The policy does state that it will be a requirement that 'environmental and social impacts associated with</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 Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>Therefore the policy itself will not lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites, in combination with other plans and projects but</p>

		<p>development are considered and necessary mitigation measures put into place'.</p> <p>This would include protection of Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>Therefore the policy itself will not lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites, but the enactment of the policy at Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites or project-specific level will require consideration through HRA.</p>	<p>the enactment of the policy at Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites or project-specific level will require consideration through HRA.</p>
CO4PO: Sustainable Travel	<p>The Council will support developments which encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport. In particular, the following will be encouraged:</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 encourage the sustainable movement of freight.</p> <p>c) 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>Developments that are likely to generate a large amount of movement will be required to be supported by a Transport Assessment and Travel Plan. The criteria for these requirements will be outlined in appendix **</p>	<p>There is no LSE on Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 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</p>	<p>There is no LSE on Natura 2000 sites arising from this policy in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>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 Natura 2000 sites should be assessed as part of this through the HRA process for specific</p>

		lead to increased recreational pressure on Natura 2000 sites, the policy does not in itself encourage increased walking and cycling movements, merely access to such opportunities.	projects, and include in combination assessment.  Although the policy promotes connectivity to walking and cycling routes, which in turn can lead to increased recreational pressure on Natura 2000 sites, the policy does not in itself encourage increased walking and cycling movements, merely access to such opportunities.
CO5PO: Transport Hierarchy	<p>Where appropriate, new developments should promote the following hierarchy of users (highest priority first):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Pedestrians</li> <li>b) Cyclists</li> <li>c) Public and community transport users</li> <li>d) Vehicles that facilitate car sharing</li> <li>e) All other vehicles</li> </ul> <p>Developments should be designed so as to maximise the use of transport modes towards the top of the hierarchy whilst ensuring appropriate access for emergency vehicles at all times.</p> <p>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>	<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>
CO6PO: Countryside Access	The Council will support improved access to the countryside for residents and visitors by:	Dependent on location, access to the countryside could lead to pathways of impact on Natura 2000 sites, in particular	Dependent on location, access to the countryside could lead to pathways of impact

	<p>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</p> <p>b) Investigating opportunities for reclaiming contaminated and derelict land for recreation purposes</p> <p>c) Identifying potential for the development of a community forest and long distance walks</p> <p>Proposals should identify opportunities to improve countryside access through their developments. Where appropriate, access should make provision for those with limited mobility</p>	increased recreational pressure and disturbance and reduced air quality through travel.	on Natura 2000 sites, in particular increased recreational pressure and disturbance and reduced air quality through travel.
CO7PO: Parking Standards	<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. Where there is satisfactory evidence that this cannot be provided, sufficient on street parking will be required without detriment to the street scene or residential amenity. 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.</p> <p>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 be situated in appropriate locations.</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 Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 sites.	In combination with other plans and projects, new park and ride facilities could result in a focal point for traffic and people movements. Dependent on location, LSE on Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 sites.
N1PO Conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity	<p>Potential harmful impacts of any development upon biodiversity and geodiversity should be identified and considered at the earliest stage</p> <p>Proposals must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Council, that the following sequential steps have been undertaken</p>	No LSE as this policy seeks to protect sites of biodiversity value, including specific reference to Natura 2000 sites.	No LSE as this policy seeks to protect sites of biodiversity value, including specific reference to Natura 2000 sites.

	<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.</p> <p>Compensation is a last resort and will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Where harm remains to a Natura 2000 site, 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>Sustainable construction methods should be used where possible.</p> <p>Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests will be supported in principle.</p>		
N2PO: Biodiversity Net Gain	<p>All development, with the exception of that listed in paragraph x above, must provide a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain over and above existing site levels. This is in addition to any compensatory habitat provided under Policy NE1. 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"> <li>1. Off site in an area identified as a Local Nature Recovery Network;</li> <li>2. Off site on an alternative suitable site within the Borough.</li> <li>3. Through the purchase of an appropriate amount of national biodiversity units/credits.</li> </ol> <p>Details must be submitted to, and agreed in writing by the Council, before the development can commence.</p>	No LSE, this policy is positive in terms of enhancement of biodiversity.	No LSE, this policy is positive in terms of enhancement of biodiversity.

	<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 Boroughs protected habitats and species in order to reduce its biodiversity value their deteriorated condition will not be taken into consideration and previous ecological records of the site and/or the ecological potential of the site will be used to decide the acceptability of any development proposals.</p> <p>When calculating biodiversity net gain, applicants must use the Defra metric 2.0 (or any system replacing it), taking into consideration the habitat's distinctiveness, condition and extent. Full details must be submitted to the Council when an application is submitted.</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 site's condition post-enhancement must be submitted to the Council each year over this period.</p>		
N3PO: Local Nature Recovery Networks	<p>The Council will support the identification and implementation of Local Nature Recovery Networks that extend beyond the Boroughs boundaries and provide important linkages for wildlife within Copeland and beyond.</p> <p>Development which protects or enhances nature recovery networks will be supported in principle.</p>	No LSE, this policy seeks to protect biodiversity.	No LSE, this policy seeks to protect biodiversity.
N4PO: Marine Planning	<p>Where development has potential to harm (directly or indirectly) the marine environment, consideration will be given to 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>	<p>The North West Marine Plan is currently only in Draft form, so does not yet have adopted status. The Draft 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 be supported.'</p>	<p>The policy has been assessed as being effectively neutral as it neither promotes development within the marine environment, nor affords particular protection to Natura 2000 sites. Therefore in combination with other plans and project it will remain neutral and no LSE will result.</p>



		<p>The North West Marine Plan does not specifically reference protection of Natura 2000 sites.</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</p>	
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NSPO: 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>	No LSE, this is a protective policy, but does not consider biodiversity directly.	No LSE, this is a protective policy, but does not consider biodiversity directly.

	<p>B Protecting all landscapes from inappropriate change by ensuring that development does not detract from the distinctive characteristics of that particular area;</p> <p>C Where the benefits of the development outweigh the potential harm, ensuring that the impact of the development on the landscape is minimised through adequate mitigation.</p> <p>Proposals will be assessed according to whether the proposed structures and associated landscaping relates well in terms of visual impact, scale, character, amenity value and local distinctiveness and the cumulative impact of developments will be taken into account as part of this assessment.</p>		
N6PO: The Undeveloped Coast	<p>The Council will ensure that the landscape character of the undeveloped coast is maintained by protecting the intrinsic qualities of the undeveloped coast from inappropriate development. Inappropriate development includes that which affects views within or towards/from the St Bees Head Heritage Coast.</p> <p>The following types of development will however be supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development which support the management of the undeveloped coast for biodiversity;</li> <li>- 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 (see policy x);</li> <li>- Energy generating developments that require a coastal location along the undeveloped coast, provided that the potential impacts on biodiversity, landscape and heritage assets are carefully assessed against the benefits. Where negative impacts are likely these must be mitigated against and compensated for.</li> </ul>	<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 Natura 2000 sites as proposals will need to undergo HRA where LSE on Natura 2000 sites cannot be scoped out.</p>	<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 Natura 2000 sites as proposals will need to undergo HRA where LSE on Natura 2000 sites cannot be scoped out.</p>
N7PO: 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"> <li>•where the open character of the Green Wedge and separation between settlements is maintained; and</li> <li>•where the special characteristics and quality of the landscape are conserved and enhanced.</li> </ul>	No LSE.	No LSE.

N8PO: Protected Green Spaces	<p>The Local Plan Proposals Map identifies Other Protected Green spaces which are of a high quality and/or value.</p> <p>Development proposals that enhance Protected Green Spaces will be supported in principle.</p> <p>The loss of such spaces within settlements will be avoided unless equivalent replacement provision of the same or better quality is provided within the same settlement.</p> <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>Playing fields are dealt with separately in Policy x.</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 Natura 2000 sites, or key areas of supporting habitat.	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 Natura 2000 sites, or key areas of supporting habitat.
N9PO: Local Green Spaces	<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"> <li>- Proposals which improve access to/from and within the LGS, or</li> <li>- Proposals which provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation, or</li> <li>- Proposals which allow a wider range of uses to take place within the LGS, or</li> <li>- Proposals which enhance landscapes and visual amenity, or</li> <li>-Proposals which provide/enhance habitats.</li> </ul> <p>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 Natura 2000 sites, or key areas of supporting habitat.	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 Natura 2000 sites, or key areas of supporting habitat.
N10PO: Woodlands and Trees	<p>Existing trees which contribute positively to the visual amenity and environmental value of their location will be protected.</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"> <li>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</li> </ol>	Natura 2000 sites within Copeland Borough are not designated for woodland habitats or species. Therefore, effects on Natura 2000 sites are unlikely.	Natura 2000 sites within Copeland Borough are not designated for woodland habitats or species. Therefore, effects on Natura 2000 sites are unlikely.

		<p>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> <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 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.</p>		
E1PO: Growth	Economic	<p>The economy of Copeland Borough will be strengthened and broadened to provide a diverse range of employment opportunities to attract new key industries and provide the flexibility to accommodate existing businesses and new initiatives by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining, enhancing, regenerating and where appropriate extending the employment base in our towns and settlements, and supporting the economies of our rural communities.</li> <li>• Developing a positive brand for the area, building on the 'Energy Coast' to attract inward investment and drive exports.</li> <li>• Maximising Copeland's expertise and innovation in energy, nuclear decommissioning and clean growth through innovative businesses, and supporting the clustering of such businesses.</li> <li>• Prioritising high-quality office provision within Whitehaven and the Key Service Centres to meet inward investment needs. Office development will be supported where it accords with the Sequential Test as defined in National Policy and Guidance.</li> <li>• Supporting flexible workspace and touch down zones to provide opportunities for 'the new normal'</li> <li>• Creating a broader based and resilient economy, that encourages a skilled work force to remain in or relocate to the Borough.</li> <li>• Placing digital and data at the heart of Copeland's economy.</li> </ul>	<p>This policy could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites as it advocates various forms of economic development that could lead to various pathways of impact affecting sensitive sites.</p>	<p>This policy could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites as it advocates various forms of economic development that could lead to various pathways of impact affecting sensitive sites.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting investment in the public realm of employment sites and working with owners to achieve improvement and regeneration of appropriate sites.</li> <li>Supporting the establishment 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.</li> <li>Working with learning and training bodies, job centres and higher education providers to develop a skilled workforce and improve employability.</li> <li>Supporting economic development associated with learning and training centres.</li> <li>Office developments will be supported where they accord with the sequential test.</li> </ul> <p>Helping the economy of 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.</p>		
E2PO: Location of Employment	<p>Proposals for Economic development opportunities will be supported where they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide the type and scale of development that is appropriate for its settlement as identified in the table below; and are</li> <li>Located on allocated employment sites and existing employment land either through the reuse or redevelopment of existing premises and where appropriate intensification of uses.</li> </ul> <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Located on land identified as areas for economic growth.</li> </ul> <p>Where the following impacts occur, and have been deemed to be acceptable by the Council, mitigation measures must be sought;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport impact</li> <li>Vulnerability to flooding</li> <li>Impact on residential amenity</li> <li>Impact on the landscape character, settlement character and biodiversity</li> </ul>	<p>This policy could have LSE on Natura 2000 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>	<p>This policy could have LSE on Natura 2000 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, including in combination assessment.</p>

	Applications for economic development outside of the Borough’s towns and local service centres must be supported by a written statement justifying its rural location to the satisfaction of the										
	<table><tr><th>Hierarchy of Settlement</th><th>Appropriate Type and Scale of Development</th></tr><tr><td>Principal Town</td><td>A range of employment types including:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expansion of existing businesses</li><li>• New start-ups and incubator facilities</li><li>• Digital businesses</li><li>• Improvements and expansion of the existing tourism offer</li><li>• Creation of new tourism opportunities</li></ul></td></tr><tr><td>Key Service Centre</td><td>A range of small and medium scale enterprises including:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expansion of existing businesses</li><li>• New start-ups and incubator facilities</li><li>• Digital businesses</li><li>• Improvements and expansion of the existing tourism offer</li><li>• Creation of new tourism opportunities</li></ul></td></tr><tr><td>Local Centre</td><td>Small scale economic opportunities including:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conversion and re-use of existing buildings</li><li>• Improvements and upgrade of existing buildings and employment sites</li></ul></td></tr></table>	Hierarchy of Settlement	Appropriate Type and Scale of Development	Principal Town	A range of employment types including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expansion of existing businesses</li><li>• New start-ups and incubator facilities</li><li>• Digital businesses</li><li>• Improvements and expansion of the existing tourism offer</li><li>• Creation of new tourism opportunities</li></ul>	Key Service Centre	A range of small and medium scale enterprises including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expansion of existing businesses</li><li>• New start-ups and incubator facilities</li><li>• Digital businesses</li><li>• Improvements and expansion of the existing tourism offer</li><li>• Creation of new tourism opportunities</li></ul>	Local Centre	Small scale economic opportunities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conversion and re-use of existing buildings</li><li>• Improvements and upgrade of existing buildings and employment sites</li></ul>		
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E3PO: West Lakes Science and Technology Park	<p>The West Lakes Science and Technology Park will continue to be promoted as the focus for a knowledge campus of international significance in line with the requirements of Policy DS7PO, E4PO and BE4PO with regards uses and design standards.</p> <p>Uses will be restricted to B1 and D1 use classes, although ancilliary uses may be acceptable within the boundaries of the park (e.g. a gymnasium, café, crèche) to 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>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 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 Natura 2000 sites.</p>	<p>In combination with other plans and projects this policy is screened in due to the potential for increased traffic on the A595 road, and potential for reduced air quality affecting Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC.</p>								
E4PO: Employment Sites and Allocations	<p>Development within the boundaries of the following employment sites and allocations will be supported where criteria set out in policies E1PO and E2PO is met. Development is restricted to B1, B2 and B8 uses.</p>	<p>The policy requires employment sites and allocations to be in conformity with criteria set out within</p>	<p>The policy requires employment sites and allocations to be in conformity with criteria set out within policy</p>								



	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Site</th><th>Size</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Regionally Significant Science Parks</td><td>Westlakes Science and Technology Park</td><td>14ha</td></tr><tr><td>Strategic Business Parks</td><td>Hensingham Common, Whitehaven*</td><td>25-30ha</td></tr></tbody></table> <table><tbody><tr><td></td><td>Leconfield (Enterprise Campus and Innovation Hub)</td><td>4ha</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Major Employment Sites</td><td>Whitehaven Commercial Park, Moresby Parks</td><td>12ha</td></tr><tr><td>Bridge End, Egremont</td><td>Upto 7ha</td></tr><tr><td>Local Employment Sites</td><td>Sneckyeat Rd, Whitehaven</td><td>1.7ha</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Haig Business Park, Whitehaven</td><td>0.3ha</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Furnace Row, Distington</td><td>3ha</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Frizington Rd, Frizington</td><td>1ha</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Seascale Rural Workshops</td><td>0.7ha</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Devonshire Rd, Millom</td><td>2ha</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Mainsgate Rd, Millom</td><td>2.4ha</td></tr></tbody></table>		Site	Size	Regionally Significant Science Parks	Westlakes Science and Technology Park	14ha	Strategic Business Parks	Hensingham Common, Whitehaven*	25-30ha		Leconfield (Enterprise Campus and Innovation Hub)	4ha	Major Employment Sites	Whitehaven Commercial Park, Moresby Parks	12ha	Bridge End, Egremont	Upto 7ha	Local Employment Sites	Sneckyeat Rd, Whitehaven	1.7ha		Haig Business Park, Whitehaven	0.3ha		Furnace Row, Distington	3ha		Frizington Rd, Frizington	1ha		Seascale Rural Workshops	0.7ha		Devonshire Rd, Millom	2ha		Mainsgate Rd, Millom	2.4ha	policy E2PO, which includes protection of bioiversity.	E2PO, which includes protection of bioiversity.
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E5PO: Town Centre Opportunity and Regeneration Areas	The Council will support the development and/or redevelopment of opportunity and key regeneration sites in the towns of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom. The focus of the sites will be for inward investment and regeneration. The following table provides details of our existing key regeneration areas:	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 Natura 2000 sites through various pathways of impact.	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 Natura 2000 sites through various pathways of impact.																																						
E6PO: Safeguarding of Employment Sites	Employment sites will be retained and safeguarded where there is a reasonable prospect of them being required for that purpose. 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 B1, B2 and B8 employment.  Where proposals are submitted for non- B1, B2 and B8 class economic development on employment sites regard will be given to the following:	Safeguarding of sites does not create LSE on Natura 2000 sites, however part of this policy considers submission of proposals and criteria for consideration for alternative uses of employment sites rather	Safeguarding of sites does not create LSE on Natura 2000 sites, however part of this policy considers submission of proposals and criteria for																																						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent to which the proposals are responding to local needs for such development.</li> <li>• The lack of suitable, alternative sites being available to meet the demand.</li> <li>• The need to safeguard the integrity of neighbouring uses, including their continued use for employment purposes.</li> <li>• The potential impact on the strategic role and function of the remaining employment land, in meeting the future needs in the Borough.</li> <li>• The need to protect and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres.</li> </ul> <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>	than safeguarding and there are no measures to avoid or mitigate impacts on Natura 2000 sites included.	consideration for alternative uses of employment sites rather than safeguarding and there are no measures to avoid or mitigate impacts on Natura 2000 sites included.
E7PO: Home Working	Proposals for working from home and conversion of space to employment use will be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the amenity of neighbouring uses (e.g. through noise, disturbance or a loss of privacy) and additional parking needs linked to the business can be accommodated comfortably within the vicinity of the site without detriment to local residents.	Working from home is likely to create very small scale employment opportunities and no notable increase in impacts that could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites as pathways already exist through residential occupation. No particularly disturbing activities would be likely to be approved. There could be benefits including reduction in road travel and improvements in air quality.	Working from home is likely to create very small scale employment opportunities and no notable increase in impacts that could lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites as pathways already exist through residential occupation. No particularly disturbing activities would be likely to be approved. There could be benefits including reduction in road travel and improvements in air quality.
RE1PO: Agricultural Buildings	<p>New agricultural buildings requiring planning permission will be supported where:</p> <p>A. A demonstrable need for the building in relation to the functional operations of the agricultural business is demonstrated;</p>	Dependent on the location of farm complexes, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, although in reality the scale of	Dependent on the location of farm complexes, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, in combination

	<p>B. The building is located within or adjacent to the existing farm complex unless justification for an alternative location is demonstrated;</p> <p>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; and,</p> <p>D. The building will not adversely impact upon the residential amenity of nearby residential properties.</p>	development is likely to be small.	with other plans and projects.
RE2PO: Equestrian Related Development	<p>Development proposals for equine related development will only be supported subject to the following provisions.</p> <p><b>Commercial equestrian development:</b></p> <p>Commercial equestrian development shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be located on the edge of Principal, Key, or Local Service Centres, where there is adequate road and servicing infrastructure; and</li> <li>2. 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.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Domestic Equestrian Development:</u></b></p> <p>Development of facilities related to the keeping of horses on a non-commercial basis will only be supported where:</p> <p>it reuses an existing building; or</p> <p>it is well related to existing buildings and structures and they satisfactorily relate to existing vehicular access and bridleways.</p> <p>Where this is not practical or appropriate, exceptionally, we will only permit buildings in open countryside locations 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.</p>	Dependent on the location of commercial equestrian development, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	Dependent on the location of commercial equestrian development, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, in combination with other plans and projects.

	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.		
RE3PO: Conversion of Rural Buildings to Commercial or Community Use	<p>The conversion and re-use of buildings in the open countryside will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The building is redundant or disused, is of a traditional design and construction and contributes to the landscape character and/or historic environment;</li> <li>B. The building is structurally sound and capable of conversion without the need for significant extension, alteration or reconstruction;</li> <li>C. The development conserves the essential character of the buildings and enhances the immediate surroundings;</li> <li>D. The building is located adjacent to or in close proximity to an existing habitable group of buildings, and the number of dwellings proposed is appropriate to the surroundings;</li> <li>E. Safe road access is in place or can be created without damaging the rural character of the surrounding area; and,</li> <li>F. 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.</li> </ul> <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>	Dependent on the location of conversion of buildings, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, although in reality the scale of development is likely to be small.	Dependent on the location of conversion of buildings, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, in combination with other plans and projects.
BE1PO: Heritage Assets	<p>Designated heritage assets and their setting will be conserved and enhanced by:</p> <p>Requiring a heritage impact assessment where appropriate</p> <p>Maintaining up-to-date records of the character and significance of Conservation Areas through conservation area appraisals</p> <p>Ensuring the correct weight has been given to an asset's significance during decision making (see policy BE4PO)</p> <p>Ensuring that new development is sympathetic to local character and history</p> <p>Promoting heritage-led regeneration initiatives in the Borough, particularly within the town centres</p>	No LSE arising from heritage related policy.	No LSE arising from heritage related policy in combination with any other plans or projects.

	<p>Continuing to identify heritage assets that are “at risk” and work with partners to develop strategies for their protection</p> <p>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</p> <p>Supporting proposals that increase the enhancement, promotion and interpretation of the Borough’s architectural and archaeological resources</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>		
BE2PO: 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>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 Planning Policy Guidance</p> <p>Substantial harm to, or loss of:</p> <p>grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;</p> <p>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</p> <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>	No LSE arising from heritage related policy.	No LSE arising from heritage related policy in combination with any other plans or projects.

	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.		
BE3PO: Archaeology	<p>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 where appropriate, reveal and allow public interpretation of, any archaeological remains on site. Where remains cannot be preserved or managed on site, provision must be made for their suitable archiving.</p> <p>Proposals affecting non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should also demonstrate compliance with Policy BE4PO.</p>	No LSE arising from heritage related policy.	No LSE arising from heritage related policy in combination with any other plans or projects.
BE4PO: 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 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> <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. In such cases, the developer will also be required to make a public record and advance understanding of the significance of the asset lost.</p>	No LSE arising from heritage related policy.	No LSE arising from heritage related policy in combination with any other plans or projects.
CC1PO: Reducing the impacts of development on climate change	<p>Developers are encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Use of energy efficient construction methods and locally sourced, recycled materials;</li> <li>•Incorporate renewable energy production equipment, such as photovoltaics, hydrogen energy;</li> <li>•Incorporate low carbon or decentralised energy schemes appropriate to the scale and location;</li> </ul> <p>Maximises the design of building(s), to ensure layout, design and materials are as energy efficient as possible, incorporating Passivhaus principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Incorporates measures to reduce the consumption of energy, water and other resources post-completion</li> </ul>	Energy efficiency measures within new construction are unlikely to lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites, due to the types and scale of such technologies.	Energy efficiency measures within new construction are unlikely to lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites, due to the types and scale of such technologies.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Steering new development away from areas at highest risk of flooding</li> <li>•Incorporates space to park cycles and charge electrical vehicles</li> <li>•Includes measures that incentivise local, sustainable travel, that also benefits health including; provision of walking and cycling routes and good access to public transport</li> </ul>		
CC2PO: Large Scale Renewable Energy Developments, Geothermal, Low-carbon and Decarbonisation, Hydrogen to Electricity Plants, and other Large Scale Technologies (excluding nuclear and wind energy developments)	<p>The Council is committed to supporting 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 renewable and carbon neutral energy schemes that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant adverse effect as a result of their scale, siting or design on the following :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Landscape character</li> <li>II. - Visual amenity</li> <li>III. - Biodiversity</li> <li>IV. - Geodiversity</li> <li>V. - Flood risk</li> <li>VI. - Townscape</li> <li>II. - Coastal change</li> <li>III. - Heritage assets</li> <li>X. - Highway safety</li> <li>X. - Aviation and defence navigation systems/communication</li> <li>II. The amenities of sensitive neighbouring uses (including by virtue of noise, dust, odour, air quality, traffic or visual impact)</li> </ol> <p>Where harm is unavoidable, the planning application must include details of mitigation measures proposed in order to overcome or reduce such harm. Where significant adverse effects remain,</p>	<p>Large scale energy projects can lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites through a number of impact pathways, however the policy does commit to only supporting proposals whereby they would not:</p> <p><i>"individually or cumulatively have a significant effect as a result of their scale, siting or design on ...biodiversity...."</i></p> <p>'Design' is taken to include the type of technology involved.</p> <p>The policy does state that</p> <p><i>"Where significant adverse effects remain, proposals will only be accepted where this is outweighed by the wider environmental, economic, social and community benefits."</i></p> <p>The level of protection afforded to Natura 2000 sites would ensure that IROPI, no alternatives, and compensatory measures would all be required to demonstrate this.</p>	<p>Large scale energy projects can lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites through a number of impact pathways, however the policy does commit to only supporting proposals whereby they would not:</p> <p><i>"individually or cumulatively have a significant effect as a result of their scale, siting or design on ...biodiversity...."</i></p> <p>'Design' is taken to include the type of technology involved.</p> <p>The policy does state that</p> <p><i>"Where significant adverse effects remain, proposals will only be accepted where this is outweighed by the wider environmental, economic, social and community benefits."</i></p>

	<p>proposals will only be accepted where this is outweighed by the wider environmental, economic, social and community benefits.</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>		<p>The level of protection afforded to Natura 2000 sites would ensure that IROPI, no alternatives, and compensatory measures would all be required to demonstrate this.</p>
CC3PO: Wind Energy Developments	<p>Consideration must be given to the Council's Wind Energy Technical Document prior to submitting proposals for wind turbines.</p> <p>Large Turbines</p> <p>Wind turbines 50m in height or over must be located in Areas 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>Proposals should not individually or cumulatively have a significant adverse effect as a result of their scale, siting or design on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Landscape character</li> <li>- Visual amenity</li> <li>- Biodiversity</li> <li>- Geodiversity</li> <li>- Flood risk</li> <li>- Townscape</li> <li>- Coastal change</li> <li>- Heritage assets</li> <li>- Highway safety</li> </ul>	<p>Wind energy projects can lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites through a number of impact pathways, however the policy does commit to only supporting proposals whereby they would not:</p> <p><i>"individually or cumulatively have a significant effect as a result of their scale, siting or design on ...biodiversity...."</i></p> <p>'Design' is taken to include the type of technology involved.</p> <p>The policy does state that</p> <p><i>"Where significant adverse effects remain, proposals will only be accepted where this is outweighed by the wider environmental, economic, social and community benefits."</i></p> <p>The level of protection afforded to Natura 2000 sites would ensure that IROPI, no alternatives, and compensatory</p>	<p>Wind energy projects can lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites through a number of impact pathways, however the policy does commit to only supporting proposals whereby they would not:</p> <p><i>"individually or cumulatively have a significant effect as a result of their scale, siting or design on ...biodiversity...."</i></p> <p>'Design' is taken to include the type of technology involved.</p> <p>The policy does state that</p> <p><i>"Where significant adverse effects remain, proposals will only be accepted where this is outweighed by the wider environmental,</i></p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aviation and defence navigation systems/communication</li> <li>- The amenities of sensitive neighbouring uses (including by virtue of noise, dust, odour, shadow flicker, air quality, traffic, visual impact or glare)</li> </ul> <p>Where harm is unavoidable, the planning application must include details of mitigation measures proposed in order to overcome or reduce such harm. Where significant adverse effects remain, proposals will only be accepted where this is outweighed by the wider environmental, economic, social and community benefits.</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>	measures would all be required to demonstrate this.	<p><i>economic, social and community benefits."</i></p> <p>The level of protection afforded to Natura 2000 sites would ensure that IROPI, no alternatives, and compensatory measures would all be required to demonstrate this.</p>
CC4PO: Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector	<p>A) The Council will support and encourage the development of the nuclear sector, including new nuclear missions within Copeland where the following criteria is met;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposals will be in accordance with relevant National Policy and Government Guidance.</li> <li>The Councils approved Nuclear Position Statements will be a material consideration when assessing proposals.</li> <li>Proposals will make a demonstrable positive contribution to the development and deployment of low carbon energy technologies, to help deliver a net zero carbon future.</li> </ol> <p>B.) Proposals for new nuclear build and associated infrastructure, including small modular reactors (SMR), advanced modular reactors (AMR) and technologies for Hydrogen and plutonium re-use will be assessed against criteria I-III above.</p> <p>C) Proposals for any nuclear or related development at the Sellafield related development shall be located within the existing Sellafield site boundary. Where the proposed development is outside the boundary 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 DS2PO and DS3PO or otherwise be accompanied by a justifiable exceptional need case</p> <p>D.) The Council will work proactively with Cumbria County Council and the site operators of the Low Level Waste Repository and the Sellafield site in the development and the management of</p>	Nuclear facilities can lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites in similar manner to other employment and energy facilities.	Nuclear facilities can lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites in similar manner to other employment and energy facilities.

	<p>waste and associated facilities and infrastructure requirements (see also Policy x for detailed planning considerations).</p> <p>E) In applying this policy the Council will seek to ensure that all investment in the nuclear sector is accompanied by appropriate financial or in kind contributions to mitigate any potentially detrimental impacts of development and that the proposal has community support.</p>		
CC5PO: Maximising opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning and Transformation	<p>The Council will maximise opportunities resulting from nuclear decommissioning and transformation to grow and diversify our economy by supporting proposals that accord with the Development Plan and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen Copeland's position as the Centre of Nuclear Excellence (CoNE) for knowledge and skills utilising Sellafield and the Westlakes Science and Technology Park as centres of research and development;</li> <li>• 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 and off-set the forecast decrease in workforce there;</li> <li>• Enable cross sector skills transfer from the nuclear sector to new low-carbon advanced technologies;</li> <li>• Provide opportunities to research, build and demonstrate prototype low-carbon technologies;</li> <li>• Maximise opportunities and encourage investment in training and education at existing facilities, and new facilities;</li> <li>• Attract national and international investment for industrial and scientific relocation to Copeland;</li> <li>• Create a strong magnet for young people attracted to a new exciting sector at the forefront of tackling climate change, and those inspired by technology aiming to protect the environment;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<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 and therefore at this stage the policy is screened in.</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 and therefore at this stage the policy is screened in.</p>
CC6PO: Supporting Energy Sector	The Council will support energy sector development and associated major infrastructure projects by working with potential developers to identify sites for a range of associated activities including	This policy focuses on support for energy sector and major	This policy focuses on support for energy

Development and Infrastructure	<p>supply chain operations, worker accommodation, off-site development and other uses supporting the development of additional energy generating capacity projects and associated infrastructure. The development of sites will be supported where the following criteria is met:</p> <p>The proposal aligns with the Council's approved 'Nuclear Position Statements' unless material planning considerations indicate otherwise</p> <p>The development is sited on a designated employment site or on suitable sites within settlement boundaries or otherwise be accompanied by a justifiable exceptional need case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any new energy transmission infrastructure will minimise potential impacts on the Borough's landscape and natural environment, and the health and amenity of its community and visitors;</li> <li>Sites will be located to minimise any adverse impacts and will be capable of full restoration that leaves a beneficial legacy for the Borough;</li> <li>Sites will be located to minimise any adverse impacts and will be capable of full restoration that leaves a beneficial legacy for the Borough.</li> <li>Pre application advice should be sought with the Council at an early stage of the proposal's development.</li> </ul> <p>Where relevant, proposals should be developed in consultation with the community and other key stakeholders. The Council will seek an appropriately scoped, scaled and phased package of measures, to mitigate the impacts of the development. This should include details of all infrastructure, employment and assistance with programmes of economic, environmental and social regeneration, where relevant, in the Borough</p>	<p>infrastructure development, and although some mitigation is included this only seeks to 'minimise potential impacts', which in relation to potential LSE on Natura 2000 sites leaves open the possibility of LSE, prior to any mitigation.</p>	<p>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 Natura 2000 sites leaves open the possibility of LSE, prior to any mitigation.</p>
CC7PO: Nuclear Sector Development at Sellafield	<p>The Council's approach to dealing with proposals for nuclear development including those related to decommissioning, site remediation and 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 proposals align with the Council's approved 'Nuclear Position Statements' unless material planning considerations indicate otherwise.</p> <p>B.All nuclear development (other than monitoring, maintenance and investigatory work necessarily done off-site) shall be sited within existing designated Sellafield site boundary unless Criterion C applies.</p>	<p>Nuclear facilities can lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites in similar manner to other employment and energy facilities.</p>	<p>Nuclear facilities can lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites in similar manner to other employment and energy facilities.</p>

	<p>C. Where any proposed development is outside the designated boundary at Sellafield 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 DS2PO and DS3PO, or otherwise accompanied by a justifiable exceptional need case.</p> <p>D. With the exception of irradiated fuel 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>E. Proposals for any new development are submitted with long term management plans to set out how operations will be co-ordinated to minimise any harmful effects and mitigate or compensate for physical environmental impacts.</p> <p>F. Proposals include provision for adequate infrastructure to support the new development.</p> <p>G. Proposals involve and secure the support of the local community and stakeholders where relevant.</p> <p>H. Proposals include measures to meet local community needs and to mitigate any adverse effects of the proposed development on the social and economic wellbeing of the community.</p>		
CC8PO: Nuclear Demolition	<p>Demolition of buildings or structures on the Sellafield site shall conform to the following principles:</p> <p>A. Demonstrate an acceptable method of demolition.</p> <p>B. Provide full details of a programme of restoration of the site and /or redevelopment.</p> <p>C. Shall not adversely affect any ecological assets unless;</p> <p>D. There is clear justification that it is necessary for a building to be demolished and any adverse ecological affect is appropriately mitigated or compensated for.</p> <p>As part of the strategy for supporting the development of the nuclear sector in Policy CC5PO and the wider spatial principles, this policy sets out the detailed considerations for proposals for development related to the nuclear sector.</p>	<p>This policy will not allow demolition that harms ecological assets, including Natura 2000 sites, unless mitigation or compensation is provided.</p> <p>The level of protection afforded to Natura 2000 sites would ensure that IROPI, no alternatives, and compensatory measures would all be required to demonstrate this.</p>	<p>This policy will not allow demolition that harms ecological assets, including Natura 2000 sites, unless mitigation or compensation is provided.</p> <p>The level of protection afforded to Natura 2000 sites would ensure that IROPI, no alternatives, and compensatory measures would all be required to demonstrate this.</p>
R1PO: Vitality and Viability of Town	<p>The Borough Council will seek to enhance the vitality and viability of town centres and other identified villages within the hierarchy by working with partners and applicants to:</p>	<p>Retail capacity has the potential to increase road journeys to and</p>	<p>Retail capacity has the potential to increase</p>

Centres and other Identified Villages Within the Hierarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support a network of healthy, vibrant and resilient town centres, comprised of a diverse range of retail and other main town centre uses, that can effectively respond to change;</li> <li>• Support regeneration projects, refurbishment of buildings and public realm improvements within the defined centres;</li> <li>• Ensure the needs for retail and other main town centre uses are met in full. Ensuring that, taking account of commitments as at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017, sufficient provision has been made to meet the forecast convenience retail capacity within the Borough up to 2035;</li> <li>• Focus future retail and main town centre use development and investment in accordance with the hierarchy and role and function of centres set out in Policy R2PO, ensuring that proposals for new development are consistent in terms of scale and function with the size and role of the centre in question.</li> <li>• Support the development of stores for the sale of comparison goods and town centre leisure development within town centre opportunity and edge of centre sites where the impact threshold and sequential test is met</li> <li>• Encourage national retailers to relocate to Copeland's towns, and also support and enhance the independent offer</li> <li>• Broaden the offer of Copeland's town centres to increase footfall, and encourage extended lengths of stay, for both the daytime and evening economy.</li> <li>• Support proposals for improved connectivity, digital and new and improved cycle and walking routes in and around the town centre boundaries</li> <li>• Support proposals for new and improved public realm</li> <li>• Support proposals for new and improved public open space, landscaping and other outdoor community areas</li> <li>• The extents of centre boundaries are defined at Appendix ***</li> </ul>	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 Natura 2000 sites sensitive to air quality reductions.	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 Natura 2000 sites sensitive to air quality reductions either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.
R2PO: Hierarchy of Town Centres	The Borough Council will support retail, residential, leisure and other maintain town centre development where is appropriate to its role and function as set out in the following table:	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	Retail capacity has the potential to increase road journeys to and from town centres, key service centres and local

	<table><tr><th>Designation</th><th>Role and Function</th></tr><tr><td>Principal Town</td><td>Principal focus of new and enhanced retail , neighbourhood facilities and other main town centre uses (as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework) in Copeland</td></tr><tr><td>Key Service Centre</td><td>Convenience and comparison shopping, and a range of other services to serve the settlement and surrounding communities</td></tr><tr><td>Local Centre</td><td>Primarily concerned with the sale of food and other convenience goods, and the provision of services to serve the settlement in which they are located or clustered with</td></tr><tr><td>Sustainable Rural Villages</td><td>Small scale retail and services appropriate to villages that will support and strengthen local community viability. The emphasis will be the retention of existing provision</td></tr><tr><td>Other Rural Villages</td><td>Small scale retail and services appropriate to villages, that will support and strengthen local community viability The emphasis will be the retention of existing provision</td></tr></table>	Designation	Role and Function	Principal Town	Principal focus of new and enhanced retail , neighbourhood facilities and other main town centre uses (as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework) in Copeland	Key Service Centre	Convenience and comparison shopping, and a range of other services to serve the settlement and surrounding communities	Local Centre	Primarily concerned with the sale of food and other convenience goods, and the provision of services to serve the settlement in which they are located or clustered with	Sustainable Rural Villages	Small scale retail and services appropriate to villages that will support and strengthen local community viability. The emphasis will be the retention of existing provision	Other Rural Villages	Small scale retail and services appropriate to villages, that will support and strengthen local community viability The emphasis will be the retention of existing provision	<p>journeys are likely to be made from local areas. These journeys are unlikely to involve any notable increases in traffic passing within 200m of Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 sites.</p>	<p>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 Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 sites.</p>
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Other Rural Villages	Small scale retail and services appropriate to villages, that will support and strengthen local community viability The emphasis will be the retention of existing provision														
R3PO: Sequential Test	<p>Proposals for Retail and Main Town Centre Uses will be directed in line with the ‘Hierarchy of Centres’ and ‘Role and Function’ as set out in Policy R2PO.</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 firstly, followed by edge of centre sites and only if no suitable sites are available will an out-of-town location be supported.</p> <p>This policy does not apply to small scale rural development, including small scale rural offices but also 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, and prior to mitigation, LSE on Natura 2000 sites is possible dependent on location and scale of facilities.</p>	<p>This policy does allow the possibility of out of town locations for retail uses, and prior to mitigation, LSE on Natura 2000 sites is possible dependent on location and scale of facilities.</p>												
R4PO: Retail and Leisure Impact Assessments	<p>Where retail or leisure development is proposed outside of a defined centre, and the proposal has a gross floorspace equalling or exceeding the levels set out in the table below, the impact from the proposed development must be robustly assessed. Applicants must undertake an</p>	<p>No LSE as the policy sets out criteria for impact assessments based on floorspace.</p>	<p>No LSE as the policy sets out criteria for impact</p>												

	<p>impact assessment that is proportionate and locally appropriate to the scale and type of retail or leisure floorspace proposed. This assessment should satisfactorily address the requirements detailed in national policy and those identified in DM Policy **</p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Thresholds for Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Whitehaven Town Centre and Borough Wide excluding the criteria below that applies to Key Service Centres (Applies to new, retail and leisure proposals and those relating to mezzanine floorspace and variation of restrictive conditions)</td><td>The proposal is in excess of *300sqm (gross)</td></tr><tr><td>Within 800 metres of the respective town centre boundary for the Key Service Centres (Cleator Moor, Egremont, Millom) Applies to new, retail and leisure proposals and those relating to mezzanine floorspace and variation of restrictive conditions)</td><td>The proposal is in excess of 300sqm (gross)</td></tr></table> <p>The scope of an impact assessment should be discussed and agreed between the Borough Council and applicants at an early stage in the pre-application/application process.</p>	Thresholds for Impact Assessment		Whitehaven Town Centre and Borough Wide excluding the criteria below that applies to Key Service Centres (Applies to new, retail and leisure proposals and those relating to mezzanine floorspace and variation of restrictive conditions)	The proposal is in excess of *300sqm (gross)	Within 800 metres of the respective town centre boundary for the Key Service Centres (Cleator Moor, Egremont, Millom) Applies to new, retail and leisure proposals and those relating to mezzanine floorspace and variation of restrictive conditions)	The proposal is in excess of 300sqm (gross)		assessments based on floorspace.
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R5PO: 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"><li>• Appropriately reflects the Whitehaven Town Centre boundary and Primary Shopping Area in line with the approach set out in Policy x;</li><li>• Accords with the Council’s Town Centre Supplementary Planning Document</li><li>• Encourages evening and night time-uses that contribute to the vibrancy, inclusiveness and economic vitality of the centre</li><li>• Provides Commercial office space in Whitehaven;</li><li>• Builds upon the leisure offer to maximise the location of Whitehaven as a destination within the Lake District Coastal Area;</li><li>• Provides improvements to public realm, shop front aesthetics, linkages and signage;</li><li>• Improves the aesthetics of shop frontages and/or historic attributes;</li><li>• Improves pedestrian movement, connectivity and safety throughout the town centre and in particularly from King Street to the harbour areas;</li></ul>	<p>This policy specifically encourages an increase in leisure offer within the coastal area, and along the harbour frontage. Although the Solway Firth pSPA lies offshore at Whitehaven, the potential for disturbance of bird species for which the pSPA is designated cannot be screened out. Given the size of the pSPA, LSE as a result of this individual policy alone is however considered unlikely.</p>	<p>This policy specifically encourages an increase in leisure offer within the coastal area, and along the harbour frontage. Although the Solway Firth pSPA lies offshore at Whitehaven, the potential for disturbance of bird species for which the pSPA is designated cannot be screened out in combination with other plans and projects.</p>						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides retail, leisure and main town centre frontage along the harbour;</li> <li>• Provides improved and new public green space and landscaping;</li> <li>• Enhances the gateway sites and approaches into the town centre;</li> <li>• Diversifies the range of residential accommodation in the town centre, including the re- use of vacant floors over shops;</li> <li>• Maintains high standards of design consistent with the setting of a Conservation area of national significance;</li> <li>• Strengthens the historic attributes of the town centre;</li> <li>• Incorporates the strategic redevelopment schemes set out in the Whitehaven Masterplan</li> </ul> <p>Town Centre and edge of centre opportunity and regeneration sites will also be encouraged where development is in accordance with Development Plan Policies. Site locations will be updated when evidence in the Retail, Leisure and Town Centre study becomes available.</p>		
R6PO: Whitehaven Town Centre Primary Shopping Area	<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 A1) will be supported within the defined primary shopping area where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•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</li> </ul> <p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Ground floor proposals for Hot Food Takeaways (A5 use) will not lead to more than two such uses adjoining each other; and</li> <li>•The proposal will not have any unacceptable impact upon the local highway network and acceptable levels of parking are available nearby.</li> </ul>	Within the town centre, LSE on Natura 2000 sites is unlikely to occur as a result of development within the primary shopping area.	Within the town centre, LSE on Natura 2000 sites is unlikely to occur as a result of development within the primary shopping area.
R7PO: The Key Service Centres	Development that supports the roles of Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom Town Centres as the Key Service Centres will be encouraged and supported where it;	Within the town centres of these key service centres, LSE	Within the town centres of these key service



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is located within the Town Centre boundaries of the Key Service Centres (Draft Key Service Boundaries Appendix **)</li> <li>Provides convenience and comparison shopping, and a range of other services to serve the settlement and surrounding communities</li> <li>Encourages evening and night time-uses that contribute to the vibrancy, inclusiveness and economic vitality of the centres.</li> <li>Diversifies the range of residential accommodation in the key service centres, including the re-use of vacant floors over shops.</li> <li>Strengthens and diversifies the towns offer.</li> </ul>	on Natura 2000 sites is unlikely to occur as a result of shopping or evening leisure or the nature of residential accommodation.	centres, LSE on Natura 2000 sites is unlikely to occur as a result of shopping or evening leisure or the nature of residential accommodation.
R7aPO: Cleator Moor Town Centre	<p>Development that provides opportunities to reduce the high level of vacancy rates, improve the viability, viability and community spirit of Cleator Moor, Town Centre will be encouraged and supported where it accords with the Development Plan and;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides opportunities that encourages residents, visitors and tourists to visit the Market Place and town centre</li> <li>Diversifies the offer to meet needs of both residents and visitors</li> <li>Results in the repair, regeneration and refurbishment of derelict historic buildings within the centre</li> <li>Strengthens and diversifies the towns offer;</li> <li>Improves pedestrian safety, reduces on street parking and provides new appropriate parking provision.</li> </ul>	Development of this nature within the centre of Cleator Moor is unlikely to lead to pathways of impact that will result in LSE on Natura 2000 sites, particularly the River Ehen SAC.	Development of this nature within the centre of Cleator Moor is unlikely to lead to pathways of impact that will result in LSE on Natura 2000 sites, particularly the River Ehen SAC.
R7bPO: Egremont Town Centre	<p>Development that provides opportunities to reduce the high level of vacancy rates, improve the viability, viability and lack of investment in the Town Centre will be encouraged and supported where it accords with the Development Plan and;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides opportunities for new leisure provision that encourages residents and visitors to the town centre</li> <li>Builds upon the independent and community offer of the centre and supports additional of the market hall</li> </ul>	Development of this nature within the centre of Egremont is unlikely to lead to pathways of impact that will result in LSE on Natura 2000 sites.	Development of this nature within the centre of Egremont is unlikely to lead to pathways of impact that will result in LSE on Natura 2000 sites

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides improvements to public realm and signage</li> <li>• Results in the repair and renovation of derelict buildings; and</li> <li>• Involves the repair and renovation of vacant units in the gateways to the town.</li> <li>• Strengthens and diversifies the towns offer</li> </ul>		
R7cPO: Millom Town Centre	<p>Development that provides opportunities to decrease the need to shop on line, reduces the high level of vacancy rates, and improve the viability and viability in the Town Centre will be encouraged and supported where it accords with the Development Plan and;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides improvements to public realm across the town as well as a focus on Market Square</li> <li>• Results in the regeneration of historic buildings</li> <li>• Results in the repair and renovation of derelict buildings;</li> <li>• Builds on the wider retail and leisure offer</li> <li>• Improves transport and pedestrian links from the train station into the heart of the town centre</li> <li>• Results in improved town centre coherence;</li> <li>• Improves car parking provision;</li> <li>• Strengthens and diversifies the towns offer.</li> </ul>	Development of this nature within the centre of Millom is unlikely to lead to pathways of impact that will result in LSE on Natura 2000 sites.	Development of this nature within the centre of Millom is unlikely to lead to pathways of impact that will result in LSE on Natura 2000 sites.
R8PO: Local Service Centres, Sustainable and Other Rural Villages	<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. In accordance with Policy R2POA strong emphasis will be placed on the retention of existing provision and any proposal for loss of retail or service use will need to be robustly justified.</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 Natura 2000 sites.	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 Natura 2000 sites.

R9PO: Open Countryside (Rest of the Borough)	<p>Small scale farm diversification, retail and leisure schemes will be considered where they meet the requirements of national policy and where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The development respects the character of its setting and the countryside</li> <li>• There are sustainable transport links</li> <li>• It can be robustly justified that there is need for an open countryside location</li> </ul>	This policy does allow the possibility of open countryside locations for retail and leisure uses, and prior to mitigation, LSE on Natura 2000 sites is possible dependent on location and scale of facilities.	This policy does allow the possibility of open countryside locations for retail and leisure uses, and prior to mitigation, LSE on Natura 2000 sites is possible dependent on location and scale of facilities.
R10PO: Non-Retail Development in Town Centres	<p>Proposals for non-retail (A1) development in defined retail centres (outside of Whitehaven Primary Shopping Area) will be encouraged where they widen its leisure, entertainment, food and drink, arts, tourism, business/office offer where they accord with the Development Plan and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposal compliments 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;</li> <li>• The proposal would not give rise, either alone or cumulatively, to a detrimental effect on the character and amenity of the town centres;</li> <li>• The proposal would not harm the amenities of town centre residents; and</li> <li>• The conversion of downstairs premises supports the conversion of upper floors for residential use.</li> </ul>	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 Natura 2000 sites.	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 Natura 2000 sites.
R11PO: Shopfronts	<p>Well designed and appropriate shop fronts, whether original or reproduction, should be retained wherever practicable and restored when opportunity arises. Shop fronts should be related in scale, proportion, materials and decorative treatment to the façade of the building and relate well to the upper floors and adjacent buildings and/or shopfronts.</p> <p>Proposals relating to shopfronts should accord with Development Plan policies and relevant design guidance prepared by the Council.</p>	This policy is concerned with design and visual appearance of existing developments and thus has no LSE on Natura 2000 sites.	This policy is concerned with design and visual appearance of existing developments and thus has no LSE on Natura 2000 sites.
R12PO: 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 (use class A5) will be permitted where:	The nature and scale of such development is unlikely to lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites.	The nature and scale of such development is unlikely to lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposal would not give rise to unacceptable environmental effects (related to matters including odour, fumes, filtration, noise and waste) which cannot be overcome;</li> <li>The amenity of neighbouring uses and the character and appearance of the environment is not adversely affected; and</li> <li>It does not negatively affect the road safety in the local area.</li> </ul> <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>		
R13PO: Loss of Village Shops, Post Offices and Public Houses	<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> <p>Its continued use as a village shop, post office or public house is no longer feasible, having had regard to appropriate marketing (over an appropriate period of time 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</p> <p>There is sufficient provision of such facilities in the area; or</p> <p>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.</p>	No LSE as the policy resists the loss of existing facilities.	No LSE as the policy resists the loss of existing facilities.
T1PO: Strengthening the Tourism Offer	<p>The Borough's tourism offer will be strengthened and maximised with a sustainable and proactive approach to enhance its role as a high quality and attractive destination for day visitors and longer stay tourist provision. The Council will work positively and proactively with the Lake District National Park Authority, Cumbrian Tourism, National Trust, Forestry Commission and other tourism organisations in marketing, coordinating and managing the development of the Borough's offer and to maximise the 'Lake District' brand.</p>	Although this policy advocates tourism that without mitigation can lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites, it is effectively mitigated by policy T2PO.	Although this policy advocates tourism that without mitigation can lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites, it is effectively mitigated by policy T2PO.

T2PO: Tourism Development	<p>The Local Plan supports the creation, enhancement and expansion of tourist attractions, visitor accommodation and infrastructure where it meets the following criteria:</p> <table><tr><th>Designation</th><th>Role and Function</th></tr><tr><td>Principal Town, Key Service Centres and Local Service Centres</td><td>The majority of new development is directed to the Principal Town of Whitehaven, and to a lesser extent the Key Service and Local Centres ensuring that provision is of an appropriate scale and development is located where the environment and infrastructure can accommodate the visitor impact, and does not result in unacceptable harm to environmental assets or the character of the area.</td></tr><tr><td>Sustainable and other Rural Villages and Outside of Settlements</td><td><p>Proposals in sustainable and other rural villages and outside of defined settlements for the development of tourism provision will be supported where:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The proposal is for a specific activity or function that requires a location that cannot be accommodated for within the Principal Town, Key Service or Local Centres; or</li><li>• The proposal enhances the Borough's existing place bound assets; or</li><li>• The proposal is for the change of use, or diversification of an existing building, to provide overnight or longer stay visitor accommodation; or</li><li>• The proposal is for a farm diversification scheme in a rural area that will provide or enhance tourist provision.</li></ul><p>In all circumstances development is of an appropriate scale located where the environment and infrastructure can accommodate the visitor impact, and does not result in unacceptable harm to environmental assets or the character of the area.</p></td></tr></table>	Designation	Role and Function	Principal Town, Key Service Centres and Local Service Centres	The majority of new development is directed to the Principal Town of Whitehaven, and to a lesser extent the Key Service and Local Centres ensuring that provision is of an appropriate scale and development is located where the environment and infrastructure can accommodate the visitor impact, and does not result in unacceptable harm to environmental assets or the character of the area.	Sustainable and other Rural Villages and Outside of Settlements	<p>Proposals in sustainable and other rural villages and outside of defined settlements for the development of tourism provision will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The proposal is for a specific activity or function that requires a location that cannot be accommodated for within the Principal Town, Key Service or Local Centres; or</li><li>• The proposal enhances the Borough's existing place bound assets; or</li><li>• The proposal is for the change of use, or diversification of an existing building, to provide overnight or longer stay visitor accommodation; or</li><li>• The proposal is for a farm diversification scheme in a rural area that will provide or enhance tourist provision.</li></ul> <p>In all circumstances development is of an appropriate scale located where the environment and infrastructure can accommodate the visitor impact, and does not result in unacceptable harm to environmental assets or the character of the area.</p>	<p>Unmitigated, increased tourism can lead to LSE on Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 sites would be unacceptable harm to environmental assets.</p>	<p>Unmitigated, increased tourism can lead to LSE on Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 sites would be unacceptable harm to environmental assets.</p>
Designation	Role and Function								
Principal Town, Key Service Centres and Local Service Centres	The majority of new development is directed to the Principal Town of Whitehaven, and to a lesser extent the Key Service and Local Centres ensuring that provision is of an appropriate scale and development is located where the environment and infrastructure can accommodate the visitor impact, and does not result in unacceptable harm to environmental assets or the character of the area.								
Sustainable and other Rural Villages and Outside of Settlements	<p>Proposals in sustainable and other rural villages and outside of defined settlements for the development of tourism provision will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The proposal is for a specific activity or function that requires a location that cannot be accommodated for within the Principal Town, Key Service or Local Centres; or</li><li>• The proposal enhances the Borough's existing place bound assets; or</li><li>• The proposal is for the change of use, or diversification of an existing building, to provide overnight or longer stay visitor accommodation; or</li><li>• The proposal is for a farm diversification scheme in a rural area that will provide or enhance tourist provision.</li></ul> <p>In all circumstances development is of an appropriate scale located where the environment and infrastructure can accommodate the visitor impact, and does not result in unacceptable harm to environmental assets or the character of the area.</p>								
T3PO: Coastal Development Outside of the Undeveloped Coast	<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> <p>I. The proposal provides improved accessibility to the coastal walkways and cycle routes; or</p> <p>II The proposal improves the quality and range of holiday accommodation including overnight tourist provision; or</p> <p>III Gateways and/or hubs are enhanced or created; or</p>	<p>Unmitigated, increased tourism can lead to LSE on Natura 2000 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>Unmitigated, increased tourism can lead to LSE on Natura 2000 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>IV. Opportunities are provided to enhance the offer for both onshore and offshore visitors, at Whitehaven Harbour including provision for the docking of cruise ships; or</p> <p>V. The proposal provides enhancement to the Lake District Coast</p> <p>In all circumstances development is of an appropriate scale located where the environment and infrastructure can accommodate the visitor impact, and does not result in unacceptable harm to environmental assets or the character of the area.</p>	<p>LSE on Natura 2000 sites would be unacceptable harm to environmental assets.</p>	<p><i>"does not result in unacceptable harm to environmental assets."</i></p> <p>LSE on Natura 2000 sites would be unacceptable harm to environmental assets.</p>
<p>T4PO: 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 holiday letting where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the site is sustainably located within or adjacent to a settlement identified in the settlement hierarchy; or,</li> <li>- where the proposal is to support the diversification of agricultural or other land-based 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>a) be of a scale and design appropriate to the locality;</li> <li>b) not result in adverse impacts upon the landscape character or result in visual harm;</li> <li>c) be effectively screened by existing landform, trees or planting; and,</li> <li>d) not give rise to unacceptable impacts on the highway network or highway safety.</li> </ul> <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>	<p>Dependent on the location of Caravans and Camping Sites for Short Term Letting, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, in particular through the pathways of recreational pressure and disturbance.</p>	<p>Dependent on the location of Caravans and Camping Sites for Short Term Letting, likely significant effects could occur on Natura 2000 sites, in particular through the pathways of recreational pressure and disturbance.</p>

**Table 3.2: Screening of Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites<sup>9</sup> within the Copeland Borough Council Local Plan Preferred Options Document.** Orange shading indicates that an allocation or group of allocations has been screened in as requiring Appropriate Assessment, green shading indicates that they have been screened out. Bold highlighting indicates the pathways of impact that make further Appropriate Assessment necessary. Asterisks indicate that these are sites that form part of a housing allocation in the Local Plan Preferred Options Draft in full or in part.

Cleator Moor	
<b>Summary:</b>	
The following pathways of impact will not apply to Cleator Moor Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites either alone or in combination with other plans and projects:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water resources – United Utilities Final Water Resource Management Plan 2019 indicates a projected water surplus from 2020-2040, inclusive of projected population growth.</li> <li>Coastal squeeze – no allocations occur between coastal designated sites and existing built development.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
The following pathways of impact will not apply to Cleator Moor Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites when considered individually:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreational pressure - the Solway Firth pSPA. 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 pSPA.</li> <li>Recreational pressure - The Lake District High Fells SAC. There is no direct access and therefore no LSE from individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites alone.</li> <li>Air quality - individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites are likely to result in an increase in road traffic. The closest Natura 2000 site, the River Ehen SAC is not however, considered to be at risk from reduced air quality. No other Natura 2000 sites are close enough to be likely to be affected by individual allocations alone.</li> </ul>	
The following pathways of impact will apply to Cleator Moor Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites when considered in combination with other plans and projects and will require Appropriate Assessment:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreational pressure - the Solway Firth pSPA. It is possible that in combination with other proposed development within Copeland and other local authorities within a distance of the Solway Firth pSPA over which people are likely to travel for recreation, that LSE could occur in relation to designated bird species.</li> </ul>	

<sup>9</sup> At August 2020

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Recreational pressure</b> - The Lake District High Fells SAC. It is possible that in combination with other proposed development within Copeland and other local authorities within a distance of the SAC over which people are likely to travel for recreation, that LSE could occur.</li> <li>• <b>Air quality</b> - In combination with other proposed developments within Copeland and adjacent local authorities, LSE on the Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC require further consideration.</li> <li>• <b>Water quality</b> – it will be necessary to confirm that sufficient waste water treatment works capacity exists to adequately deal with waste water produced by all new development within Cleator Moor and surrounding catchment.</li> </ul>			
All other pathways of impact for individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites both alone and in combination with other plans and projects are included within the cells below.			
Sites Under Consideration Reference (Allocation number ref in brackets)	Site location and approximate number of dwellings at 25/ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)	Screening Conclusion (In Combination)
Cm004	Land at Parkside Road. 242 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 242 new dwellings.</p> <p>The site is less than 400m from the River Ehen SAC, but is separated from the river by the A5086 and another minor road and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises large open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<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 242 new dwellings.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>The site comprises large open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated.</p>
Cm007	Land opposite Trumpet Terrace. 11 dwellings.	<p>The site lies approximately 200m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</p> <p>The site is approximately 200m from the River Ehen SAC, within no intervening development, and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off cannot be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises part of an open field, alongside the river and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p>The site lies approximately 200m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</p> <p>The site is approximately 200m from the River Ehen SAC, within no intervening development, and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off cannot be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises part of an open field, alongside the river and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated.</p>



Cm008	Ehenside School. 210 dwellings.	<p><b>The site lies approximately 250m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible as the development could generate up to 210 new dwellings.</b></p> <p>The site is approximately 250m from the River Ehen SAC, but is separated from the river by the A5086 and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p><b>The site lies approximately 250m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible as the development could generate up to 210 new dwellings.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Cm008/a	Former Ehenside School fields. 165 dwellings.	<p><b>The site lies approximately 250m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible as the development could generate up to 165 new dwellings.</b></p> <p>The site is approximately 250m from the River Ehen SAC, but is separated from the river by the A5086 and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p><b>The site lies approximately 250m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible as the development could generate up to 165 new dwellings.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Cm008/b* (HCM3)	Former Ehenside School site. 40 dwellings.	<p><b>The site lies approximately 250m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>The site is approximately 250m from the River Ehen SAC, but is separated from the river by the A5086 and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can 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 Natura 2000 sites are designated .</p>	<p><b>The site lies approximately 250m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>
Cm011	Land north Threaplands. 46 dwellings.	<p>The site lies 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>No in combination effects are likely given this site location.</p>

		<p>The site is adjacent to Bowthorn Beck, that appears to eventually drain to the River Ehen, however the confluence is downstream of the Natura 2000 SAC and therefore no LSE through reduced water quality will occur.</p> <p>The site is 2km from the River Ehen SAC and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p>No in combination effects are likely given this site location.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Cm012	Adj Mill Hill Phase 1. 57 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 near to the River Keekle, that appears to eventually drain to the River Ehen, however the confluence is downstream of the Natura 2000 SAC and therefore no LSE through reduced water quality will occur.</p> <p>The nature of the site, adjacent to a road and existing residential development means that it is unlikely to provide supporting habitat of consequence to Natura 2000 sites.</p>	<p>No in combination effects are likely given this site location.</p> <p>No in combination effects are likely given this site location.</p> <p>No in combination effects are likely given this site location.</p>
Cm025* (HCM4)	Land at Mill Hill. 221 dwellings (approximately 81 dwellings under HCM4)	<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 and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p>No in combination effects are likely given this site location.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Cm026	Land North West of Mill Hill. 70 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 and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can be screened out.</p>	<p>No in combination effects are likely given this site location.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>

		The nature of the site, adjacent to a road and existing residential development means that it is unlikely to provide supporting habitat of consequence to Natura 2000 sites.	No in combination effects are likely given this site location.
Cm028* (HCM1)	Site at Jacktrees Road. 117 dwellings.	<p><b>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 117 new dwellings.</b></p> <p>The site is approximately 450m from the River Ehen SAC, but is separated from the river by the A5086 and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p><b>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 117 new dwellings.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Cm029	Land off Birks Road, Ennerdale View, Cleator Moor. 76 dwellings.	<p>The site lies over 1km 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 1km from the River Ehen SAC and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises relatively small areas of open fields, adjacent to existing development and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated.</p>	<p>No in combination effects are likely given this site location.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No in combination effects are likely given this site location.</p>
Cm032	Land adjacent to the Ewe and Lamb, Padstow. 18 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 near to the River Keekle, that appears to eventually drain to the River Ehen, however the confluence is downstream of the Natura 2000 SAC and therefore no LSE through reduced water quality will occur.</p> <p>The small nature of the site means that it is unlikely to provide supporting habitat of consequence to Natura 2000 sites.</p>	<p>No in combination effects are likely given this site location.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No in combination effects are likely given this site location.</p>

Cm038* (HCM1)	Adjacent Allotments, Holden Place. 10 dwellings.	<p>The site lies approximately 450m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are however considered unlikely as the development could generate up to only 10 new dwellings.</p> <p>The site is approximately 450m from the River Ehen SAC, but is separated from the river by the A5086 and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site is small in area, and adjacent to existing development and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated.</p>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>
Cm061	Frizington Road West. 121 dwellings.	<p><b>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 121 new dwellings.</b></p> <p>The site is less than 400m from the River Ehen SAC, but is separated from the river by the A5086 and another minor road and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises large open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p><b>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 121 new dwellings.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises large open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Cm082	Land adjacent to Dent Road. 78 dwellings.	<p><b>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 78 new dwellings.</b></p> <p>The site is less than 400m from the River Ehen SAC, but is separated from the river by the A5086 and another minor road and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises large open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p><b>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 78 new dwellings.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises large open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Cm082/a* (HCM2)	Land adjacent to Dent Road Rev a. 96 dwellings.	<p><b>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.</b></p>	<p><b>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 98 new dwellings.</b></p>

		<p>The site is less than 400m from the River Ehen SAC, but is separated from the river by the A5086 and another minor road and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises large open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises large open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Cm093	Land adjacent to Mantara, Birks Road. 9 dwellings.	<p>The site lies over 1km 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 1km from the River Ehen SAC and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises a small area of open field, and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated.</p>	<p>No in combination effects are likely given this site location.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No in combination effects are likely given this site location.</p>
Cm094	Jacktrees Road Opportunity Site. 210 dwellings.	<p><b>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 210 new dwellings.</b></p> <p>The site is approximately 450m from the River Ehen SAC, but is separated from the river by the A5086 and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p><b>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 210 new dwellings.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which any Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>

## Egremont

### Summary:

The following pathways of impact will not apply to Egremont Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites either alone or in combination with other plans and projects:

- 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 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites lie within 1km of any designated site.

The following pathways of impact will not apply to Egremont Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites when considered individually:

- Recreational pressure - the Solway Firth pSPA. 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 pSPA.
- Recreational pressure - The Lake District High Fells SAC. There is no direct access and therefore no LSE from individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites 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 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites are likely to result in an increase in road traffic. The closest Natura 2000 site, the River Ehen SAC is not however, considered to be at risk from reduced air quality. No other Natura 2000 sites are close enough to be likely to be affected by individual allocations alone.

The following pathways of impact will apply to Egremont Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites when considered in combination with other plans and projects and will require appropriate assessment:

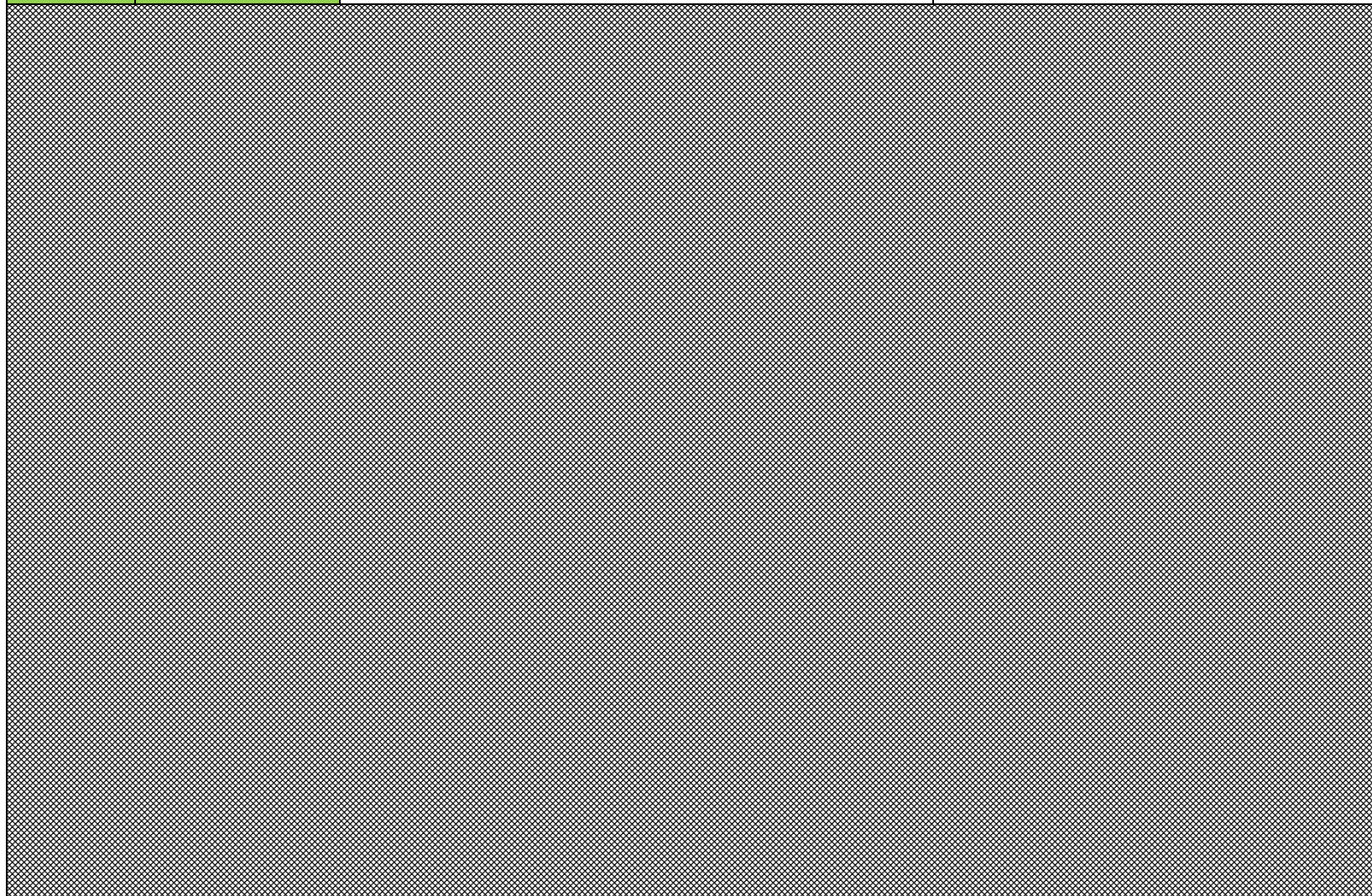
- Recreational pressure - the Solway Firth pSPA. It is possible that in combination with other proposed development within Copeland and other local authorities within a distance of the Solway Firth pSPA over which people are likely to travel for recreation, that LSE could occur in relation to designated bird species.
- Recreational pressure - The Lake District High Fells SAC. It is possible that in combination with other proposed development within Copeland and other local authorities within a distance of the SAC over which people are likely to travel for recreation, that LSE could occur.
- Recreational pressure - Drigg Coast SAC and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA. It is possible that in combination with other proposed development within Copeland and other local authorities within a distance of the SAC and SPA over which people are likely to travel for recreation, that LSE could occur.
- Air quality - In combination with other proposed developments within Copeland and adjacent local authorities, LSE on the Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC require further consideration.
- Water quality – it will be necessary to confirm that sufficient waste water treatment works capacity exists to adequately deal with waste water produced by all new development within Egremont and surrounding catchment.

All other pathways of impact for individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites both alone and in combination with other plans and projects are included within the cells below.

Sites Under Consideration Reference (Allocation number ref in brackets)	Site location and approximate number of dwellings at 25/ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)	Screening Conclusion (In Combination)
Eg003	Land at Melrose. 73 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated. However, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Eg004	Former allotments, Brisco Mount. 8 dwellings.	The site is small in area, and adjacent to existing development and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Eg007* (HEG3)	Adjacent Daleview Gardens, Uldale View. 141 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Eg008* (HEG2)	Gulley Flatts West. 56 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Eg014, Eg036 and Eg050* (HEG1)	Land north of Ashlea Road. 108 dwellings.	The site includes open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site includes open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Eg021	St. Thomas's Cross. 53 dwellings.	The site is small in area, and adjacent to existing development and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Eg023	Sandholes. 29 dwellings.	The site is small in area, and adjacent to existing development and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.

Eg024	Orgill Infants School, Southey. 16 dwellings.	The site is small in area, and adjacent to existing development and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Eg025* (HEG2)	Gulley Flatts East, Queens Drive. 82 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Eg027	Land at Howbank Farm A. 21 dwellings.	The site is small in area, and adjacent to existing development and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Eg032* (HEG2)	North of Pickett How. 33 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Eg040	Land south of Baybarrow Road. 56 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Eg048	Land off Baybarrow Road. 227 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Eg051	Land at Uldale View. 284 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, albeit adjacent to existing development, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Eg052	Land at East Road. 11 dwellings.	The site is small in area, and adjacent to existing development and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Eg059	Land adjacent to Howbank Road. 29 dwellings.	The site is small in area, and adjacent to existing development and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.



Eg062	Beck Green. 11 dwellings.	The site is small in area, and adjacent to existing development and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
			

## Whitehaven

### Summary:

The following pathways of impact will not apply to Whitehaven Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites either alone or in combination with other plans and projects:

- 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 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites lie within 1km of any sensitive designated site.

The following pathways of impact will not apply to Whitehaven Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites when considered individually:

- Recreational pressure - the Solway Firth pSPA. 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 pSPA.
- Recreational pressure - The Lake District High Fells SAC. There is no direct access and therefore no LSE from individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites 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 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites are likely to result in an increase in road traffic. The closest Natura 2000 site, the Solway Firth pSPA is not however, considered to be at risk from reduced air quality. No other Natura 2000 sites are close enough to be likely to be affected by individual allocations alone.

The following pathways of impact will apply to Whitehaven Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites when considered in combination with other plans and projects and will require appropriate assessment:

- Recreational pressure - the Solway Firth pSPA. It is possible that in combination with other proposed development within Copeland and other local authorities within a distance of the Solway Firth pSPA over which people are likely to travel for recreation, that LSE could occur in relation to designated bird species.
- Recreational pressure - The Lake District High Fells SAC. It is possible that in combination with other proposed development within Copeland and other local authorities within a distance of the SAC over which people are likely to travel for recreation, that LSE could occur.
- Recreational pressure - Drigg Coast SAC and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA. It is possible that in combination with other proposed development within Copeland and other local authorities within a distance of the SAC and SPA over which people are likely to travel for recreation, that LSE could occur.
- Air quality - In combination with other proposed developments within Copeland and adjacent local authorities, LSE on the Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC require further consideration.
- Water quality – it will be necessary to confirm that sufficient waste water treatment works capacity exists to adequately deal with waste water produced by all new development within Whitehaven and surrounding catchment.

All other pathways of impact for individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites both alone and in combination with other plans and projects are included within the cells below.

Sites Under Consideration Reference (Allocation number ref in brackets)	Site location and approximate number of dwellings at 25/ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)	Screening Conclusion (In Combination)
We001* (HWH1)	Garage Site Rutland Avenue. 20 dwellings.	The site is small and surrounded by existing development and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
We002	Sekers Factory. 30 dwellings.	The site is small and surrounded by existing development and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
We005	Land at Homewood. 311 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
We007	Ivy Mill Hensingham. 23 dwellings.	The site is small and surrounded by existing development and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
We010	New Monkway. 218 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
We010/a	New Monkway (rev a). 140 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
We013	Moresby Parks Road. 15 dwellings.	The site is small and surrounded by existing development and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
We014	Egremont Road. 105 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
We019	Homewood. 600 dwellings.	The site comprises in part open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises in part open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>

We022	Egremont Road Extended. 92 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
We032* (HWH1)	Land at West Cumberland Hospital & Snekyeat Road, Hensingham. 107 dwellings.	The site is surrounded by existing development and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
We033	Land adjoining Whelpside, Hensingham. 67 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
We034	Land north of Woodend Gardens. 176 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
We036	Former Mayfield School. 20 dwellings.	The site is small and surrounded by existing development and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
We039	Land north west of Keekle Terrace. 200 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
We040	Land off Cleator Moor Road. 235 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wh001	Harras Dyke Farm 2. 32 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wh002	Land west Harras Park Farm. 66 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wh003	Land north Harras Road. 38 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>

Wh005	Land east Harras Road. 14 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wh006	Land west of Whitehaven Golf Club. 91 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wh008	Red Lonning. 71 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wh009	Wider Harras Moor Area around Harras Park Farm. 700 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wh010	Land at Low Harras. 14 dwellings.	The site is small and surrounded by existing development and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Wh011	Harras Moor Stage 3. 357 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wh011/a* (HWH2)	Red Lonning and Harras Moor (Rev A). 576 dwellings (approximately 370 dwellings under HWH2)	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wh012	Standing Stones/Red Lonning. 67 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wh014	Land east Caldbeck Road. 34 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wh015	Laurel Bank. 38 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>

Wh016	Harras Moor. 131 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wh022	Land at Harras Road/ Victoria Road. 800 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wh023	Land south east Victoria Road. 35 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which the Solway Firth pSPA is designated.</b>
Wn002	Adjacent Bay Vista. 7 dwellings.	The site comprises a very small field, and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Wn003	Land rear to 108 Victoria Road. 45 dwellings.	The site comprises a small field, and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Wn004	Land east Victoria Road. 18 dwellings.	The site comprises a very small field, and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Wn006	Adjacent Bay Vista. 81 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wn007	Land West of Highland View. 54 dwellings.	<p>This site allocation appears to occupy land between the shoreline and existing built development. However, the Solway Firth pSPA, that lies 250m 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 close proximity of the Solway Firth pSPA, and lack of intervening built development, 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 Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The pathway of reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>

Wn008	Harras Moor, Victoria Road, Red Lonning. 268 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wn009	Site off Rannerdale Drive (extension to existing site). 80 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wn010	North East Bay Vista. 41 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wn012	East of Bay Vista. 183 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wn013	Land west Bransty Road. 43 dwellings.	<p>This site allocation appears to occupy land between the shoreline and existing built development. However, the Solway Firth pSPA, that lies 500m 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 close proximity of the Solway Firth pSPA, and lack of intervening built development, 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 a very narrow field, and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</p>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The pathway of reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>
Wn020	Land off Bransty Road. 490 dwellings.	<p>This site allocation appears to occupy land between the shoreline and existing built development. However, the Solway Firth pSPA, that lies 250m 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 close proximity of the Solway Firth pSPA, and lack of intervening built development, 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>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The pathway of reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects cannot be screened out.</b></p>

		The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wn022	Bleach Green. 14 dwellings.	The site is small, and as such is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Wp001	Corkickle Goods Yard. 54 dwellings.	The site is wooded and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Wp004	Former Lakeland Laundry. 31 dwellings.	The site is small and wooded/ landscaped and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Ws008	Marchon Car Parks (Edgehill Parks). 414 dwellings.	The site comprises in part open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises in part open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Ws008/a* (HWH3)	Land at Edge Hill Park Rev A. 354 dwellings.	The site comprises in part open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises in part open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Ws010	Old Welfare Home. 84 dwellings.	The site is wooded and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Ws012	Land south west Bethel House. 22 dwellings.	The site is a small field and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Ws013* (HWH3)	Land at High House. 156 dwellings.	The site comprises in part open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises in part open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Ws014	Greenbank Playing Field. 22 dwellings.	The site is a small field and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Ws015	Land east Fell View Avenue. 27 dwellings.	The site is small and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Ws016	Vale View. 26 dwellings.	The site is small and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.



Ws020	Former Night Club, Meadow Road. 11 dwellings.	The site is small and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Ws022	Former AD site. 700 dwellings.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Wt006	Garage & Workshops. 20 dwellings.	The site is small and surrounded by existing development and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Wt031	Brackenthwaite and Cross. 15 dwellings.	The site is small and surrounded by existing development and is unlikely to support any species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Ww014* (HWH5)	North of former Marchon Site. 532 dwellings.	<p>This site allocation appears to occupy land between the shoreline and existing built development. However, the Solway Firth pSPA, 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 distance from the Solway Firth pSPA, despite lack of intervening built development, the pathway of reduced water quality through polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>The pathway of reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects through polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Ww018* (HWH4)	Adjacent St. Mary's School. 59 dwellings.	<p>This site allocation appears to occupy land between the shoreline and existing built development. However, the Solway Firth pSPA, 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 distance from the Solway Firth pSPA, despite lack of intervening built development, the pathway of reduced water quality through polluted run-off can be screened out.</p>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>The pathway of reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects through polluted run-off can be screened out.</p>

		The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b>
Ww019/a* (HWH6)	Land adjacent to Waters Edge. 35 dwellings.	<p>This site allocation appears to occupy land between the shoreline and existing built development. However, the Solway Firth pSPA, 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 distance from the Solway Firth pSPA, despite lack of intervening built development, the pathway of reduced water quality through polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>The pathway of reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects through polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Ww022* (HWH4)	Land west of Waters Edge Close. 39 dwellings.	<p>This site allocation appears to occupy land between the shoreline and existing built development. However, the Solway Firth pSPA, 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 distance from the Solway Firth pSPA, despite lack of intervening built development, the pathway of reduced water quality through polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>The pathway of reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects through polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>

## Millom

### Summary:

The following pathways of impact will not apply to Millom Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites either alone or in combination with other plans and projects:

- 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 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites lie within 1km of any sensitive designated site.
- Coastal squeeze – all Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites 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 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites 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 pSPA, 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.

The following pathways of impact will not apply to Millom Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites when considered individually:

- 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 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites are likely to result in an increase in road traffic. The closest Natura 2000 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 Natura 2000 sites are close enough to be likely to be affected by individual allocations alone.

**The following pathways of impact will apply to Millom Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites when considered in combination with other plans and projects and will require appropriate assessment:**

- Recreational pressure – Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. It is possible that in combination with other proposed development within Copeland and other local authorities within a distance of the designated sites over which people are likely to travel for recreation, that LSE could occur. It is possible that in combination effects could also occur on the Drigg Coast SAC.
- Air quality - In combination with other proposed developments within Copeland and adjacent local authorities, LSE on 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 require further consideration.
- Water quality – it will be necessary to confirm that sufficient waste water treatment works capacity exists to adequately deal with waste water produced by all new development within Millom and surrounding catchment.

All other pathways of impact for individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites both alone and in combination with other plans and projects are included within the cells below.

Sites Under Consideration Reference (Allocation number ref in brackets)	Site location and approximate number of dwellings at 25/ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)	Screening Conclusion (In Combination)
Mi001* (HMI1)	Back 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 Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Mi008	Land south Derwentwater Close. 38 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 Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p><b>The potential for reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Mi013	Land west Trinity Road. 29 dwellings.	<p>The site is located to the north of existing development 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 Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Mi015	Field north east Churchill Drive. 50 dwellings.	<p>The site is located to the north of existing development 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 Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>

Mi022* (HMI2)	Adj Lowther Rd Estate. 25 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 Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p><b>The potential for reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Mi026* (HMI2)	Moor Farm. 170 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 Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p><b>The potential for reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Mi030	Former Highways Depot. 10 dwellings.	<p>The site is located amongst existing development 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 is small and surrounded by existing development and is therefore unlikely to provide supporting habitat for species using Natura 2000 sites.</p>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>
Mi031	Land north Back Bay View. 26 dwellings.	<p>The site is located to the north of existing development 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 Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Mi039	Mainsgate Road. 81 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</p>	<p><b>The potential for reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects cannot be screened out.</b></p>

		<p>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 Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Mi040	Adjacent Mainsgate Road Factory. 55 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 Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p><b>The potential for reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p>
Mi041	Station Yard. 16 dwellings.	<p>The site is located between Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, and existing development, adjacent to the designated sites. Reduced water quality through run-off of surface water could occur, however in the context of the size of the designated sites, LSE from the allocation alone is unlikely.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to designated sites, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p> <p>The location could also lead to direct disturbance of species using Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, however, on its own a single allocation is unlikely to lead to LSE.</p>	<p><b>The potential for reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p><b>The site could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which which Natura 2000 sites are designated.</b></p> <p><b>The location could also lead to direct disturbance of species using Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar.</b></p>
Mi048	Back Bay View. 9 dwellings.	<p>The site is located amongst existing development 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 is small and surrounded by existing development and is therefore unlikely to provide supporting habitat for species using Natura 2000 sites.</p>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>

## Rest of the Borough

### Summary:

The following pathways of impact will not apply to Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites within the rest of Copeland either alone or in combination with other plans and projects:

- 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.

The following pathways of impact will not apply to the rest of Copeland Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites when considered individually:

- Recreational pressure - the Solway Firth pSPA. 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 pSPA.
- Recreational pressure - The Lake District High Fells SAC. There is no direct access and therefore no LSE from individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites 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 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites are likely to result in an increase in road traffic. The closest Natura 2000 sites are unlikely to be significantly affected by individual allocations alone.

The following pathways of impact will apply to the rest of the borough Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites when considered in combination with other plans and projects and will require Appropriate Assessment:

- Recreational pressure – the Solway Firth pSPA. In combination with development at Cleator Moor, Egremont and Whitehaven, and other local authorities within a distance of the Solway Firth pSPA over which people are likely to travel for recreation, development in the rest of Copeland (with the exception of Haverigg and Millom as these are distant) has potential to lead to LSE.
- Recreational pressure - The Lake District High Fells SAC. It is possible that in combination with other proposed development within Copeland and other local authorities within a distance of the SAC over which people are likely to travel for recreation, that LSE could occur.
- Recreational pressure – Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar. It is possible that in combination with other proposed development within Millom, and other local authorities within a distance of the designated sites over which people are likely to travel for recreation, development in Haverigg and Drigg has potential to lead to LSE.
- Air quality - In combination with other proposed developments within Millom and adjacent local authorities, development within Haverigg could lead to LSE on 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.
- Air quality - 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.

- **Water quality – it will be necessary to confirm that sufficient waste water treatment works capacity exists to adequately deal with waste water produced by all new development within Copeland.**

All other pathways of impact for individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites both alone and in combination with other plans and projects are included within the cells below.

Sites Under Consideration Reference (Allocation number ref in brackets)	Site location and approximate number of dwellings at 25/ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)	Screening Conclusion (In Combination)
Ar005	Adj Sun Inn. 11 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>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>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>
Ar008	Land adjacent to Barwise Row. 15 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>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Ar009 and Ar020* (HAR01)	Arlecdon Road Rear. 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>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Ar010	Land to rear Hound Inn. 43 dwellings.	<p><b>This site is in proximity to a water course that appears to drain to the Winder Beck and eventually to the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out..</b></p> <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><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</b></p> <p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Ar018* (HAR02)	Park Road. 9 dwellings.	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.  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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.  No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Ar021	Land to North of Ravenstone and Copper Beaches. 51 dwellings.	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.  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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.  <b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Be003 and BE023* (HBE1)	Part field No482. 46 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Be006* (HBE2)	Land adjacent to Mill Fields. 27 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Be008	Land to rear of White Mare. 9 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Be010	Land east of Bankfold. 42 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Be011	Hunter Rise (land off Morass Road). 29 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.

Be014	Land north Garda. 24 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Be017	Barwickstead. 11 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Be018	Croftouse Farm. 12 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Be019	Land north west Holme Forge. 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Bi001* (HBI1)	Land north of Springfield. 65 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Bi002/a* (HBI2)	Land behind Jubilee Gardens. 19 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Bi006	Land to rear of The Smithy. 36 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Bi007	Land south Peel Gardens. 49 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Bi009	Springfield Farm. 50 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Bi009a* (HBI3)	Springfield Farm. 44 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>

Bi010	Land adjacent Springfield Lodge. 25 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Bi012	Land surrounding Woodland opposite Captains Rest, Springfield Road. 79 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Bi014	Adjacent to Smithy Cottages. 5 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Bi018	Former Railway – Bank End View. 17 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Ki005	Thistlehill Quarry. 7 dwellings.	<p>This site is in proximity to a water course that appears to drain to the Croasdale Beck and eventually to the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out, although from a single allocation of such a small scale is unlikely to be significant.</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>	<p><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</b></p> <p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>
Ki006	Land east The Beeches. 8 dwellings.	<p>This site is in proximity to a water course that appears to drain to the Croasdale Beck and eventually to the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out, although from a single allocation of such a small scale is unlikely to be significant.</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>	<p><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</b></p> <p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>
Ki009	Kirkland House Farm. 38 dwellings.	<b>This site is in proximity to a water course that appears to drain to the Croasdale Beck and eventually to the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out..</b>	<b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</b>

		<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>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>
La001	Land to south east of Crossgate. 10 dwellings.	<p><b>This site lies 1.2km from the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. Although fly tipping into the SAC is unlikely given limited local access, the allocation is close to water courses that feed into the SAC and isolated incidents near the headwaters of this SAC could result in more major impacts downstream.</b></p> <p>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out, although from a single allocation is unlikely to be significant.</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>This site lies 1.2km from the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. Although fly tipping into the SAC is unlikely given limited local access, the allocation is close to water courses that feed into the SAC and isolated incidents near the headwaters of this SAC could result in more major impacts downstream.</p> <p>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</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.</p>
La005	Land to east of Mill House. 27 dwellings.	<p><b>This site lies 1.7km from the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. Although fly tipping into the SAC is unlikely given limited local access, the allocation is close to water courses that feed into the SAC and isolated incidents near the headwaters of this SAC could result in more major impacts downstream.</b></p> <p>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out, although from a single allocation is unlikely to be significant.</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>This site lies 1.7km from the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. Although fly tipping into the SAC is unlikely given limited local access, the allocation is close to water courses that feed into the SAC and isolated incidents near the headwaters of this SAC could result in more major impacts downstream.</p> <p>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</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.</p>

La020	Land northeast Welcome Nook. 21 dwellings.	<p>This site lies 1.1km from the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. Although fly tipping into the SAC is unlikely given limited local access, the allocation is close to water courses that feed into the SAC and isolated incidents near the headwaters of this SAC could result in more major impacts downstream.</p> <p>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out, although from a single allocation is unlikely to be significant.</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>This site lies 1.1km from the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. Although fly tipping into the SAC is unlikely given limited local access, the allocation is close to water courses that feed into the SAC and isolated incidents near the headwaters of this SAC could result in more major impacts downstream.</p> <p>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</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.</p>
Lm003	Land at Low Moresby. 26 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Lo001	Land south Stamford Hill Avenue. 20 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.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.
Lo004* (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.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.
Mo001	Land Adjacent to Scalegill Hall. 14 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Mo004	Rear Clarack House. 26 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Mo006	Adjoining Scalegill Road. 50 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.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.

Mo006a* (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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Mo009* (HMR1)	Rear of Social Club. 37 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Mo026	Land at Moor Row. 55 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Mo028* (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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Mp002	Land west School Brow. 31 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Mp003	Land north Bonny Farm. 13 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Mp007	Land at High Moor Road. 31 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Mp009	Round Close Farm. 20 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Mp010	Round Close Farm 150 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Mp011	Land west Eden Drive. 27 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.

Mp015	Moresby Parks (Dent Road). 20 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Mp016	Bonny Farm, High Ghyll Bank. 68 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Mp020	Land north of School Brow. 31 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Pa012	Whites Row. 7 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Sb001* (HSB1)	Land adjacent Abbots Court. 58 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Sb005* (HSB2)	Land north east Abbey Road. 39 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Sb006	Abbey Road. 11 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Sb008	Abbey Road. 23 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Sb011	Land west St Bees Management Centre. 12 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Sb011/a	Land to west of St Bees School House. 17 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Sb013	Land north Abbey Vale. 17 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>

Sb016	Land south Outrigg. 36 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Sb017	Land south Southrigg (1). 25 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Sb017/a	Land south Southrigg (2). 43 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Sb018	Fairladies extension. 19 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Sb021	Land north Outrigg. 36 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Sb025	Land adjacent to B5345 and St Bees School Science Block. 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Sb030	Land adjacent to B5345 and Wood Lane. 33 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
CI003	Adjacent field at Flish Meadows. 26 dwellings.	<p><b>The site lies approximately 300m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>There is existing development between the site and the River Ehen SAC. Water quality effects through run-off are therefore considered unlikely.</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><b>The site lies approximately 300m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>



CI004	Flosh Meadows. 21 dwellings.	<p><b>The site lies approximately 300m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>There is existing development between the site and the River Ehen SAC. Water quality effects through run-off are therefore considered unlikely.</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><b>The site lies approximately 300m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
CI005	Kangol Site. 79 dwellings.	<p><b>The site lies less than 100m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible as the development could generate up to 79 new dwellings.</b></p> <p><b>The site lies less than 100m from the River Ehen SAC. Water quality effects through run-off are therefore considered possible.</b></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><b>The site lies less than 100m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible as the development could generate up to 79 new dwellings.</b></p> <p><b>The site lies less than 100m from the River Ehen SAC. Water quality effects through run-off are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
CI007	Land to south west of Cleator Mills. 19 dwellings.	<p><b>The site lies adjacent to the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p><b>The site lies adjacent to the River Ehen SAC. Water quality effects through run-off are therefore considered possible.</b></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>	<p><b>The site lies adjacent to the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p><b>The site lies adjacent to the River Ehen SAC. Water quality effects through run-off are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
CI009	Church Street. 8 dwellings.	<p><b>The site lies approximately 200m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>There is existing development between the site and the River Ehen SAC. Water quality effects through run-off are therefore considered unlikely.</p>	<p><b>The site lies approximately 200m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</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.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
CI011	Land to North of Church Street. 84 dwellings.	<p><b>The site lies approximately 200m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>There is existing development between the site and the River Ehen SAC. Water quality effects through run-off are therefore considered unlikely.</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><b>The site lies approximately 200m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
CI013	Land north Flish Cottages. 18 dwellings.	<p><b>The site lies approximately 150m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>There is existing development between the site and the River Ehen SAC. Water quality effects through run-off are therefore considered unlikely.</p> <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>	<p><b>The site lies approximately 150m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
CI019	Cleator Gate. 6 dwellings.	<p><b>The site lies approximately 200m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>There is existing development between the site and the River Ehen SAC. Water quality effects through run-off are therefore considered 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>	<p><b>The site lies approximately 200m from the River Ehen SAC. Urbanisation effects, such as fly tipping are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
Dh002	Land north east Church Style Farm, Drigg. 8 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>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>This site lies within a few hundred metres of Drigg Coast SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and within proximity of water courses that feed into the</b></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>designations. Therefore in combination with other plans and projects, reduced water quality 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.</p>
Dh003	Land east of Cloudbase, Drigg. 10 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>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>This site lies within a few hundred metres of Drigg Coast SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and within proximity of water courses that feed into the designations. Therefore in combination with other plans and projects, reduced water quality 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.</p>
Dh004* (HDH1)	Land north Meadowbrook, Drigg. 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, 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>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>This site lies within a few hundred metres of Drigg Coast SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and within proximity of water courses that feed into the designations. Therefore in combination with other plans and projects, reduced water quality 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.</p>

Dh009	Land north east Holmglade Pump, Drigg. 10 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>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>This site lies within a few hundred metres of Drigg Coast SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and within proximity of water courses that feed into the designations. Therefore in combination with other plans and projects, reduced water quality cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Dh010	Land at Holmrook. 11 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>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>This site lies within a few hundred metres of Drigg Coast SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and within proximity of water courses that feed into the designations. Therefore in combination with other plans and projects, reduced water quality cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Dh011	Land east of Misslethwaite, Drigg. 6 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>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>This site lies within a few hundred metres of Drigg Coast SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and within proximity of water courses that feed into the designations. Therefore in combination with other plans</b></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>and projects, reduced water quality cannot be screened out.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Dh012* (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>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>This site lies within a few hundred metres of Drigg Coast SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and within proximity of water courses that feed into the designations. Therefore in combination with other plans and projects, reduced water quality cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Di001	Ennerdale View, Barfs Road. 9 dwellings.	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.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
Di003	Former concrete mixing depot. 52 dwellings.	This site is comprised of many small land parcels and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
Di006	Land of Ennerdale View/ Barf Road. 25 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Di013	Land south Old Prospect Works. 60 dwellings.	This site is wooded and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
Di013/a* (HDI1)	Land south of Prospect Work rev a. 30 dwellings.	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.	No LSE with other plans and projects.

Di016	Chapel Street. 54 dwellings.	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.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
Di019	Car Park British Legion.	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.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
Di021	Land north east of The Coppers. 12 dwellings.	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.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
Di029	Common End. 24 dwellings.	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.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
Di030	Furnace Row. 56 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Di031	Rear of Central Garage. 15 dwellings.	This site is small and wooded and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
Di033* (HDI2)	Cleared Housing. 64 dwellings.	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.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
Di035	Land south of Tollbar Houses. 16 dwellings.	This site is wooded and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
En001	Site Extension – Ennerdale Bridge. 12 dwellings.	This site is wooded and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
Fr001	Rheda Park. 9 dwellings.	<p>This site appears to be located away from any water courses that drain into the River Ehen SAC.</p> <p>This site is wooded and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>	<p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>

Fr004	Rheda Park.	<p>This site appears to be located away from any water courses that drain into the River Ehen SAC.</p> <p>This site is wooded and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>	<p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
Fr006	Lonsdale Farm. 34 dwellings.	<p>This site appears to be located away from any water courses that drain into the River Ehen SAC.</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>	<p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
Fr007	Land south Weavers Avenue. 76 dwellings.	<p><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out..</b></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><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</b></p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Fr007/a	Land south Weavers Avenue Rev a. 18 dwellings.	<p><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out..</b></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><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</b></p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Fr011	Opposite 187 Frizington Road. 12 dwellings.	<p><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out..</b></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>	<p><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>

Fr023	Land south Newton, Frizington. 11 dwellings.	<p><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out..</b></p> <p>This site is comprised of many small land parcels and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>	<p><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
Fr024	Land south Rivendell. 62 dwellings.	<p><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out..</b></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><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</b></p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Fr024/a	Land south Rivendell Rev a. 28 dwellings.	<p><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out..</b></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><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</b></p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Fr032	Land east of Frizington Road. 12 dwellings.	<p><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out..</b></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>	<p><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
Fr037	Land north of Priory Close. 54 dwellings.	<p>This site appears to be located away from any water courses that drain into the River Ehen SAC.</p>	<p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Fr038	Trafalgar Square. 8 dwellings.	<p>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out, although from a single very small allocation is unlikely to be significant.</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>	<p><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
Fr041	North park. 47 dwellings.	<p>This site appears to be located away from any water courses that drain into the River Ehen SAC.</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>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Fr043* (HFR1)	Land at Griffin Close. 32 dwellings.	<p><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be ruled out..</b></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>	<p><b>This site lies close to water courses that feed into the River Ehen SAC. Reduced water quality through surface water run-off cannot therefore be screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
Ha001	Land to west Newlands Cottage. 10 dwellings.	<p>Although located close to the Morecambe Bay SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites 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 Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites, and adjacent to drains that may feed into the estuary, reduced water quality is unlikely to occur as a result of this allocation alone.</p>	<p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>This site lies within a few hundred metres of Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites, and adjacent to drains that may feed into the estuary. Therefore in combination with</b></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><b>other plans and projects, reduced water quality cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Ha004	Land north Sandham Farm. 30 dwellings.	<p>Although located close to the Morecambe Bay SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites 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 Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites, it does not appear to be in close proximity to water courses that may feed into the estuary, and therefore reduced water quality is unlikely to occur through run-off.</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>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Ha009	Land north Floyd Street. 11 dwellings.	<p>Although located close to the Morecambe Bay SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites 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 Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites, it does not appear to be in close proximity to water courses that may feed into the estuary, and therefore reduced water quality is unlikely to occur through run-off.</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>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Ha017	Poolside. 81 dwellings.	<p>Although located close to the Morecambe Bay SAC, and Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites the size of these designations and the habitats and species present, mean that urbanisation effects are unlikely.</p>	<p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>

		<p>The proposed boundaries for this site appear to extend to the border of the Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites. The area of the site that lies seaward of the coastal minor road could be impacted through coastal squeeze as sea levels rise. On its own however this is unlikely to significantly affect the integrity of these designations.</p> <p>Although this site lies adjacent to Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites, taking into account the large size of the designated sites, 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>	<p><b>The proposed boundaries for this site appear to extend to the border of the Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites. The area of the site that lies seaward of the coastal minor road could be impacted through coastal squeeze as sea levels rise. In combination with other plans and projects this has the potential to significantly affect the integrity of these designations.</b></p> <p><b>This site lies adjacent to Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites. Therefore in combination with other plans and projects, reduced water quality cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Se002	Land north of Meadow Vale. 19 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>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>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>
Se004	Swang Farm. 2 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>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>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>
Se007	Land at Bailey Ground (north). 27 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>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
Se018	Ferstock Hill (1). 28 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>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>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>
Se018/a	Fernstock Hill. 27 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>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>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p>
Se024* (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>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Se025	Land north west Meadowcroft. 19 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>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>

Se030* (HSE1)	Land to west of Santon Way. 45 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>	<p>No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Th001	Nook Meadow. 4 dwellings.	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.	No LSE in combination with other plans and projects.
To002	Land to the south of Thornhill. 20 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
To002a* (HTH1)	Land to the south of Thornhill. 69 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
To005	Land to the south of Thornhill 2. 20 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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>

## Employment Sites

### Summary:

The following pathways of impact will not apply to employment sites under consideration either alone or in combination with other plans and projects:

- 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 Natura 2000 sites.
- Urbanisation

The following pathways of impact will not apply to employment sites under consideration when assessed individually:

- Air quality - individual employment sites under consideration are likely to result in an increase in road traffic. The closest Natura 2000 sites are unlikely to be significantly affected by individual allocations alone.

The following pathways of impact will apply to employment sites under consideration when assessed in combination with other plans and projects and will require Appropriate Assessment:

- Air quality - In combination with other proposed developments within adjacent local authorities, development within Millom and Haverigg could lead to LSE on 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 and requires further consideration.
- Air quality - In combination with other proposed developments within 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 and requires further consideration.
- Water quality – it will be necessary to confirm that sufficient waste water treatment works capacity exists to adequately deal with waste water produced by all new development within Copeland.

All other pathways of impact for individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites both alone and in combination with other plans and projects are included within the cells below.

Sites Under Consideration Reference	Site location and ha	Screening Conclusion (Site Allocation Alone)	Screening Conclusion (In Combination)
Be025	Beckermest Industrial Estate. 1.07ha.	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.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.
Be026	Beckermest Industrial Estate 2. 1.64ha.	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.	The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.

CI018	Cleator Mills. 2.21ha.	<p><b>The site lies adjacent to the River Ehen SAC. Water quality effects through run-off and industrial emissions (dependent on the type of employment facility) are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>The site comprises an existing industrial area and therefore is unlikely to be suitable for providing supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>	<p><b>The site lies adjacent to the River Ehen SAC. Water quality effects through run-off and industrial emissions (dependent on the type of employment facility) are therefore considered possible.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
Cm084	Leconfield Industrial Estate. 14.46ha.	<p>The site is over 1km from the River Ehen SAC and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off can be screened out.</p> <p>The site comprises an existing industrial area and therefore is unlikely to be suitable for providing supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</p>	<p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
Cm086	Leconfield Street Extension. 6.22ha.	<p>The site is over 1km from the River Ehen SAC and therefore reduced water quality as a result of polluted run-off 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>	<p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Di030	Furnace Row. 2.25ha.	<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>	<p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
Di032	Central Garage. 0.75ha.	<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>	<p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
Eg053	Bridge End. 2.96ha.	<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><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
Eg055	Bridge End Extension South. 2.2ha.	<p>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.</p>	<p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>

Eg056	Begargill Quarry North. 4ha.	The site includes 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.	<b>The site includes open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Eg057	Begargill Quarry South. 4ha.	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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Eg066	Land Adjacent to Florence Mine. 2.77ha.	The site includes 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.	<b>The site includes open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Fr042	Frizington Road CA26 3QY. 0.93ha.	<p><b>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..</b></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>	<p><b>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 screened out, in combination with other plans and projects.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
Mi040	Adjacent Mainsgate Road Factory. 2.41ha.	<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> <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>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The potential for reduced air quality in combination with other plans and projects cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p><b>The potential for reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects cannot be screened out.</b></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>	<p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
Mi042	Millom Pier. 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><b>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.</b></p>	<p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Disturbance of bird species using the SPA and Ramsar is possible in combination with other plans and projects.</b></p> <p><b>The potential for reduced air quality in combination with other plans and projects cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p><b>The potential for reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p>
Mi045	Devonshire Road. 1.12ha.	<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, there are intervening features including</p>	<p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>

		<p>a waste water treatment works, 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 between Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuaries SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, and existing settlements, approximately 250m 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>	<p><b>The potential for reduced air quality in combination with other plans and projects cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p><b>The potential for reduced water quality in combination with other plans and projects cannot be screened out.</b></p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
Mo013	Land Adjacent Moor Row and Westlakes. 0.66ha.	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.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
Mo029	Scalegill Hall Farm. 1.52ha.	This site is small and comprises existing development and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
Mo030	Land Adjacent to Scalegill. 9.13ha.	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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Mo032	West Lakes Science Park. 33.87ha.	The site includes 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.	<b>The site includes open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
Mp022	Whitehaven Commercial Park. 12.34ha.	This site is comprised of small parcels of open land and therefore is unlikely to offer supporting habitat for any bird species for which nearby SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated.	No LSE with other plans and projects.

Se028	Seascale Rural workshops. 0.73ha.	<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> <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>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p><b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b></p>
We013	Moresby Parks Road. 0.59ha.	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.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
We023	Sneakeat. 1.31ha.	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.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
We024	Industrial Estate Sneakeat Yard. 1.71ha.	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.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
We031	Hensingham Common. 32.9ha.	The site includes 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.	<b>The site includes open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>
We032	Land at West Cumberland Hospital & Sneakeat Road, Hensingham. 4.26ha.	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.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
Wh021	Red Lonning. 0.58ha.	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.	No LSE with other plans and projects.
Ws022	Former AD site, Egremont Road. 73.22ha.	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.	<b>The site comprises open fields, and as such could provide supporting habitat for bird species for which nearby SPA and Ramsar sites are designated.</b>

Ws023	Haig Enterprise Park. 0.26ha.	<p>This site is small and occupied by existing development and therefore will not contribute to increased risk of coastal squeeze in relation to the Solway Firth pSPA that lies 500m to the west.</p> <p>This site is small and occupied by existing development and therefore will not contribute to increased risk of disturbance of birds in relation to the Solway Firth pSPA 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 the Solway Firth pSPA 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 the Solway Firth pSPA that lies 500m to the west.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p> <p>No LSE with other plans and projects.</p>
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## 4 Summary of HRA Screening and Next Steps

### 4.1 Summary of Policies and Allocations Screened In

4.1.1 **Table 4.1** below summarises the key issues that require further consideration through Appropriate Assessment due to an inability at the screening stage to be able to rule out LSE either alone or in combination.

**Table 4.1: Main Policy Areas Screened In and Issues Requiring Appropriate Assessment.**

Main Aspects of Local Plan Screened In	Reasons for Screening In
<p><u>Strategic Development policies</u></p> <p>DS2PO (Settlement Hierarchy)</p> <p>DS3PO (Settlement Boundaries)</p> <p>DS4PO (Strategic Development Priority Projects)</p> <p><u>Housing policies</u></p> <p>H2PO (Housing Requirement)</p> <p>H3PO (Housing Delivery)</p> <p>H4PO (Distribution of Housing)</p> <p>H5PO (Housing Allocations)</p> <p>H6PO (New Housing Development)</p> <p>H10PO (Community-led, Self-build and Custom Build Housing)</p> <p>H11PO (Residential Establishments, Including Specialist, Older Persons Housing and Purpose Built Student and Key-worker Accommodation)</p> <p>H12PO (Conversion and Sub-division of Buildings to Residential Uses Including Large HMO's)</p> <p>H13PO (Domestic Extensions and Alterations)</p> <p>H14PO (Rural Exception Sites)</p> <p>H15PO (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers)</p> <p>H16PO (Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use)</p> <p>H17PO (Replacement Dwellings Outside Settlement Boundaries)</p> <p><u>Economic policies</u></p> <p>E1PO (Economic Growth)</p> <p>E3PO (West Lakes Science and Technology Park)</p> <p>E5PO (Town Centre Opportunity and Regeneration Areas)</p> <p>E6PO (Safeguarding of Employment Sites)</p> <p>E8PO (Agricultural Buildings)</p> <p>E9PO (Equestrian Related Development)</p> <p>RE1PO (Agricultural Buildings)</p> <p>RE2PO (Equestrian Related Development)</p> <p>RE3PO (Conversion of Rural Buildings to Commercial or Community Use)</p> <p><u>Energy and Renewables policies</u></p> <p>CC4PO (Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector)</p> <p>CC5PO (Maximising Opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning and Transformation)</p> <p>CC6PO (Supporting Nuclear Energy Sector Development and Infrastructure)</p> <p>CC7PO (Nuclear Sector Development at Sellafield)</p> <p><u>Retail policies</u></p> <p>R2PO (Hierarchy of Town Centres)</p> <p>R3PO (Sequential Test)</p> <p>R5PO (Whitehaven Town Centre)</p> <p>R9PO (Open Countryside (Rest of the Borough))</p>	<p>At present, the quantum, type and location of development could lead to LSE through several pathways of impact.</p>

<u>Transport policies</u> CO2PO (Priorities for the Improvement of Connectivity Within Copeland) CO6PO (Countryside Access)	At present, the location of development could lead to LSE through reduced air quality and recreational pressure.
<u>Leisure and Community policies</u> H21PO (Sporting, Leisure and Cultural Facilities) H22PO (Playing Pitches) H23PO (Community Facilities) T4PO (Caravans and Camping Sites for Short Term Letting)	At present, the quantum, type and location of development could lead to LSE through recreational disturbance or loss of supporting habitats.
Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites	At present, the quantum, type and location of development could lead to LSE through several pathways of impact.

## 5 Appropriate Assessment – Recreational Pressure and Disturbance

### 5.1 Natura 2000 Sites Screened Out

- 5.1.1 The following Natura 2000 sites do not require further Appropriate Assessment due to potential LSE that might arise from Copeland's Local Plan either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

**Table 5.1:** Natura 2000 sites screened out of HRA through the pathway of recreational pressure and disturbance.

Natura 2000 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 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites 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.

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## 5.2 Natura 2000 Sites Screened In for Appropriate Assessment

- 5.2.1 The following Natura 2000 sites have been screened in as requiring consideration through Appropriate Assessment due to the potential for LSE from recreational pressure or disturbance arising from the policies and/or Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites included within the Local Plan.

### Drigg Coast SAC

- 5.2.2 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.
- 5.2.3 The SAC is vulnerable to erosion and fragmentation of habitats, although recreational pressure is not listed as a threat on the Natura 2000 form for the site and nor is it addressed under the Site Improvement Plan for the Drigg Coast SAC.<sup>10</sup> 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

- 5.2.4 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 Natura 2000 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 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites 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 SAC<sup>11</sup> 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

- 5.2.5 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

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

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



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

- 5.2.6 Recreational pressure and disturbance are listed as a threat on the Natura 2000 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 SPA<sup>12</sup> 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 pSPA

- 5.2.7 This pSPA lies just offshore from Whitehaven, and adjoins the coast further north within the Borough. It will be designated for its wintering and migratory bird populations, which would be vulnerable to coastal and offshore recreational and other activities that might cause disturbance. At present there are no officially cited threats or site improvement plans covering the pSPA. 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.

### **5.3 Policies Screened In as Requiring Appropriate Assessment**

- 5.3.1 Policies that could lead to likely significant effects alone and in combination through recreational pressure and disturbance are shown in the following table.

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

**Table 5.2: Policies with potential to lead to LSE on Nature 2000 sites through the pathway of recreational pressure and disturbance.**

Policy	Drigg Coast SAC	Lake District High Fells SAC	Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar	Solway Firth pSPA
	<b>Reasons for Screening In</b>			
DS3PO (Settlement Boundaries)  DS4PO (Strategic Development Priority Projects)	These policies promote development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in an increase in recreational pressure and disturbance.			
DS2PO (Settlement Hierarchy)	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, prior to mitigation, has the potential to lead to an increase in recreational pressure on the SAC, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.		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 SAC and the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and the Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, prior to mitigation, 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, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.	This policy specifically lists Whitehaven as the Principal Town with Council support for development at these locations. Whitehaven lies in close proximity to the pSPA and therefore an increase in housing here in particular, prior to mitigation, has the potential to lead to an increase in recreational pressure and disturbance on the pSPA, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.
H2PO (Housing Requirement)  H3PO (Housing Delivery)	These policies promote an increase in housing numbers generally across the Borough, with policy H2PO stating a need for 2,520 net additional dwellings by 2035. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in an increase in recreational pressure and disturbance.			

<p>H6PO (New Housing Development)</p> <p>H10PO (Community-led, Self build and custom build housing)</p> <p>H11PO (Residential Establishments, including Specialist, older person housing and purpose built student and key-worked accommodation)</p> <p>H12PO (Conversion and sub-divison of buildings to residential uses including large HMO's)</p> <p>H13PO (Domestic Extensions and Alterations)</p> <p>H14PO (Rural Exception Sites)</p> <p>H15PO (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers)</p> <p>H16PO (Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use)</p> <p>H17PO (Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries)</p> <p>R2PO (Hierarchy of Town Centres)</p>	<p>The location of the Morecambe Bay Ramsar outside of Copeland's boundary means that small and localised developments that are likely to be delivered under policies H11PO to H17PO are unlikely to be sited such that these policies in themselves would give rise to LSE on the Ramsar site, but in combination effects would be possible.</p>			
<p>H21PO (Sporting, Leisure and Cultural Facilities, excluding Playing Pitches)</p> <p>H22PO (Playing Pitches)</p>			<p>These are policies that promote the location of leisure activities that dependent on type and location could result in noise generating or highly visible activities that could have potential to disturb bird species, with the exception of the Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites that lies outside of Copeland.</p>	
<p>H4PO (Distribution of Housing)</p> <p>H5PO (Housing Allocations)</p>	<p>Policy H4PO specifically lists Drigg/ Holmrook as part of the Borough's network of local service centres that will be</p>		<p>Policy H4PO specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of 756 new dwellings over the</p>	<p>Policy H4PO specifically lists Whitehaven as the Principal Town that will deliver up to 1008 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. This has the potential to result in</p>

	<p>expected to deliver 504 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Local Plan. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in an increase in recreational pressure on the Drigg Coast SAC. Policy H5PO specifically cites relevant Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites and within the current Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites under consideration, up to approximately 250 new dwellings could be located close to Drigg and Holmrook. The nearest of the key service centres 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>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 504 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, and Sellafield have potential to result in an increase in recreational pressure and disturbance on the SPA. So to 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. Policy H5PO specifically cites relevant Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites.</p>	<p>an increase in recreational pressure and disturbance on the SPA both alone and in combination with other plans and projects. Policy H5PO specifically cites relevant Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites.</p>
CO6PO (Countryside Access)	<p>This policy aims to promote access to the countryside from settlements and although the Drigg Coast SAC is unlikely to be a focus for such increased access, recreational pressure is nonetheless, a possibility, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.</p>		<p>This policy aims to 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, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.</p>	<p>This policy aims to 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 pSPA, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.</p>

RE2PO (Equestrian Related Development)	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 both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.		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, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.	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 pSPA, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.
E1PO (Economic Growth)  E5PO (Town Centre Opportunity and Regeneration Areas)  E6PO (Safeguarding of Employment Sites)			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.	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 pSPA will be designated.
CO2PO (Priorities for Improving Connectivity Within Copeland)	One of the transport priorities listed for Copeland is improvements to the A595 road that passes close to the 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	This policy promotes improved cycling and walking networks which could also lead to increased recreational pressure and disturbance on the coast at Whitehaven and further north.

			improved cycling and walking networks which could also lead to increased recreational pressure and disturbance on Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar if located adjacent to these sites.	
CC4PO (Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector)  CC5PO (Maximising Opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning and Transformation)  CC6PO (Supporting Nuclear Energy Sector Development and Infrastructure)			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.	
R3PO (Sequential Test)  R9PO (Open Countryside – Rest of the Borough)			These two policies are retail related, but without mitigation, the location of facilities close to Natura 2000 sites is possible, and where development would be of a relevant scale, noise and visible disturbance are possible that could have potential to disturb bird species.	
T4PO (Caravans and Camping Sites for Short Term Letting)	This policy could promote increased access to the SAC if such facilities were to be located close to Drigg or Holmrook. At present, the policy does not include any protective wording for designated sites, and therefore, without mitigation, increased recreational pressure remains a possibility both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.		This policy could promote increased access to the Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar if such facilities were to be located close to these sites. At present, the policy does not include any protective wording for designated sites, and therefore, without mitigation, increased recreational pressure remains a possibility both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.	This policy could promote increased access to the pSPA where it abuts the shoreline if such facilities were to be located close to these sites. At present, the policy does not include any protective wording for designated sites, and therefore, without mitigation, increased recreational pressure remains a possibility both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.

## 5.4 Mitigation

- 5.4.1 There are policies within the Local Plan that provide protective measures to assist in avoiding or mitigating potential for LSE on Natura 2000 sites, through recreational pressure and disturbance.
- 5.4.2 As an overarching protection, policy DS1PO (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 *“unless material considerations indicate otherwise.”* Material considerations relating to the presumption in favour of sustainable development are laid out in the NPPF 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’*. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on Natura 2000 sites will be in place.
- 5.4.3 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites are however, dependent on the deliverability of policies within the Local Plan, and therefore the Local Plan itself needs to demonstrate no LSE on Natura 2000 sites. Policy N1PO (Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity) seeks to ensure that *‘potential harmful impacts of any development upon biodiversity and geodiversity should 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*

**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.

**Mitigation** – Where harmful effects cannot be avoided, they must be appropriately mitigated in order to overcome or reduce negative impacts.

**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.

*Where harm remains to a Natura 2000 site, development will only be approved where it can be demonstrated that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such*

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*cases, compensatory measures must ensure the overall coherence of the network of European sites as a whole is protected.'*

This policy provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including Natura 2000 sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PO.

- 5.4.4 Policy DS5PO states that all new development must, where possible, protect and enhance areas, sites, species and features of biodiversity or geodiversity value.
- 5.4.5 With regards to recreational pressure, policy T3PO (Coastal Development Outside of the Undeveloped Coast) states that tourism related development must avoid '*unacceptable harm to environmental assets*', which would clearly include Natura 2000 sites. This effectively mitigates the risk of LSE arising from policy T4PO as caravans and camping sites for short term letting would by default be required to demonstrate no unacceptable harm.
- 5.4.6 In order to further strengthen the protection of Natura 2000 sites, policies H4PO and H5PO could specifically cross-reference the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations to be compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PO, where development must result in no LSE on Natura 2000 sites, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects. Policy E2PO (Location of Employment) effectively mitigates policy E4PO (Employment Sites and Allocations) through stating that "*Where the following impacts occur, and have been deemed to be acceptable by the Council, mitigation measures must be sought....biodiversity*" and this protection could usefully be added into policy to mitigate policies H4PO and H5PO in terms of housing delivery.
- 5.4.7 Policies CC4PO (Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector), CC5PO (Maximising Opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning and Transformation) and CC6PO (Supporting Nuclear Energy Sector Development and Infrastructure) could explicitly state conditions for such growth include compliance with Policy N1PO, and might reasonably add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.
- 5.4.8 Policies R3PO (Sequential Test) and R9PO (Open Countryside – rest of the Borough) should state that for any facilities outside of existing settlements, development should be located '*where activities would not lead to harm to biodiversity interest.*'
- 5.4.9 Both Policy CO6PO (Countryside Access) and RE2PO (Equestrian Related Development) could be strengthened. These policies could usefully add '*where biodiversity conservation interest would not be harmed as a result*' or similar wording as conditions for support of new developments.

## **5.5 In Combination Effects**

- 5.5.1 Although the Drigg Coast SAC could in theory be vulnerable to increased recreational pressure or disturbance in combination with increased housing numbers outside of



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Copeland, its location means that it is neither easily accessible and nor is it a prime tourist location.

- 5.5.2 The Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, and Solway Firth pSPA 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.
- 5.5.3 No individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites have been identified that would lead to 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, or Solway Firth pSPA through recreational pressure or disturbance, and the Local Plan's contribution to any in combination effects highlighted through the screening stage of Appropriate Assessment are addressed at policy level within the Local Plan and the mitigation proposed in this report to inform a HRA.

## **5.6 Conclusion**

- 5.6.1 It is considered that taking into account the susceptibilities of the Natura 2000 sites assessed, protective policies already embedded into the Local Plan, and proposed mitigation, which has now been taken into account in producing the consultation draft of the Local Plan Preferred Options, no LSE will remain on any Natura 2000 site, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, as a result of recreational pressure and disturbance.

## 6 Appropriate Assessment - Air Quality

### 6.1 Natura 2000 Sites Screened Out

- 6.1.1 The following Natura 2000 sites do not require further Appropriate Assessment due to potential LSE that might arise from Copeland's Local Plan either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

**Table 6.1: Natura 2000 sites screened out of HRA through the pathway of reduced air quality.**

Natura 2000 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 Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC	The SAC is designated for aquatic habitats and species, and there is a lack of data for sensitivity to air pollutants. The lake runs adjacent to the A66 along its western shoreline. However, it is likely that nitrogen within the aquatic environment contributes far more to deposition within the ecosystem than that arising from air quality.
River Ehen SAC	Not sensitive to air quality pressures.
Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC	No direct route from Copeland to this SAC.
Wast Water SAC	Not sensitive to air quality pressures.
Yewbarrow Woods SAC	15km from Copeland and not within 200m of a major road.
Solway Firth pSPA	Habitats supporting designated bird populations are not sensitive to air quality pressures.
Esthwaite Water Ramsar	Not cited as being sensitive to reduced air quality.

### 6.2 Natura 2000 Sites Screened In for Appropriate Assessment

- 6.2.1 The following Natura 2000 sites have been screened in as requiring consideration through Appropriate Assessment due to the potential for LSE from reduced air quality arising from the policies and/or Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites included within the Local Plan.

#### Drigg Coast SAC

- 6.2.2 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.
- 6.2.3 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

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a result of some industrial processes that could occur from development of sufficient size and where the location is relevant to a Natura 2000 site.

- 6.2.4 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<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup> <sup>13</sup>. The current nitrogen deposition on these habitats is 13.58 Kg N/ha/year and the NOx emissions levels are 4.98 µg NOx (as NO2) m<sup>-3</sup> compared to the critical level of 30 µg NOx (as NO2) m<sup>-3</sup>. 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.
- 6.2.5 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

- 6.2.6 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.
- 6.2.7 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<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup> <sup>14</sup>. The current nitrogen deposition on these habitats is 16.24 Kg N/ha/year and the NOx emissions levels are 5.92 µg NOx (as NO2) m<sup>-3</sup> compared to the critical level of 30 µg NOx (as NO2) m<sup>-3</sup>.
- 6.2.8 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.
- 6.2.9 The Site Improvement Plan for the SAC<sup>15</sup> 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

- 6.2.10 The Lake District High Fells SAC lies outside of Copeland, but within the National Park. The SAC habitats are sensitive to nitrogen deposition.
- 6.2.11 The Lake District High Fells SAC lies within 200m of the A66 and A591 roads that although not directly connected to Copeland, do nevertheless for 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

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<sup>13</sup> <http://www.apis.ac.uk>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.apis.ac.uk>

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

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boreal heaths is 5-15 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup> <sup>16</sup>. The current nitrogen deposition on these habitats is 19.04 Kg N/ha/year adjacent to the A591 and 22.96 Kg N/ha/year adjacent to the A66. NOx emissions levels are well within critical levels.

6.2.12 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.

6.2.13 The Site Improvement Plan for the SAC<sup>17</sup> 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

6.2.14 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.

6.2.15 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 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 Natura 2000 site.

6.2.16 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<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup> <sup>18</sup>. The current nitrogen deposition on these habitats is 13.58 Kg N/ha/year and the NOx emissions levels are 4.98 µg NOx (as NO2) m<sup>-3</sup> compared to the critical level of 30 µg NOx (as NO2) m<sup>-3</sup>.

6.2.17 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

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<sup>16</sup> <http://www.apis.ac.uk>

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

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.apis.ac.uk>

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A-roads at various locations. The Natura 2000 sites are very extensive, and in reality, only very small proportions of the site areas lie within 200m of major roads.

- 6.2.18 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.
- 6.2.19 The Site Improvement Plan for Morecambe Bay (including all the relevant Natura 2000 sites)<sup>19</sup> does include the need to further investigate potential impacts of atmospheric nitrogen on the Natura 2000 sites.

#### Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC

- 6.2.20 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.
- 6.2.21 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<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup> <sup>20</sup>. The current nitrogen deposition on these habitats is 16.8 Kg N/ha/year and the NOx emissions levels are 6.26 µg NOx (as NO2) m<sup>-3</sup> compared to the critical level of 30 µg NOx (as NO2) m<sup>-3</sup>.
- 6.2.22 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 SAC.
- 6.2.23 The Site Improvement Plan for the SAC<sup>21</sup> does include the need to further investigate the potential impacts of atmospheric nitrogen on the site.

### **6.3 Policies Screened In as Requiring Appropriate Assessment**

Policies that could lead to likely significant effects alone and in combination through reduced air quality are shown in the following table.

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

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.apis.ac.uk>

<sup>21</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6537940905754624>

**Table 6.2: Policies with potential to lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites through the pathway of reduced air quality.**

Policy	Drigg Coast SAC	Duddon Mosses SAC	Lake District High Fells SAC	Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar	Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC
	<b>Reasons for Screening In</b>				
DS3PO (Settlement Boundaries)  DS4PO (Strategic Development Priority Projects)	These policies promote development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in an increase in air pollution through increased vehicle journeys on roads within and connected to Copeland.				
DS2PO (Settlement Hierarchy)	This policy specifically lists Drigg/Holmrook as a Local Service Centre with Council support for development at these locations. These settlements are in close proximity to the SAC and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, prior to mitigation, has the potential to lead to a reduction in air quality on the SAC, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.			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 SAC and SPA and the Duddon Estuary Ramsar and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, prior to mitigation, has the potential to lead to a reduction in air quality on the Natura 2000 sites, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects. 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.	

H2PO (Housing Requirement)	<p>These policies promote an increase in housing numbers generally across the Borough, with policy H2PO stating a need for 2,520 net additional dwellings by 2035. Therefore, prior to mitigation 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>The level of housing to be delivered under policies H11PO to H17PO are unlikely to be such that these policies in themselves would give rise to LSE, but in combination effects with other housing across the Borough would be possible.</p>
H3PO (Housing Delivery)	
H6PO (New Housing Development)	
H10PO (Community-led, Self build and custom build housing)	
H11PO (Residential Establishments, including Specialist, older person housing and purpose built student and key-worked accommodation)	
H12PO (Conversion and sub-division of buildings to residential uses including large HMO's)	
H13PO (Domestic Extensions and Alterations)	
H14PO (Rural Exception Sites)	
H15PO (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers)	
H16PO (Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use)	
H17PO (Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries)	

R2PO (Hierarchy of Town Centres)					
H21PO (Sporting, Leisure and Cultural Facilities, excluding Playing Pitches) H22PO (Playing Pitches) H23PO (Community Facilities) RE2PO (Equestrian Related Development) RE3PO (Conversion of Rural Buildings to Commercial or Community Use)	These are policies that promote 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 SAC, in combination with other plans and projects.			These are policies that promote 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 SAC, SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites in combination with other plans and projects.	
H4PO (Distribution of Housing) H5PO (Housing Allocations)	Policy H4PO specifically lists Drigg/Holmrook as a Local Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of 504 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 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	Policy H4PO specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of 756 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 504 new		Policy H4PO specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of 756 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 smaller scale, Haverigg, a local service centre, and Drigg/Holmrook will deliver a proportion of 504 new dwellings. Policy H5PO specifically cites relevant Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites across the Borough. The SPA lies within 200m of the A595 at the same location as the Drigg Coast	Policy H4PO specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of 756 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 504 new dwellings. Policy H5PO specifically cites relevant Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites across the Borough. 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.



	increased traffic movements past the SAC. Policy H5PO specifically cites relevant Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites across the Borough.	dwelling. Policy H5PO specifically cites relevant Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites across the Borough. 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.		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.	
CO6PO (Countryside Access)	This policy aims to promote access to the countryside from settlements and without mitigation, there is a possibility of increased vehicle movements and thus reduced air quality on Drigg Coast SAC, in combination with other plans and projects.			This policy aims to promote access to the countryside from settlements and without mitigation, particularly at Millom, along with smaller Key Service Centres, there is a possibility of reduced air quality on Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.	
E1PO (Economic Growth)  E3PO (Westlakes Science and Technology Park)  E5PO (Town Centre Opportunity and Regeneration Areas)	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, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.				

E6PO (Safeguarding of Employment Sites)					
CO2PO (Priorities for Improving Connectivity Within Copeland)	This policy specifically lists improvements to the A595 road that runs within 200m of the SAC 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.	This policy specifically lists improvements to the A595 road that runs within 200m of the 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.		This policy specifically lists improvements to the A595 road that runs within 200m of the 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. 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 SPA.	
CC4PO (Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector)  CC5PO (Maximising Opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning and Transformation)	The policies are 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 lead	The policies are focused on development in or related to the Sellafield area. However, any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could lead to reduced air quality on the SAC if commuting		The policies are focused on development in or related to the Sellafield area, and as this 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	The policies are focused on development in or related to the Sellafield area. However, any increased vehicle movements arising from development of the nuclear sector could lead to reduced air quality on the SAC if commuting from further afield would be significant, in combination with other plans and projects.

CC6PO (Supporting Nuclear Energy Sector Development and Infrastructure)  CC7PO (Nuclear Sector Development at Sellafield)	to reduced air quality on the SAC, in combination with other plans and projects.	from further afield would be significant, in combination with other plans and projects.		and Ramsar sites if commuting from further afield would be significant, in combination with other plans and projects.	
R3PO (Sequential Test)  R9PO (Open Countryside – Rest of the Borough)	These two policies are retail related, but without mitigation, the location of facilities at inappropriate locations, could lead to an increase in vehicle movements within 200m of the Drigg Coast SAC, in combination with increased traffic volumes arising from other plans and projects.			These two policies are retail related, but without mitigation, the location of facilities at inappropriate locations, could lead to an increase in vehicle movements within 200m of the SAC, SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, in combination with increased traffic volumes arising from other plans and projects.	

## 6.4 Mitigation

- 6.4.1 There are policies within the Local Plan that provide protective measures to assist in avoiding or mitigating potential for LSE on Natura 2000 sites, through reduced air quality.
- 6.4.2 As an overarching protection, policy DS1PO (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 *“unless material considerations indicate otherwise.”* Material considerations relating to the presumption in favour of sustainable development are laid out in the NPPF 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’*. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on Natura 2000 sites will be in place.
- 6.4.3 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites are however, dependent on the deliverability of policies within the Local Plan, and therefore the Local Plan itself needs to demonstrate no LSE on Natura 2000 sites. Policy N1PO (Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity) seeks to ensure that *‘potential harmful impacts of any development upon biodiversity and geodiversity should 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*

**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.*

**Mitigation** – *Where harmful effects cannot be avoided, they must be appropriately mitigated in order to overcome or reduce negative impacts.*

**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.*

*Where harm remains to a Natura 2000 site, development will only be approved where it can be demonstrated that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such*

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*cases, compensatory measures must ensure the overall coherence of the network of European sites as a whole is protected.'*

This policy provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including Natura 2000 sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PO.

- 6.4.4 Policy DS5PO states that all new development must, where possible, protect and enhance areas, sites, species and features of biodiversity or geodiversity value, and must minimise air pollution.
- 6.4.5 With regards to reduced air quality, CO4PO (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 CO2PO and CO3PO 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 DS7PO (Design Standards), CC1PO (Reducing the Impact of Climate Change), and CO2PO promote access to walking and cycling opportunities. Policy E7PO (Working from Home) will also encourage reduced numbers of vehicle journeys.
- 6.4.6 In order to further strengthen the protection of Natura 2000 sites, policies H4PO and H5PO could specifically cross-reference the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations to be compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PO, where development must result in no LSE on Natura 2000 sites, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects. Policy E2PO (Location of Employment) effectively mitigates policy E4PO (Employment Sites and Allocations) through stating that *"Where the following impacts occur, and have been deemed to be acceptable by the Council, mitigation measures must be sought....biodiversity"* and this protection could usefully be added into policy to mitigate policies H4PO and H5PO in terms of housing delivery.
- 6.4.7 Policies CC4PO (Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector), CC5PO (Maximising Opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning and Transformation), CC6PO (Supporting Nuclear Energy Sector Development and Infrastructure) and CC7PO (Nuclear Sector Development at Sellafield) could explicitly state conditions for such growth include compliance with Policy N1PO, and might reasonably add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.
- 6.4.8 Policies R3PO (Sequential Test) and R9PO (Open Countryside – rest of the Borough) should state that for any facilities outside of existing settlements, development should be located *'where activities would not lead to harm to biodiversity interest.'*
- 6.4.9 Policies H21PO (Sporting, Leisure and Cultural Facilities, excluding Playing Pitches), H22PO (Playing Pitches), H23PO (Community Facilities), RE2PO (Equestrian Related Development), and RE3PO (Conversion of Rural Buildings to Commercial or Community Use) could be strengthened. These policies could usefully add *'where biodiversity conservation interest*

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*would not be harmed as a result'* or similar wording as conditions for support for new developments.

## **6.5 In Combination Effects**

- 6.5.1 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.
- 6.5.2 The Lake District High Fells SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar, Morecambe Bay Ramsar, and Solway Firth pSPA all lie wholly or partly within other local authority boundaries and hence are vulnerable to reduced air quality in combination with increased development outside of Copeland.
- 6.5.3 No individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites have been identified that would 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, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, or Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC through reduced air quality, and the Local Plan's contribution to any in combination effects highlighted through the screening stage of Appropriate Assessment are addressed at policy level within the Local Plan and the mitigation proposed in this report to inform a HRA.

## **6.6 Conclusion**

- 6.6.1 It is considered that taking into account the susceptibilities of the Natura 2000 sites assessed, protective policies already embedded into the Local Plan, and proposed mitigation, which has now been taken into account in producing the consultation draft of the Local Plan Preferred Options, further information is required in order to determine that no LSE will remain on the following Natura 2000 sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, as a result of reduced air quality.
- 6.6.2 **In order to be able to conclude that the Local Plan will not lead to LSE on the Duddon Mosses SAC through reduced air quality, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects, transport analysis data will be necessary pertaining to traffic flows. This may indicate the need for further air quality modelling of projected traffic flows along the A595 past the Duddon Mosses to inform the realistic deliverability of quantum of development and location of development as proposed within the Local Plan.**
- 6.6.3 **It is important that where, following the production of the transport assessment and/or air quality modelling, a LSE through reduced air quality cannot be screened out, there is also a mechanism established to monitor the effectiveness of the measures adopted within the Local Plan currently or in the future (using the critical load/level as a monitoring target against which the success or failure of mitigation measures can be evaluated) and to be able to amend them as required. These could include management initiatives to improve the vegetative quality of other parts of the SAC further from the roadside, roadside barriers, traffic management and calming measures, or measures to change vehicle speeds on the A595 which would also affect emissions. Exactly which measures would be most**

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appropriate would need to be determined at the time (if required at all) and in collaboration with South Lakeland Council and other relevant stakeholders.

- 6.6.4 In order to be able to conclude that the Local Plan will not lead to LSE on the Lake District High Fells SAC through reduced air quality, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects, transport analysis data will be necessary pertaining to traffic flows. This may indicate the need for further air quality modelling of projected traffic flows along the A66 or A591 past the SAC to inform the realistic deliverability of quantum of development and location of development as proposed within the Local Plan.
- 6.6.5 It is important that where, following the production of the transport assessment and/or air quality modelling, a LSE through reduced air quality cannot be screened out, there is also a mechanism established to monitor the effectiveness of the measures adopted within the Local Plan currently or in the future (using the critical load/level as a monitoring target against which the success or failure of mitigation measures can be evaluated) and to be able to amend them as required. These could include management initiatives to improve the vegetative quality of other parts of the SAC further from the roadside, roadside barriers, traffic management and calming measures, or measures to change vehicle speeds on the A66 and A591 which would also affect emissions. Exactly which measures would be most appropriate would need to be determined at the time (if required at all) and in collaboration with the Lake District National Park Authority and other relevant stakeholders.
- 6.6.6 In order to be able to conclude that the Local Plan will not lead to LSE on Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC through reduced air quality, in combination with other plans and projects, transport analysis data will be necessary pertaining to traffic flows. This may indicate the need for further air quality modelling of projected traffic flows along the A5092 past the SAC to inform the realistic deliverability of quantum of development and location of development as proposed within the Local Plan.
- 6.6.7 It is important that where, following the production of the transport assessment and/or air quality modelling, a LSE through reduced air quality cannot be screened out, there is also a mechanism established to monitor the effectiveness of the measures adopted within the Local Plan currently or in the future (using the critical load/level as a monitoring target against which the success or failure of mitigation measures can be evaluated) and to be able to amend them as required. These could include management initiatives to improve the vegetative quality of other parts of the SAC further from the roadside, roadside barriers, traffic management and calming measures, or measures to change vehicle speeds on the A5092 which would also affect emissions. Exactly which measures would be most appropriate would need to be determined at the time (if required at all) and in collaboration with South Lakeland Council and other relevant stakeholders.

## 7 Appropriate Assessment - Water Quality

### 7.1 Natura 2000 Sites Screened Out

- 7.1.1 The following Natura 2000 sites do not require further Appropriate Assessment due to potential LSE that might arise from Copeland's Local Plan either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

**Table 7.1: Natura 2000 sites screened out of HRA through the pathway of reduced water quality.**

Natura 2000 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.

### 7.2 Natura 2000 Sites Screened In for Appropriate Assessment

- 7.2.1 The following Natura 2000 sites have been screened in as requiring consideration through Appropriate Assessment due to the potential for LSE from reduced water quality arising from the policies and/or Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites included within the Local Plan.

#### Drigg Coast SAC

- 7.2.2 The SAC lies within Copeland and is designated for habitats that are vulnerable to changes in water quality.
- 7.2.3 The waste-water treatment works (WwTW) closest to the SAC is Seascale, and at the time of the production of the HRA of Copeland's Core Strategy in 2012, United Utilities were able to



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confirm no anticipated constraints to the scale of development proposed. 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

- 7.2.4 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.
- 7.2.5 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 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.

River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC

- 7.2.6 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

- 7.2.7 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. Ennerdale Bridge Treatment Works was not able to accommodate the planned growth at Ennerdale Bridge and Kirkland. The Cleator Moor works are now complete but the Local Plan does still include Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites at Ennerdale Bridge and Kirkland.

Solway Firth pSPA

- 7.2.8 This site lies partly within Copeland and will be 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 pSPA, although the large area and tidal nature of the pSPA mean that this is likely to require consideration only in combination with other plans and projects outside of Copeland.

## **7.3 Policies Screened In as Requiring Appropriate Assessment**

- 7.3.1 Policies that could lead to likely significant effects alone and in combination through reduced water quality are shown in the following table.

**Table 7.2: Policies with potential to lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites through the pathway of reduced water quality.**

Policy	Drigg Coast SAC	Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar	River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC	River Ehen SAC	Solway Firth pSPA
<b>Reasons for Screening In</b>					
DS3PO (Settlement Boundaries)  DS4PO (Strategic Development Priority Projects)	These policies all promote development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Increased housing numbers will lead to an increased demand on WwTW capacity. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in a reduction in water quality through discharges into aquatic habitats.				
DS2PO (Settlement Hierarchy)	This policy specifically lists Drigg/Holmrook as a Local Service Centre with Council support for development at these locations. These settlements are in close proximity to 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 in the event that WwTW capacity would be affected.	This policy specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre and both Haverigg and Drigg/Holmrook as Local Service Centres with Council support for development at these locations. These settlements are in close proximity to the SAC, SPA and Ramsar site 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, SPA and Ramsar sites in the event that WwTW capacity would be affected.	This policy specifically lists Lamplugh as an Other Rural Village with Council support for limited development at this location. This settlement is in close proximity to 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.	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 Other Rural Village of Kirksanton also lie in close proximity to the 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 WwTW capacity.	This policy specifically lists Whitehaven as the Principal Town with Council support for development at this location. An increase in housing at this location, prior to mitigation, has the potential to lead to a reduction in water quality on the SAC through increased pressure on WwTW capacity.

H2PO (Housing Requirement)	These policies promote an increase in housing numbers generally across the Borough, with policy H2PO stating a need for 2,520 net additional dwellings by 2035. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in a decrease in water quality as a result.
H3PO (Housing Delivery)	The level of housing to be delivered under policies H11PO to H17PO and RE1PO are unlikely to be such that these policies in themselves would give rise to LSE, but in combination effects with other housing across the Borough would be possible.
H6PO (New Housing Development)	
H10PO (Community-led, Self build and custom build housing)	
H11PO (Residential Establishments, including Specialist, older person housing and purpose built student and key-worked accommodation)	
H12PO (Conversion and sub-division of buildings to residential uses including large HMO's)	
H13PO (Domestic Extensions and Alterations)	
H14PO (Rural Exception Sites)	
H15PO (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers)	
H16PO (Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use)	
H17PO (Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries)	

RE1PO (Agricultural Buildings)					
R2PO (Hierarchy of Town Centres)					
H4PO (Distribution of Housing) H5PO (Housing Allocations)	Policy H4PO specifically lists Drigg/Holmrook as a Local Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of 504 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 SAC. Policy H5PO specifically cites relevant Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites across the Borough.	Policy H4PO specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of 756 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. On a smaller scale, Haverigg, a local service centre, and Drigg/Holmrook will deliver a proportion of 504 new dwellings. As a result there is potential for increased local pressure on receiving WwTW and therefore reduced water quality of the SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites. Policy H5PO specifically cites relevant Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites across the Borough.	Policy H4PO specifically lists Lamplugh as an Other Rural Village that will deliver a proportion of 70 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. This settlement is in close proximity to 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. Policy H5PO specifically cites relevant Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites across the Borough.	Policy H4PO specifically lists Cleator Moor as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of 756 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. Cleator, Arecdon & Rowrah and Frizington are Local Service Centres that will deliver a proportion of 504 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. Kirksanton is listed as an Other Rural Village that will deliver a proportion of 70 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. These settlements all lie in close proximity to the 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. Policy H5PO specifically cites relevant Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites across the Borough.	Policy H4PO specifically lists Whitehaven as the Principal Town that will deliver 1008 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. This has the potential to lead to a reduction in water quality on the pSPA through increased pressure on receiving WwTW. Policy H5PO specifically cites relevant Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites across the Borough.

<p>E1PO (Economic Growth)</p> <p>E3PO (Westlakes Science and Technology Park)</p> <p>E6PO (Safeguarding of Employment Sites)</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, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.</p>				
<p>CC4PO (Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector)</p> <p>CC5PO (Maximising Opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning and Transformation)</p> <p>CC6PO (Supporting Nuclear Energy Sector Development and Infrastructure)</p> <p>CC7PO (Nuclear Sector Development at Sellafield)</p>	<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>				

## 7.4 Mitigation

- 7.4.1 There are policies within the Local Plan that provide protective measures to assist in avoiding or mitigating potential for LSE on Natura 2000 sites, through reduced water quality.
- 7.4.2 As an overarching protection, policy DS1PO (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 *“unless material considerations indicate otherwise.”* Material considerations relating to the presumption in favour of sustainable development are laid out in the NPPF 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’*. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on Natura 2000 sites will be in place.
- 7.4.3 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites are however, dependent on the deliverability of policies within the Local Plan, and therefore the Local Plan itself needs to demonstrate no LSE on Natura 2000 sites. Policy N1PO (Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity) seeks to ensure that *‘potential harmful impacts of any development upon biodiversity and geodiversity should 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.*

**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.*

**Mitigation** – *Where harmful effects cannot be avoided, they must be appropriately mitigated in order to overcome or reduce negative impacts.*

**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.*

*Where harm remains to a Natura 2000 site, 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.’*

This policy provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including Natura 2000 sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PO.

- 7.4.4 Policy DS5PO states that all new development must, where possible, protect and enhance areas, sites, species and features of biodiversity or geodiversity value, and must minimise

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water pollution. The Plan could be strengthened further by stating that development will only be supported where infrastructure capacity is in place or may be provided prior to operation of the development.

- 7.4.5 With regards to reduced water quality, policy DS9PO (Sustainable Drainage) does seek to ensure that new developments avoid impacts through pathways such as surface water run-off.
- 7.4.6 In order to further strengthen the protection of Natura 2000 sites, policies H4PO and H5PO could specifically cross-reference the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations to be compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PO, where development must result in no LSE on Natura 2000 sites, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects. Policy E2PO (Location of Employment) effectively mitigates policy E4PO (Employment Sites and Allocations) through stating that *“Where the following impacts occur, and have been deemed to be acceptable by the Council, mitigation measures must be sought....biodiversity”* and this protection could usefully be added into policy to mitigate policies H4PO and H5PO in terms of housing delivery.
- 7.4.7 Policies CC4PO (Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector), CC5PO (Maximising Opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning and Transformation), CC6PO (Supporting Nuclear Energy Sector Development and Infrastructure) and CC7PO (Nuclear Sector Development at Sellafield) could explicitly state conditions for such growth include compliance with Policy N1PO, and might reasonably add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.
- 7.4.8 With regards to reduced water quality, policy N6PO (The Undeveloped Coast) does seek to ensure that energy generating development must assess impacts on biodiversity against benefits and must mitigate or compensate for likely negative impacts. This does not provide strong protection for Natura 2000 sites, and could be strengthened to state that such projects will only be supported where harm to Natura 2000 sites can be avoided, mitigated or as a last resort compensated for.

## **7.5 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites**

- 7.5.1 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites have been identified that could lead to LSE on the Drigg Coast SAC, through reduced water quality. These are Dh 002, 003, 004, 009, 010, 011 and 012, located at Drigg/Holmrook, and the effects identified are in combination. The risk identified is the proximity of the sites to watercourses that feed into the SAC, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution.
- 7.5.2 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites have been identified that could lead to LSE on the Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, through reduced water quality. These are those located at Millom (housing sites MI 008, 022, 026, 039, 040, 041 and employment sites 040, 042 and 045), Drigg/Holmrook (Dh 002, 003, 004, 009, 010, 011 and 012) and Haverigg (Ha001, 017), and the effects identified are in combination. The risk identified is the proximity of the sites to the designations themselves

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or to watercourses that feed into them, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution.

- 7.5.3 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites have been identified that could lead to LSE on the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, through reduced water quality. These are those located at Lamplugh (housing sites La001, 005, 020). The risk identified is the proximity of the sites to the watercourses that feed into the SAC, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution.
- 7.5.4 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites have been identified that could lead to LSE on the River Ehen SAC, through reduced water quality. These are those located at Cleator Moor (Cm007), Cleator (housing sites Cl005, 007, and employment site Cl018), Arlecdon & Rowrah (Ar010), Frizington (housing sites Fr007, 007/a, 011, 023, 024, 024/a, 032, 043 and employment site Fr042). Site Fr038 and sites at Kirksanton (Ki005, 006 and 009) are all considered unlikely to lead to LSE alone, but could in combination with other developments. The risk identified is the proximity of the sites to the watercourses that feed into the SAC or to the SAC itself, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution.
- 7.5.5 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites have been identified that could lead to LSE on the Solway Firth pSPA, through reduced water quality. These are those located at Whitehaven (Wn007, 013 and 020) and are all considered unlikely to lead to LSE alone, but could in combination with other developments. The risk identified is the proximity of the sites to the pSPA, and thus the deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of water pollution.

## **7.6 In Combination Effects**

- 7.6.1 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 pSPA 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.
- 7.6.2 Individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites have been identified that could lead to LSE on the Drigg Coast SAC, 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 pSPA through reduced water quality, and these will be addressed through project-specific HRAs. The Local Plan's contribution to any in combination effects highlighted through the screening stage of Appropriate Assessment are addressed at policy level within the Local Plan and the mitigation proposed in this report to inform a HRA.

## **7.7 Conclusion**

- 7.7.1 It is considered that taking into account the susceptibilities of the Natura 2000 sites assessed, protective policies already embedded into the Local Plan, and proposed mitigation, which has now been taken into account in producing the consultation draft of the Local Plan



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Preferred Options, further information is required in order to determine that no LSE will remain on the following Natura 2000 sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, as a result of reduced water quality.

- 7.7.2 **In order to be able to conclude that the Local Plan will not lead to LSE on the sites included within Section 7.2 above, through reduced water quality, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects, a statement from United Utilities should be obtained. This statement should make it clear that the proposed quantum and location of development within the Local Plan is deliverable within the capacity of existing waste water infrastructure treatment, or that it is deliverable once upgrades to the existing infrastructure are undertaken.**

## 8 Appropriate Assessment - Urbanisation

### 8.1 Natura 2000 Sites Screened Out

- 8.1.1 The following Natura 2000 sites do not require further Appropriate Assessment due to potential LSE that might arise from Copeland's Local Plan either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

**Table 8.1: Natura 2000 sites screened out of HRA through the pathway of urbanisation.**

Natura 2000 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 pSPA	Urbanisation (fly tipping) unlikely to be significant due to habitats present and size of the pSPA.
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.

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## **8.2 Natura 2000 Sites Screened In for Appropriate Assessment**

- 8.2.1 The following Natura 2000 sites have been screened in as requiring consideration through Appropriate Assessment due to the potential for LSE from urbanisation arising from the policies and/or Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites included within the Local Plan.

### River Ehen SAC

- 8.2.2 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.
- 8.2.3 The Site Improvement Plan for the SAC<sup>22</sup> identifies measures to address the threat of non-native species, including educational programmes, biosecurity plans and training volunteers.

## **8.3 Policies Screened In as Requiring Appropriate Assessment**

- 8.3.1 Policies that could lead to likely significant effects alone and in combination through urbanisation are shown in the following table.

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<sup>22</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6203335036108800>

**Table 8.2: Policies with potential to lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites through the pathway of urbanisation.**

Policy	River Ehen SAC
	Reasons for Screening In
DS3PO (Settlement Boundaries)  DS4PO (Strategic Development Projects)	These policies promote development that includes an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in an increase in urbanisation on the SAC.
DS2PO (Settlement Hierarchy)	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 SAC and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, prior to mitigation, has the potential to lead to LSE on the SAC.

H2PO (Housing Requirement)	These policies all promote 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.
H3PO (Housing Delivery)	
H6PO (New Housing Development)	
H10PO (Community-led, Self build and custom build housing)	
H11PO (Residential Establishments, including Specialist, older person housing and purpose built student and key-worked accommodation)	
H12PO (Conversion and sub-division of buildings to residential uses including large HMO's)	
H13PO (Domestic Extensions and Alterations)	
H14PO (Rural Exception Sites)	
H15PO (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers)	
H16PO (Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use)	
H17PO (Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries)	

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RE1PO (Agricultural Buildings)  R2PO (Hierarchy of Town Centres)	
H4PO (Distribution of Housing)  H5PO (Housing Allocations)	Policy H4PO specifically lists Cleator Moor as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of 756 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. Cleator will deliver a proportion of 504 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. These settlements all lie in close proximity to the SAC and therefore an increase in housing at these locations, prior to mitigation, has the potential to lead to urbanisation on the SAC. Policy H5PO specifically cites relevant Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites across the Borough.

## 8.4 Mitigation

- 8.4.1 There are policies within the Local Plan that provide protective measures to assist in avoiding or mitigating potential for LSE on Natura 2000 sites, through urbanisation.
- 8.4.2 As an overarching protection, policy DS1PO (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 *“unless material considerations indicate otherwise.”* Material considerations relating to the presumption in favour of sustainable development are laid out in the NPPF 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’*. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on Natura 2000 sites will be in place.
- 8.4.3 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites are however, dependent on the deliverability of policies within the Local Plan, and therefore the Local Plan itself needs to demonstrate no LSE on Natura 2000 sites. Policy N1PO (Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity) seeks to ensure that *‘potential harmful impacts of any development upon biodiversity and geodiversity should 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.*

**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.*

**Mitigation** – *Where harmful effects cannot be avoided, they must be appropriately mitigated in order to overcome or reduce negative impacts.*

**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.*

*Where harm remains to a Natura 2000 site, development will only be approved where it can be demonstrated that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such*

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*cases, compensatory measures must ensure the overall coherence of the network of European sites as a whole is protected.'*

This policy provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including Natura 2000 sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PO.

- 8.4.4 Policy DS5PO states that all new development must, where possible, protect and enhance areas, sites, species and features of biodiversity or geodiversity value.
- 8.4.5 In order to further strengthen the protection of Natura 2000 sites, policies H4PO and H5PO could specifically cross-reference the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations to be compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PO, where development must result in no LSE on Natura 2000 sites, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects. Policy E2PO (Location of Employment) effectively mitigates policy E4PO (Employment Sites and Allocations) through stating that *"Where the following impacts occur, and have been deemed to be acceptable by the Council, mitigation measures must be sought....biodiversity"* and this protection could usefully be added into policy to mitigate policies H4PO and H5PO in terms of housing delivery.

## **8.5 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites**

- 8.5.1 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites have been identified that could lead to LSE on the SAC, through urbanisation. These are those located at Cleator Moor (Cm004, 007, 008, 008/a, 008/b, 028, 061, 082, 082/a, 084) and Cleator (Cl003, 004, 005, 007, 009, 011, 013, 019). The deliverability of these allocations will require project-specific HRA in order to demonstrate avoidance of urbanisation effects.

## **8.6 In Combination Effects**

- 8.6.1 Individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites have been identified that could lead to LSE on the River Ehen SAC, and these will be addressed through project-specific HRAs. The Local Plan's contribution to any in combination effects highlighted through the screening stage of Appropriate Assessment are addressed at policy level within the Local Plan and the mitigation proposed in this report to inform a HRA.

## **8.7 Conclusion**

- 8.7.1 It is considered that taking into account the susceptibilities of the Natura 2000 sites assessed, protective policies already embedded into the Local Plan, and proposed mitigation, which has now been taken into account in producing the consultation draft of the Local Plan Preferred Options, no LSE will remain on the River Ehen SAC, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, as a result of urbanisation.



## **9 Appropriate Assessment - Loss of or Disturbance to Off-Site Supporting Habitats**

### **9.1 Natura 2000 Sites Screened Out**

9.1.1 The following Natura 2000 sites do not require further Appropriate Assessment 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.

### **9.2 Natura 2000 Sites Screened In for Appropriate Assessment**

9.2.1 The following Natura 2000 sites have been screened in as requiring consideration through Appropriate Assessment due to the potential for LSE from loss of or disturbance to off-site supporting habitats arising from the policies and/or Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites included within the Local Plan.

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

9.2.2 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.

9.2.3 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 SPA<sup>23</sup> 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 pSPA

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

9.2.5 The large size of the pSPA 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

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<sup>23</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6708495835463680>

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addressed at the project-specific level. However in combination with developments across several LPAs, policies that promote development within Copeland could lead to LSE.

### **9.3 Policies Screened In as Requiring Appropriate Assessment**

- 9.3.1 Policies that could lead to likely significant effects alone and in combination through loss of or disturbance to supporting habitats are shown in the following table.

**Table 9.2: Policies with potential to lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites through loss of or disturbance to supporting habitats.**

Policy	Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar	Solway Firth pSPA
	Reasons for Screening In	
DS3PO (Settlement Boundaries)  DS4PO (Strategic Development Priority Projects)	These policies promote 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 the SPA, Ramsar and pSPA sites.	
DS2PO (Settlement Hierarchy)	This policy specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre and Haverigg and Drigg/Holmrook as local service centres 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, prior to mitigation, has the greatest potential to lead to loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the SPA and Ramsar sites, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.	This policy specifically lists Whitehaven as the Principal Town with Council support for development at this location. Whitehaven is in close proximity to the pSPA and therefore an increase in housing, prior to mitigation, has the greatest potential in this area to lead to loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the pSPA, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.

H2PO (Housing Requirement)	<p>These policies all promote an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in an increase in loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the SPA, Ramsar and pSPA sites. The location of the Morecambe Bay Ramsar outside of Copeland's boundary means that small and localised developments that are likely to be delivered under policies H11PO to H17PO are unlikely to be sited such that these policies in themselves would give rise to LSE on the Ramsar site, but in combination effects would be possible.</p>
H3PO (Housing Delivery)	
H6PO (New Housing Development)	
H10PO (Community-led, Self build and custom build housing)	
H11PO (Residential Establishments, including Specialist, older person housing and purpose built student and key-worked accommodation)	
H12PO (Conversion and sub-division of buildings to residential uses including large HMO's)	
H13PO (Domestic Extensions and Alterations)	
H14PO (Rural Exception Sites)	
H15PO (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers)	
H16PO (Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use)	
H17PO (Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries)	

R2PO (Hierarchy of Town Centres)		
H4PO (Distribution of Housing)  H5PO (Housing Allocations)	Policy H4PO specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of 756 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. Along with the settlements of Haverigg, Drigg/ Holmrook and Seascale, part of the Borough's network of local service centres that will be expected to deliver 504 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Local Plan, 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 and Ramsar sites.	Policy H4PO specifically lists Whitehaven as the Principal Town that will deliver 1008 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. Given the proximity of Whitehaven to the pSPA there is greater potential here than at more distant sites for loss of or disturbance to important off-site habitats in relation to the pSPA.
H21PO (Sporting, Leisure and Cultural Facilities, excluding Playing Pitches)  H22PO (Playing Pitches)  RE2PO (Equestrian Related Development)  T4PO (Caravans and Camping Sites for Short Term Letting)	These are policies that promote 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 SPA, Ramsar and pSPA sites, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.	
E1PO (Economic Growth)  E3PO (Westlakes Science and Technology Park)  E6PO (Safeguarding of Employment 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 pSPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites are designated, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.	

<p>CC4PO (Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector)</p> <p>CC5PO (Maximising Opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning and Transformation)</p> <p>CC6PO (Supporting Nuclear Energy Sector Development and Infrastructure)</p> <p>CC7PO (Nuclear Sector Development at Sellafield)</p>	<p>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 pSPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites are designated, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects. In the case of renewable energy schemes, offshore habitats may be vulnerable in addition to terrestrial habitats.</p>
<p>R3PO (Sequential Test)</p> <p>R9PO (Open Countryside – Rest of the Borough)</p>	<p>These two policies are retail related, but without mitigation, the location of facilities 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 pSPA, Duddon Estuary Ramsar and Morecambe Bay Ramsar sites are designated, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.</p>

## 9.4 Mitigation

- 9.4.1 There are policies within the Local Plan that provide protective measures to assist in avoiding or mitigating potential for LSE on Natura 2000 sites, through loss of or disturbance to supporting habitats.
- 9.4.2 As an overarching protection, policy DS1PO (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 *“unless material considerations indicate otherwise.”* Material considerations relating to the presumption in favour of sustainable development are laid out in the NPPF 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’*. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on Natura 2000 sites will be in place.
- 9.4.3 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites are however, dependent on the deliverability of policies within the Local Plan, and therefore the Local Plan itself needs to demonstrate no LSE on Natura 2000 sites. Policy N1PO (Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity) seeks to ensure that *‘potential harmful impacts of any development upon biodiversity and geodiversity should 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.*

**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.*

**Mitigation** – *Where harmful effects cannot be avoided, they must be appropriately mitigated in order to overcome or reduce negative impacts.*

**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.*

*Where harm remains to a Natura 2000 site, development will only be approved where it can be demonstrated that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such*

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*cases, compensatory measures must ensure the overall coherence of the network of European sites as a whole is protected.'*

This policy provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including Natura 2000 sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PO.

- 9.4.4 Policy DS5PO states that all new development must, where possible, protect and enhance areas, sites, species and features of biodiversity or geodiversity value.
- 9.4.5 Policy T3PO (Coastal Development Outside of the Undeveloped Coast), which would apply to the SPA and Ramsar sites, states that tourism related development must avoid '*unacceptable harm to environmental assets*', which would clearly include Natura 2000 sites and their supporting habitats. This effectively mitigates the risk of LSE arising on the SPA, pSPA and Ramsar sites from policy T4PO as caravans and camping sites for short term letting near the SPA, pSPA and Ramsar sites would by default be required to demonstrate no unacceptable harm.
- 9.4.6 In order to further strengthen the protection of Natura 2000 sites, policies H4PO and H5PO could specifically cross-reference the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations to be compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PO, where development must result in no LSE on Natura 2000 sites, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects. Policy E2PO (Location of Employment) effectively mitigates policy E4PO (Employment Sites and Allocations) through stating that "*Where the following impacts occur, and have been deemed to be acceptable by the Council, mitigation measures must be sought....biodiversity*" and this protection could usefully be added into policy to mitigate policies H4PO and H5PO in terms of housing delivery.
- 9.4.7 Policies RE2PO (Equestrian Related Development), H21PO (Sporting, Leisure and Cultural Facilities excluding Playing Pitches), H22PO (Playing Pitches) could be strengthened. These policies could usefully add '*where biodiversity conservation interest would not be harmed as a result*' or similar wording as conditions for support for new developments.
- 9.4.8 In order to ensure that economic policy does not lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites, policy E1PO (Economic Growth) could explicitly state conditions for such growth include compliance with Policy N1PO.
- 9.4.9 The same or similar cross-referencing could be usefully applied to policies CC4PO (Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector), CC5PO (Maximising Opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning and Transformation) and CC6PO (Supporting Nuclear Energy Sector Development and Infrastructure), and might reasonably add that for large scale renewable



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energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.

- 9.4.10 Policies R3PO (Sequential Test) and R9PO (Open Countryside – rest of the Borough) should state that for any facilities outside of existing settlements, development should be located ‘where activities would not lead to harm to biodiversity interest.’

## **9.5 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites**

- 9.5.1 Numerous individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites across the Borough have been identified that could lead to LSE on the SPA, pSPA or Ramsar sites through loss of or disturbance to off-site supporting habitat. These will require assessment through site-specific assessment that will need to establish whether the site is of value to bird species for which the SPA, pSPA and Ramsar sites are designated. This could be established through for example, environmental records centre data, supported by standard ecological baseline surveys. Where these are unable to eliminate the possibility of the site being likely to support bird species (and a significant proportion of the relevant population), then bespoke bird surveys may also be necessary.

## **9.6 In Combination Effects**

- 9.6.1 Individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites have been identified that could lead to LSE on the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Solway Firth pSPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, and these will be addressed through project-specific HRAs.
- 9.6.2 The Local Plan’s contribution to any in combination effects highlighted through the screening stage of Appropriate Assessment are addressed at policy level within the Local Plan and the mitigation proposed in this report to inform a HRA.

## **9.7 Conclusion**

- 9.7.1 It is considered that taking into account the susceptibilities of the Natura 2000 sites assessed, protective policies already embedded into the Local Plan, and proposed mitigation, which has now been taken into account in producing the consultation draft of the Local Plan Preferred Options, 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.

## 10 Appropriate Assessment - Coastal Squeeze

### 10.1 Natura 2000 Sites Screened Out

- 10.1.1 The following Natura 2000 sites do not require further Appropriate Assessment due to potential LSE that might arise from Copeland's Local Plan either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

**Table 10.1: Natura 2000 sites screened out of HRA through the pathway of coastal squeeze.**

Natura 2000 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.
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 pSPA	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.

### 10.2 Natura 2000 Sites Screened In for Appropriate Assessment

- 10.2.1 The following Natura 2000 sites have been screened in as requiring consideration through Appropriate Assessment due to the potential for LSE from reduced coastal squeeze arising from the policies and/or Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites included within the Local Plan.

#### Drigg Coast SAC

- 10.2.2 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 Natura 2000 form for the site and nor is it addressed under the Site Improvement Plan for the Drigg Coast SAC.<sup>24</sup> The SMP at

<sup>24</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6642520305958912>

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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

- 10.2.3 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.<sup>25</sup> 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.

### **10.3 Policies Screened In as Requiring Appropriate Assessment**

- 10.3.1 Policies that could lead to likely significant effects alone and in combination through coastal squeeze are shown in the following table.

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

**Table 10.2: Policies with potential to lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites through coastal squeeze.**

Policy	Drigg Coast SAC	Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar
	Reasons for Screening In	
DS3PO (Settlement Boundaries)  DS4PO (Strategic Development Priority Projects)	These policies all promote 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.	
DS2PO (Settlement Hierarchy)	This policy specifically lists Drigg/Holmrook as a Local Service Centre with Council support for development at this location. This settlement is in close proximity to the SAC and therefore an increase in housing at this location, prior to mitigation, has the potential to lead to coastal squeeze on the SAC.	This policy specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre and Haverigg and Drigg/Holmrook as local service centres 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, prior to mitigation, has the potential to lead to coastal squeeze.

<p>H2PO (Housing Requirement)</p> <p>H3PO (Housing Delivery)</p> <p>H6PO (New Housing Development)</p> <p>H10PO (Community-led, Self build and custom build housing)</p> <p>H11PO (Residential Establishments, including Specialist, older person housing and purpose built student and key-worked accommodation)</p> <p>H12PO (Conversion and sub-division of buildings to residential uses including large HMO's)</p> <p>H13PO (Domestic Extensions and Alterations)</p> <p>H14PO (Rural Exception Sites)</p> <p>H15PO (Essential Dwellings for Rural Workers)</p> <p>H16PO (Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use)</p> <p>H17PO (Replacement Dwellings outside Settlement Boundaries)</p>	<p>These policies all promote an increase in housing numbers across the Borough. Therefore, prior to mitigation there is potential for this to result in an increase in coastal squeeze on the Drigg Coast SAC. The level of housing to be delivered under policies H11PO to H17PO and RE1PO are unlikely to be such that these policies in themselves would give rise to LSE, but in combination effects with other housing across the Borough would be possible.</p>
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RE1PO (Agricultural Buildings)		
R2PO (Hierarchy of Town Centres)		
H4PO (Distribution of Housing)	Policy H4PO specifically lists Drigg/Holmrook as a Local Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of 504 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. As a result there is potential for coastal squeeze. Policy H5PO specifically cites relevant Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites across the Borough.	Policy H4PO specifically lists Millom as a Key Service Centre that will deliver a proportion of 756 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Plan. Along with the settlements of Haverigg, Drigg/ Holmrook and Seascale, part of the Borough's network of local service centres that will be expected to deliver 504 new dwellings over the lifetime of the Local Plan there is potential for coastal squeeze. Policy H5PO specifically cites relevant Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites across the Borough.
H5PO (Housing Allocations)		
H21PO (Sporting, Leisure and Cultural Facilities, excluding Playing Pitches)	These are policies that promote the location of facilities that dependent on type and location could result in coastal squeeze, in combination with other plans and projects.	
H22PO (Playing Pitches)		
H23PO (Community Facilities)		
RE2PO (Equestrian Related Development)		
E1PO (Economic Growth)	Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, employment sites have the potential to create coastal squeeze, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.	
E3PO (Westlakes Science and Technology Park)		
E6PO (Safeguarding of Employment Sites)		

<p>CC4PO (Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector)</p> <p>CC5PO (Maximising Opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning and Transformation)</p> <p>CC6PO (Supporting Nuclear Energy Sector Development and Infrastructure)</p> <p>CC7PO (Nuclear Sector Development at Sellafield)</p>	<p>Dependent on the scale, location and type of facility, energy sites have the potential to create coastal squeeze.</p>
<p>R3PO (Sequential Test)</p> <p>R9PO (Open Countryside – Rest of the Borough)</p>	<p>These two policies are retail related, but without mitigation, the location of facilities could have potential to result in coastal squeeze, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.</p>

## 10.4 Mitigation

- 10.4.1 There are policies within the Local Plan that provide protective measures to assist in avoiding or mitigating potential for LSE on Natura 2000 sites, through coastal squeeze.
- 10.4.2 As an overarching protection, policy DS1PO (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 *“unless material considerations indicate otherwise.”* Material considerations relating to the presumption in favour of sustainable development are laid out in the NPPF 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’*. Therefore for individual applications, a protective umbrella of requiring the plan or project to ensure no LSE on Natura 2000 sites will be in place.
- 10.4.3 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites are however, dependent on the deliverability of policies within the Local Plan, and therefore the Local Plan itself needs to demonstrate no LSE on Natura 2000 sites. Policy N1PO (Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity) seeks to ensure that *‘potential harmful impacts of any development upon biodiversity and geodiversity should 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.*

**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.*

**Mitigation** – *Where harmful effects cannot be avoided, they must be appropriately mitigated in order to overcome or reduce negative impacts.*

**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.*

*Where harm remains to a Natura 2000 site, development will only be approved where it can be demonstrated that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such*



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*cases, compensatory measures must ensure the overall coherence of the network of European sites as a whole is protected.'*

This policy provides explicit protection to biodiversity, including Natura 2000 sites, in line with the ethos of policy DS1PO.

- 10.4.4 Policy DS5PO states that all new development must, where possible, protect and enhance areas, sites, species and features of biodiversity or geodiversity value.
- 10.4.5 In order to further strengthen the protection of Natura 2000 sites, policies H4PO and H5PO could specifically cross-reference the need for delivery of housing numbers at specified locations and individual allocations to be compliant with other Plan policies, including N1PO, where development must result in no LSE on Natura 2000 sites, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects. Policy E2PO (Location of Employment) effectively mitigates policy E4PO (Employment Sites and Allocations) through stating that *"Where the following impacts occur, and have been deemed to be acceptable by the Council, mitigation measures must be sought....biodiversity"* and this protection could usefully be added into policy to mitigate policies H4PO and H5PO in terms of housing delivery.
- 10.4.6 Policies RE2PO (Equestrian Related Development), H21PO (Sporting, Leisure and Cultural Facilities excluding Playing Pitches), H22PO (Playing Pitches) and H23PO (Community Facilities) could be strengthened. These policies could usefully add *'where biodiversity conservation interest would not be harmed as a result'* or similar wording as conditions for support for new developments.
- 10.4.7 In order to ensure that economic policy does not lead to LSE on Natura 2000 sites, policy E1PO (Economic Growth) could explicitly state conditions for such growth include compliance with Policy N1PO.
- 10.4.8 The same or similar cross-referencing could be usefully applied to policies CC4PO (Supporting Development of the Nuclear Sector), CC5PO (Maximising Opportunities from Nuclear Decommissioning and Transformation) and CC6PO (Supporting Nuclear Energy Sector Development and Infrastructure), and might reasonably add that for large scale renewable energy projects or related economic schemes, then it is highly likely that project-specific HRAs will be necessary.
- 10.4.9 Policies R3PO (Sequential Test) and R9PO (Open Countryside – rest of the Borough) should state that for any facilities outside of existing settlements, development should be located *'where activities would not lead to harm to biodiversity interest.'*

## **10.5 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites**

- 10.5.1 No individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites across the Borough have been identified that could lead to LSE on the Drigg Coast SAC through coastal squeeze. If any such sites were to come forward, project-level HRA may be necessary in order to determine absence of LSE.
- 10.5.2 Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites Ha017 at Haverigg, and employment site Mi042 in Millom were screened in as potentially leading to Coastal Squeeze on the Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar sites in

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combination with other plans and projects. If these sites were to come forward, project-level HRA may be necessary in order to determine absence of LSE.

## **10.6 In Combination Effects**

- 10.6.1 Individual Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites have been identified that could lead to LSE on the Morecambe Bay SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and Duddon Estuary Ramsar, and these will be addressed through project-specific HRAs. The Local Plan's contribution to any in combination effects highlighted through the screening stage of Appropriate Assessment are addressed at policy level within the Local Plan and the mitigation proposed in this report to inform a HRA.

## **10.7 Conclusion**

- 10.7.1 It is considered that taking into account the susceptibilities of the Natura 2000 sites assessed, protective policies already embedded into the Local Plan, and proposed mitigation, which has now been taken into account in producing the consultation draft of the Local Plan Preferred Options, no LSE will remain, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, as a result of coastal squeeze.

## 11 Overall Conclusion

11.1.1 It has been possible to conclude that the policies and Deliverable/Developable SHLAA sites included within Copeland Borough Council's Local Plan draft Preferred Options document will not lead to LSE on any Natura 2000 sites through the following pathways of impact, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects:

- Recreational pressure and disturbance
- Urbanisation
- Loss of or disturbance to supporting habitats
- Coastal squeeze

11.1.2 At present it is not possible to conclude that the levels and locations of growth within the Local Plan can be delivered without further Appropriate Assessment.

11.1.3 Further information that is required is

- **Duddon Mosses SAC - air quality, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.**

Transport analysis data will be necessary pertaining to traffic flows. This may indicate the need for further air quality modelling of projected traffic flows along the A595 past the Duddon Mosses to inform the realistic deliverability of quantum of development and location of development as proposed within the Local Plan.

- **Lake District High Fells SAC – air quality, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.** Transport analysis data will be necessary pertaining to traffic flows. This may indicate the need for further air quality modelling of projected traffic flows along the A66 or A591 past the SAC to inform the realistic deliverability of quantum of development and location of development as proposed within the Local Plan.

- **Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons SAC - air quality, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.** Transport analysis data will be necessary pertaining to traffic flows. This may indicate the need for further air quality modelling of projected traffic flows along the A5092 past the SAC to inform the realistic deliverability of quantum of development and location of development as proposed within the Local Plan.

- It is important that where, following the production of the transport assessment and/or air quality modelling, a LSE through reduced air quality cannot be screened out, there is also a mechanism established to monitor the effectiveness of the measures adopted within the Local Plan currently or in the future (using the critical load/level as a monitoring target against which the success or failure of mitigation measures can be evaluated) and to be able to amend them as required. These could include management initiatives to improve the vegetative quality of other parts of the SACs further from the roadside, roadside barriers, traffic management and calming measures, or measures to change vehicle speeds which would also affect emissions. Exactly which measures would be most appropriate would need to be determined at the time (if required at all) and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

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- **Drigg Coast SAC, Morecambe Bay SAC, River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, River Ehen SAC, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, Solway Firth pSPA and Duddon Estuary Ramsar – water quality both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.** A statement from United Utilities should be obtained that makes clear that the proposed quantum and location of development within the Local Plan is deliverable within the capacity of existing waste water infrastructure treatment, or that it is deliverable once upgrades to the existing infrastructure are undertaken.

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# Appendix 1 Natura 2000 Site Information

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## **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 Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>26</sup>, 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 Plan<sup>27</sup> for the SAC considers the following threats:

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

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<sup>26</sup> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0012745.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> <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 Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>28</sup>, the current threats to the SAC are:

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

The Site Improvement Plan<sup>29</sup> for the SAC considers the following threats:

- Fisheries: Freshwater; and
- Hydrological changes.

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<sup>28</sup> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0030035.pdf>

<sup>29</sup> <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 Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>30</sup>, the current threats to the SAC are:

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

The Site Improvement Plan<sup>31</sup> for the SAC considers the following threats:

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

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<sup>30</sup> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0013031.pdf>

<sup>31</sup> <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 Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>32</sup>, 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 Plan<sup>33</sup> for the SAC considers the following threats:

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

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<sup>32</sup> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0019833.pdf>

<sup>33</sup> <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 Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>34</sup>, 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 Plan<sup>35</sup> 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

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<sup>34</sup> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0012960.pdf>

<sup>35</sup> <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 Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>36</sup>, 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 Plan<sup>37</sup> 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;

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<sup>36</sup> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0013027.pdf>

<sup>37</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6708495835463680>

- 
- Hydrological changes;
  - Physical modification;
  - Energy production;
  - Changes in species distributions; and
  - Direct impacts by 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>38</sup>, 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 Plan<sup>39</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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;

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<sup>38</sup> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0014775.pdf>

<sup>39</sup> <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 Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>40</sup>, 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 Plan<sup>41</sup> 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 Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>42</sup>, the current threats to the SAC are:

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<sup>40</sup> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0030032.pdf>

<sup>41</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5735697705074688>

<sup>42</sup> <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 Plan<sup>43</sup> 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 Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>44</sup>, 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 Plan<sup>45</sup> for the SAC considers the following threats:

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

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<sup>43</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6203335036108800>

<sup>44</sup> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0019834.pdf>

<sup>45</sup> <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 Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>46</sup>, 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 Plan<sup>47</sup> 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 Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>48</sup>, 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

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<sup>46</sup> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0030285.pdf>

<sup>47</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5049567880511488>

<sup>48</sup> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0030063.pdf>

- 
- Changes in biotic conditions.

The Site Improvement Plan<sup>49</sup> 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 Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>50</sup>, 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 Plan<sup>51</sup> 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

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<sup>49</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6061855692816384>

<sup>50</sup> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0030306.pdf>

<sup>51</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6032706127265792>

- 
- 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.

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 Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>52</sup>, 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.

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<sup>52</sup> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SPA-N2K/UK9020326.pdf>



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The Site Improvement Plan<sup>53</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> parties.

## **Solway Firth pSPA**

### ***Qualifying Features***

Solway Firth qualifies as a pSPA 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*.

Solway Firth qualifies as a pSPA due to supporting the migratory species:

- Pink-footed goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*;
- Pintail *Anas acuta*;
- Scaup *Aythya marila*;
- Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*;
- Curlew *Numenius arquata*;
- Knot *Calidris canutus*;
- Redshank *Tringa totanus*; and
- Ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula*.

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

### ***Current Threats and Pressures***

Not available.

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<sup>53</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6708495835463680>

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## 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 Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>54</sup>, no current adverse factors affecting the site are identified.

The Site Improvement Plan<sup>55</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

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<sup>54</sup> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/RIS/UK11022.pdf>

<sup>55</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6708495835463680>

- 
- Ramsar criterion 6: 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.

### ***Current Threats and Pressures***

According to the Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>56</sup>, no current adverse factors affecting the site are identified.

The Site Improvement Plan<sup>57</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

### ***Current Threats and Pressures***

According to the Natura 2000 data form for this site<sup>58</sup>, the current adverse factors affecting the Ramsar are:

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

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<sup>56</sup> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/RIS/UK11045.pdf>

<sup>57</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6708495835463680>

<sup>58</sup> <http://archive.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/RIS20080613/UK11024.pdf>