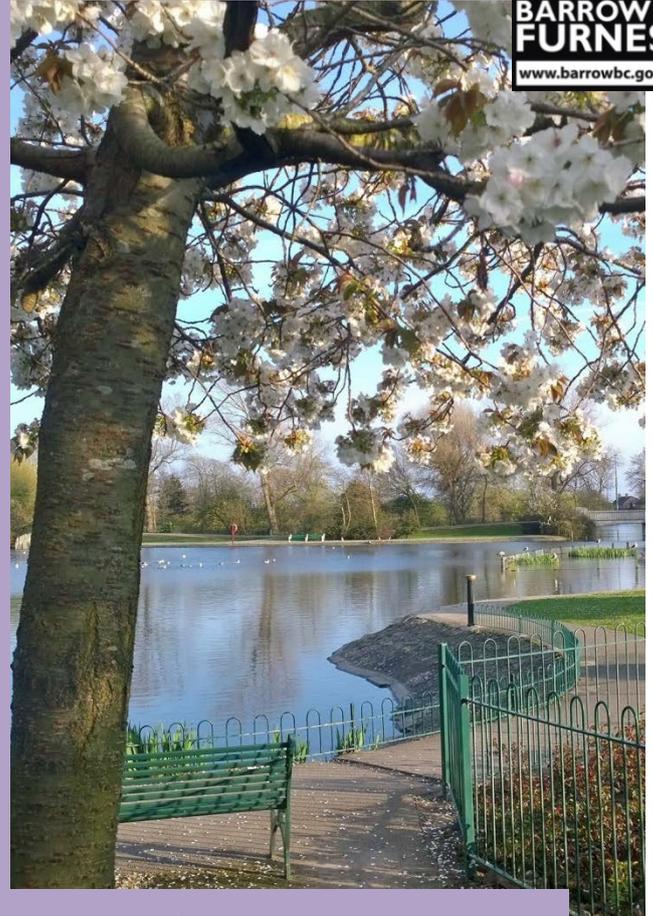
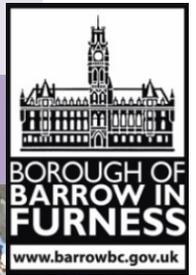
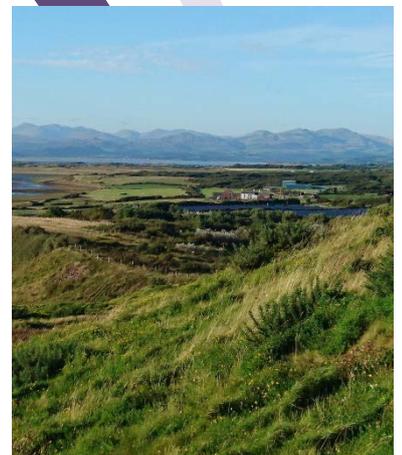


Final Draft Sustainability Report (Updated)



Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)

March 2017



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Table of Abbreviations

Acronym	Full Title
AA	Appropriate Assessment
AAP	Area Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CROW Act	Countryside and Rights of Way Act
CWS	County Wildlife Site
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
EA	Environment Agency
EiP	Examination in Public
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
GI	Green Infrastructure
HMA	Housing Market Area
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment
IDP	Infrastructure Delivery Plan
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PAS	Planning Advisory Service
PDL	Previously Developed Land
PRoW	Public Right of Way
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Site
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems

Structure of Report

The structure of this Sustainability Report has been kept simple in order to make it as accessible as possible. The results of the SA process are contained as separate appendices due to their size. The report itself is structured as follows:

Section 1 Introduction: This discusses the forthcoming Local Plan, looks at what sustainability is and why sustainability assessments are an important part of the Local Plan process.

Section 2 Regulations and Guidance: This section states how the Sustainability Report meets the Regulations.

Section 3 Sustainability Appraisal Methodology: This section looks at the work which has been carried out so far in terms of sustainability appraisal i.e. Scoping Report, Interim SA Report and Habitats Regulation Assessment. It also includes a table of Sustainability Objectives and explains how the effects of the Local Plan on these objectives are assessed and recorded.

Sections 4-7 Results: These sections provide a brief overview of the appraisal results. Local Plan policies and sites are considered, along with alternative options and a “do nothing” approach.

Stage 8: This section considers what would happen to the baseline characteristics if the emerging Plan was not implemented.

Stage 9: This section identifies any data gaps and any problems with the methodology used.

Section 8 Conclusions: This section briefly summarises the assessment process.

Appendix A contains the document review which highlights all relevant documents which contain existing environmental protection objectives relevant to the Plan and how those have been taken into account. The Review also helps identify any cumulative effects. This process has helped guide the development of Local Plan options. A document review was contained within the Scoping Report but was updated in the Interim SA Document and again for inclusion in this document.

Appendix B contains the baseline data review. This identifies the characteristics of the Borough which the Local Plan may have effects upon. It also considers how the Plan can help improve baseline characteristics. A summary of the baseline information was contained within the SA Scoping Report which helped identify the key issues the Local Plan must try to address. The baseline data was updated in the Interim SA Document and again for inclusion in this document.

Appendix C contains comments received from statutory consultees on the Interim SA Report (March 2016) and the Final Draft SA (July 2016) and identifies how these have been addressed.

Appendix D contains the results of the assessment of the policies and sites contained within the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft. It also considers the significance of any identified negative effects of the policies and sites and identifies potential avoidance and mitigation measures. These have been updated since the consultation on the Final Draft SA, undertaken in September / October 2016, which was based on the Local Plan Publication Draft.

Appendix E contains the results of the assessment of the non-selected policies and sites. These are the policy options and sites that were not taken forward after consultation on the Local Plan Issues and Options Draft. Again, it also considers the significance of any identified negative effects of the policies and sites and identifies potential avoidance and mitigation measures.

Appendix F sets out the amendments to the Final Draft Sustainability Report and Appendices as a result of consultation on both the Local Plan Publication Draft and the Final Draft Sustainability Report.

Appendix G contains suggested means of monitoring the effects of the Plan upon the sustainability objectives.

1. Introduction

1.1 What is Sustainability

1.1.1 The “Brundtland Report” Our Common Future, prepared by the World Council on Environment and Development in 1987, states that sustainable development is that which:

“meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

1.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) includes a different definition of sustainability. The ministerial foreword in the document states:

“The purpose of planning is to help achieve sustainable development. Sustainable means ensuring that better lives for ourselves don’t mean worse lives for future generations. Development means growth.”

1.1.2 The NPPF gives a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which it states, in paragraphs 7 and 8, has three different dimensions: economic, social and environmental.

1.1.3 *“These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:*

- *An Economic Role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;*
- *A Social Role- supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and*
- *An Environmental Role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.*

These roles should not be undertaken in isolation, because they are mutually dependent.”

1.1.4 The UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 states that the goal of sustainable development is:

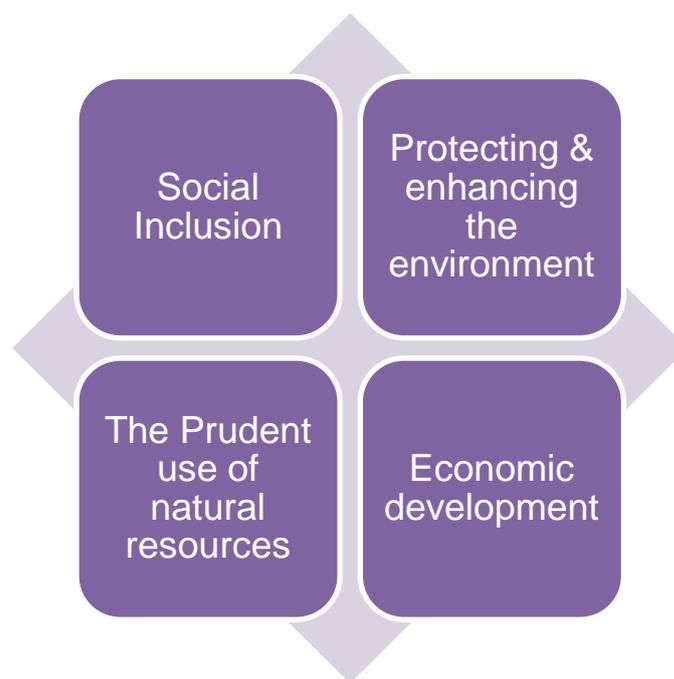
“to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations.”

1.2 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.2.1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) are tools which are used to appraise planning policy documents. They promote sustainable development, taking into account social, environmental and economic factors.

1.2.2 The Council has produced a combined SA and SEA as the two assessments share a number of similarities. This approach is advocated by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). For ease the combined documents are referred to as SA throughout this report.

1.2.3 The SA considers the inter-relationship between the following aspects:



1.3 SA and the Barrow Borough Local Plan

1.3.1 Barrow Borough Council is in the process of preparing a new Local Plan (The Plan); this will replace the current Local Plan (2001) and Housing Chapter Review (2006) and will sit alongside the Barrow Port Area Action Plan (2010) to form the Development Plan. All development requiring planning permission

must comply with the Development Plan following its adoption unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

- 1.3.2 The new Local Plan will set out a vision for the Borough and identify objectives to help meet that vision. It will also contain both strategic and site specific policies which will guide development and ensure it is sustainable.
- 1.3.3 The Council has produced several drafts of the Local Plan. The first (the Issues & Options Draft) identified the key issues the Council considers the Plan should address. It contained a Vision for the Borough, 12 objectives to help achieve that Vision and 11 chapters which included numerous policy options and potential sites for allocation.
- 1.3.4 Each policy and site option identified in the Issues & Options Draft has been assessed through the SA process to determine what the social, environmental and economic effects of each would be, whether the effect would be significant, whether it can be avoided and whether mitigation could overcome the effect. The findings of the SA process were incorporated into the Draft Interim Sustainability Report published in February 2016.
- 1.3.5 The assessment process informed which policies and sites were taken forward as the Council's Preferred Options (which were included in the Local Plan Preferred Options Draft), taking into account other evidence base studies and responses to the various consultations. The process was also a useful way of reviewing the wording of the emerging policies to maximise positive effects and improve sustainability.
- 1.3.6 The second Draft of the Local Plan, the Preferred Options Draft, set out the Council's preferred policies and sites for allocation. A public consultation on the Draft took place in July/August 2015.
- 1.3.7 A third Draft of the Plan, the Publication Draft, has been produced under Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Public consultation on this Draft took place in September / October 2016 alongside consultation on the Final Draft Sustainability Report which assessed the sustainability of the policies and sites within the draft plan.
- 1.3.8 A fourth draft of the Plan, the Pre-Submission Draft, has also been produced under Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Public consultation on this Draft will commence in May 2017.

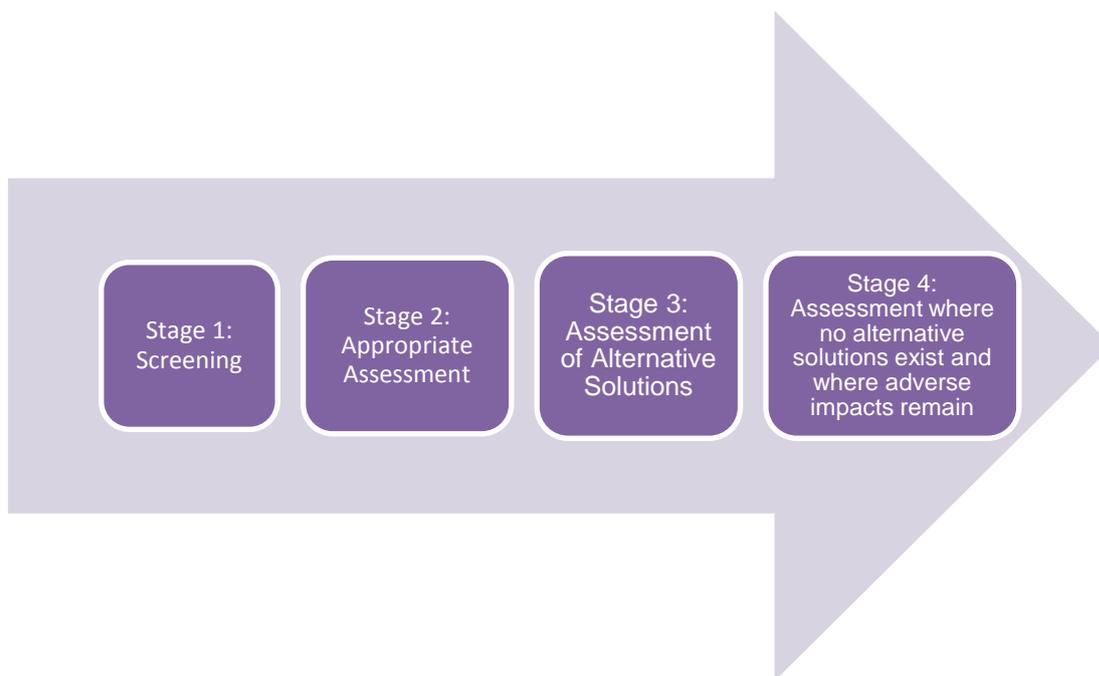
1.4 Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.4.1 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) states that a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) should be carried out

where it is considered likely that the Plan will have significant effects on European habitats or species. The Regulations are transposed from the European Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive). The Habitats Directive promotes a hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures.

- 1.4.2 The Council instructed BDP Consultants to carry out a HRA of the emerging Plan. The HRA assesses the impact of all potential policy options in the Issues and Options Draft against the objectives of sites of European importance for nature conservation, within and outside the Borough, to ascertain whether they would, collectively or individually, adversely affect the integrity of the site. European Sites include SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites.
- 1.4.3 The HRA process involved four different stages, shown in Figure 2 below. Not all stages are always necessary and it depends upon the findings of earlier stages whether they are carried out or not. BDP carried out an additional stage to those shown in the diagram below, which was used to produce a Pre-Screening Report. This was shared with Natural England in October 2014, who then went on to endorse the document.

Figure 1: Stages of Habitat Regulation Assessment



- 1.4.4 Following this, a HRA Screening Report was produced in August 2015 which assesses the policy options and sites in the Preferred Options Draft of the Local Plan.
- 1.4.5 The Screening Report suggests that several of the policy options in the Preferred Options Draft would have likely significant effects on European Sites:

- 6 policy options were assessed as having a *possible adverse effect* on Natura 2000 Sites
- 2 policy options were assessed as having an *adverse effect* on Natura 2000 sites.

1.4.6 With regards to the site options:

- 1 preferred employment site was assessed as having an *adverse effect* on Natura 2000 sites.
- 2 preferred housing sites were assessed as having an *adverse effect* on Natura 2000 Sites. These sites are already allocated for development in the Barrow Port Area Action Plan.
- 1 preferred housing site was assessed as having a *possible adverse effect* on Natura 2000 sites.

1.4.7 Three documents were considered to have a potential in-combination effect with the emerging Local Plan: Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Barrow Port Area Action Plan and Wyre Borough Council Fleetwood Thornton Area Action Plan.

1.4.8 Given that the Plan, as written, was likely to have a significant effects on Natura 2000 sites, stage 3 (Appropriate Assessment) of the HRA process was undertaken which looks at the impacts of the options more fully. The AA recommends mitigation measures which would overcome the effects and result in zero residual impact.

1.4.9 An update to the HRA Report was prepared by the Council in July 2016 which assessed new policies or sites which have emerged since the Local Plan Preferred Options Draft was produced. The Reports helped to inform the preparation of the Local Plan Preferred Options, Publication and Pre-Submission Drafts.

1.4.10 A further update was produced in March 2017, and this relates to the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft. This updates previous HRA Screening and AA Reports which assessed the implications of previous drafts of the emerging Local Plan. This document includes the following updates:

- 9 policy options were assessed as having a possible adverse effect on Natura 2000 Sites
- 2 preferred opportunity sites were assessed as having an adverse effect on Natura 2000 sites.

1.4.11 The HRA Screening and Appropriate Assessment Report (and updates) can be found at: www.barrowbc.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy. The pre-screening document is available upon request.

2. Regulations and Guidance

- 2.1.1 The SA process is required by European and National legislation, supported by government policy. The National Planning Policy Framework states that planning policies should be based on up-to-date information about the natural environment and other characteristics of the area. A Sustainability Appraisal which meets the requirements of the SEA Directive should be an integral part of the plan preparation process and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a requirement of the EU Directive 2001/42/EC (more commonly known as the SEA Directive). Local planning authorities are required to carry out an SEA of all planning policy documents likely to have significant environmental impacts under these regulations. The Directive is transposed into UK law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004: Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633 (more commonly known as the SEA Regulations)

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

Sustainability Appraisal considers wider social and economic effects. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the NPPF require all emerging Development Plan Documents to be subject to SA. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 states that Sustainability Appraisal should be one of the submission documents for Local Plans.

- 2.1.2 Table 1 identifies the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations (Preparation of Environmental Report: Regulation 12) and identifies which part of the SA Report (this document, Interim Report or Scoping Report) addresses each part of the requirements.

Table 1: Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations Requirements (Preparation of Environmental Report: Regulation 12)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes 	Appendix A (Previous versions within the Scoping Report and Interim SA Report)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan 	Appendix B (Previous versions within the Scoping Report and Interim SA Report)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected 	Appendix B (Previous versions within the Scoping Report and Interim SA Report)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any existing environmental protection objectives which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation 	Appendix A (Previous versions within the Scoping Report and Interim SA Report)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The likely significant effects on the environment including issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors 	Appendices D & E
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme 	Appendices D & E
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information 	The methodology is discussed in the Scoping Report and in Section 3 of this report. Appendices D & E of this Report set out the reasons for selecting the policies and sites contained within the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft and give reasons for discounting alternative options.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10 	Appendix G
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings 	This Report

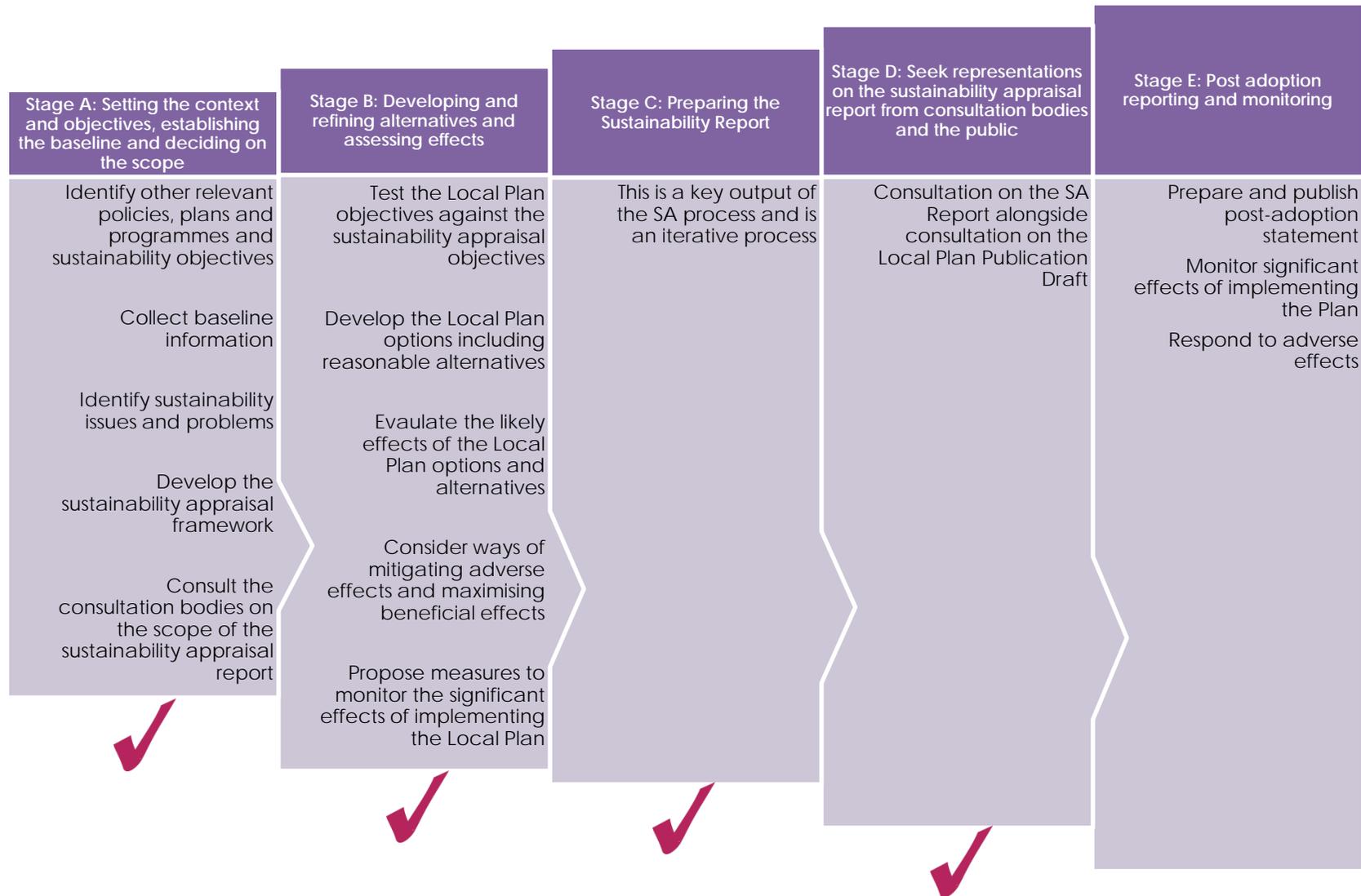
2.1.3 As well as the European Regulations, a number of other policy and guidance documents were also considered when producing the Sustainability Report and when determining the assessment methodology:

- Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (The SEA Regulations)
- SEA and Integration of the Environment into Strategic Decision Making (EC, 2001)
- Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended)
- National Planning Practice Guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal (HM Government, 2014)
- The National Planning Policy Framework (HM Government, 2012)
- A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (former ODPM, 2005)
- Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (former ODPM, 2005)
- CLG Plan Making Manual (hosted by the Planning Advisory Service)
- Do's and Don'ts Guide to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Local Development Documents (LDDs) (Environment Agency)
- SEA Good Practice Guidelines (Environment Agency Guidelines, 2004)
- Sustainability Appraisal Advice Note (Planning Advisory Service, 2010)
- Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners (English Nature, RSPB, Countryside Agency and Environment Agency, 2004)
- Strategic Environmental Assessment and Climate Change: Guidance for Practitioners (Environment Agency, revised 2011)
- Sustainability Framework for Cumbria (Cumbria County Council, 2004)

3. Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

- 3.1.1 The SA has been carried out by the Council's Planning Policy Team who is also responsible for the production of the emerging Local Plan. This allowed an integrated approach to be taken and also ensured that sustainability remained a key part of the Local Plan process.
- 3.1.2 The SA process has several different stages which are shown in Figure 2 below. Stages A-D have been undertaken. Further information regarding these stages is detailed on pages 18 to 21. Stage E is undertaken following the adoption of the Local Plan, which is anticipated in 2017.

Figure 2: Sustainability Appraisal Stages (this document deals with stages A and B)



Stage A: The Scoping Report

3.2 What is a Scoping Report?

3.2.1 The Council produced its first consultation draft of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report in January 2014.

3.2.2 The Scoping Report contained the following information, as required by the SEA Directive:

- “an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and the relationship with other relevant plans and programmes (Annex 1A)
- The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected (Annex 1C)
- Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the Plan or Programme, including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as designated pursuant to Directives.
- The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or member state level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its production (Annex 1E).”

3.2.3 The Scoping Report identified the key environmental, social and economic issues and problems in the Borough and looked at how the Local Plan could help address them.

3.2.4 A copy of the Scoping Report is available to view on the Council’s website.

3.3 Stage A1: Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives

3.3.1 It is a requirement of the SEA Directive that an analysis of the Local Plan’s “...relationship with other relevant plans and programmes...” and of “...the environmental protection objectives...which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation...” is undertaken.

3.3.2 A review of relevant plans and programmes has been carried out at scoping stage and the Scoping Report includes a list of documents from European level to local level which have relevance for the Local Plan. The key aims and objectives of each of these documents were identified along with how the plan could address them. This review process also helped identify key

sustainability issues affecting the borough, which helped inform the development of SA objectives. The Document Review has been updated to ensure it remains relevant and forms Appendix A.

3.4 Stage A2: Collect Baseline Information

- 3.4.1 During the scoping stage, baseline data was collated and reviewed in order to establish the baseline conditions and to help identify key sustainability issues facing the Borough. The review of this data also allowed the Council to consider the key potential effects the Local Plan would have on the issues identified. The SEA Directive requires “material assets” to be considered within the SA. These can include things such as wildlife habitats, schools, housing stock, historic assets etc.
- 3.4.2 Baseline information was collected during the scoping stage and is included in the Scoping Report. The Baseline Data has been updated to ensure it remains relevant and forms Appendix B.

3.5 Stage A3: Identify Sustainability Issues and problems

- 3.5.1 A “Sustainability Framework for Cumbria” was developed by Cumbria County Council in consultation with the four statutory consultation bodies at the time (Environment Agency, Historic England, formerly English Heritage, Natural England, formerly English Nature, and the Countryside Agency). The North West Regional Planning Body and Local Planning authorities in Cumbria were also involved in its production. The Framework was designed to be used for all Sustainability Appraisals produced by or for the districts in Cumbria.
- 3.5.2 The County Council’s website states that:
- ‘the document has been used as the basis for testing plans and policies that require SA or SEA. The Framework provides a best practice approach to appraisal and has been widely applied both within and outside Cumbria.’*
- 3.5.3 The Sustainability Framework for Cumbria sets out 16 sustainability objectives covering social, environmental and economic issues. It also includes a series of guiding questions to help determine the impact of the policy/option on those objectives.
- 3.5.4 At the scoping stage, Council Officers from the Borough Council reviewed the objectives in the Framework to ensure they were relevant and reflective of the key sustainability issues identified in the Borough. It was considered that the objectives reflect the Borough’s key issues and that assessing the Plan options against them would help determine whether the policy would help address the Borough’s key sustainability issues.

- 3.5.5 Some minor amendments have been made to the wording of some of the objectives and guiding questions in response to comments from consultees.
- 3.5.6 Table 2 below lists the high level objectives used in the assessments and shows which of the key sustainability issues identified are most closely linked. For example, objective SP2 requires improved access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces. Meeting this objective can help address key sustainability issue K10, which identifies a need to encourage healthy lifestyles.
- 3.5.7 The guiding appraisal questions shown are a combination of those from the Cumbrian Framework and additional questions proposed by Borough Council Planning Officers and consultees. Some of the guiding questions in the Cumbrian Framework will not be used as they are considered too difficult to assess/monitor and/or do not relate any of the key issues identified through the baseline data and document review.

Table 2: Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Objective	Guiding Appraisal Questions	Key Sustainability Issue addressed ¹
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will local communities be encouraged to participate in the Authority’s decision making processes? • Will civic pride and a strong sense of community be encouraged? • Does the plan identify and set out how hard to reach groups will be involved? • Does it respect the needs of all communities and future generations? 	A high level of participation and involvement in democratic processes and society as a whole can have a positive impact on all key sustainability issues identified.
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policy/development promote the use of green spaces and the countryside? • Will the policy/development improve access to sports facilities, particularly in deprived areas? • Does the Development/policy facilitate walking, cycling and public transport and reduce the reliance upon the private motor vehicle? • Does it meet the Woodland Trust’s Access Standard? • Does it meet Natural England’s Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard? • Will it provide new or improve existing green infrastructure? • Will it provide new leisure, recreational or cultural activities? 	K6, K7, K9, K10, K18, K21, K22
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policy/development help reduce vacancy rates in the Borough? • Will the policy/development deliver an appropriate mix of housing type and tenure? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it encourage and promote regeneration initiatives that will improve private sector housing stock and improve housing conditions in deprived areas? • Will it meet the housing needs identified in the Housing Needs Assessment, including special needs homes and affordable homes? 	K6, K7, K9, K11, K12, K13,
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve access to education and training? • Does the Plan recognise the need for people to adapt to economic change and retrain where necessary? 	K6, K14, K15, K17
SP5: To improve the health and well-being of people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it ensure all members of society have access to the health care they need? • Will it contribute to reducing health inequalities associated with income, lifestyle and diet? • Will it create a healthy and safe working and living environment with low rates of crime and disorder? • Will it promote the retention and development of recreational sports facilities? • Will it encourage high levels of residential amenity where there are no known issues regarding noise pollution? 	K6, K7, K8, K9, K10, K12,

¹ These are listed in the SA Scoping Report 16-39

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide new or improve existing green infrastructure? 	
<p>SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policy/development help combat crime and the fear of crime? • Will it promote design of buildings and public spaces to reduce the potential of crime? • Will it promote design measures that reduce crime and the opportunity for crime? • Will the policies help tackle social exclusion? • Will it increase the % of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live? • Will it increase the social benefit (e.g. education, participation, citizenship, health and well-being) derived from the historic environment? • Will it provide for increased understanding of the historic environment? • Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? • Will it promote heritage led regeneration? 	<p>K6, K7, K8, K10, K21</p>
<p>EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource? • Will the policy/development conserve and enhance habitats and species especially where these may be protected, rare, declining, threatened or indigenous? • Do policies minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development? • Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation? • Will it minimise fragmentation of habitats and increase green links to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species? • Will it encourage community based environmental improvement to care for public spaces in urban and urban fringe areas? • Will it provide new or improve existing green infrastructure? 	<p>K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K10, K22</p>
<p>EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development and changes in land management? • Is the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes maintained? • Do they sustain and extend tree cover, hedgerows, woodlands and sustainable forestry? • Will it protect landscape features and open space? • Will it improve public access to quality landscapes and townscapes? • Does it encourage community based environmental improvement to encourage care for public spaces in urban areas and in the urban fringe? • Does it consider new locations for new woodlands (e.g. degraded landscapes) in the Borough? • Will it provide new or improve existing green infrastructure? 	<p>K1, K2, K3, K10, K18, K21</p>
<p>EN3: To improve the quality of the built and historic environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does it preserve or enhance heritage assets and the historic environment, including features of archaeological importance? • Does it affect the setting of a heritage asset? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets? • Will it lead to the repair and adaptive reuse of a heritage asset? • Will it ensure that development is of a high quality design which is sympathetic to the character of the area and which enhances the public realm and helps create a sense of place? • Will it promote adaptive re-use of buildings, sustainable design and construction, the use of locally sourced 	<p>K6, K7, K8, K16, K18, K21</p>

	<p>materials and low impact operation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help reduce noise levels light pollution, fly tipping and the spread of litter and graffiti? 	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution and seek to improve where necessary? • Will it limit or reduce the emission of greenhouse gases or other air pollutants? • Will the use of clean, low carbon efficient technologies be encouraged? • Will policies maximise the use of energy from renewable resources? • Will they reduce the need to travel by car, encouraging more sustainable forms of travel? • Will it maximise the removal of air pollutants (e.g. by trees)? • Will it introduce strategies to adapt to and mitigate other climate change impacts? • Will it provide new or improve existing green infrastructure? 	K4, K9, K10
NR2: To improve water management, including water quality, water resources and flood risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it maintain, and where possible improve, the quality and quantity of water resources? • Will it minimise the risk of water pollution from all sources? • Will it encourage the usage of sustainable drainage systems? • Will it conserve groundwater resources? • Will it reduce the risk of flooding? • Will the policy/development result in increased use of FRZ 2 & 3? Are appropriate mitigation measures incorporated? 	K3, K5
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it use encourage the re-use of previously developed land? • Will it protect and enhance the best and most versatile agricultural land? • Will it reduce land contamination through the use of sustainable remediation to treat contaminated soils on site? • Will it minimise the loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space? • Will it prevent soil degradation, pollution of soil and the use of peat? • Will it conserve or enhance any Local Geological Sites? • Does it promote opportunities to include geodiversity in and around developments? 	K1, K2, K3, K5
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policy/development result in a reduction in the level of waste generated? • Will the policy/development encourage reuse, recycling and composting? • Will policies minimise extraction, transport and use of primary materials and encourage the use of recycled material? 	K1, K2, K3, K20
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it encourage inward investment? • Will it support existing businesses? 	K6, K7, K14, K15, K17
EC2: To improve access to jobs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it connect disadvantaged people with education and skills training? 	K6, K7, K17, K19,

<p>EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage or enable economic growth in the Borough, particularly in the most deprived areas? • Will it support the rural economy and farm diversification? • Will it promote sustainable tourism opportunities? 	<p>K6, K7, K14, K15, K16, K17, K22</p>
<p>EC4: To improve the vitality and viability of town and local centres</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policy/development encourage growth within town and local centres? • Will the policy/development reduce town centre vacancy rates? • Will it improve the quality of the public realm? 	<p>K16, K22</p>

3.6 Compatibility of SA objectives

3.6.1 During the Scoping stage, the objectives were assessed to determine how compatible they are with each other. Potential incompatibility was noted between those objectives which promote new development and those which protect the environment. Unsustainable development has the potential to adversely affect aspects of the environment through increased usage of scenic, quiet, biodiverse areas, historic assets, intensify resource use and energy consumption, increase waste, cause pollution etc. This is why it is important that policies encouraging new development are implemented correctly to ensure the development is sustainable thus minimising the harm. For example, new housing could impact upon flood risk, however additional policies directing development to areas of low flood risk can mitigate the impact.

3.7 Cross-boundary Issues

3.7.1 Several baseline issues are considered to be cross-boundary given the fact that the travel to work area extends beyond borough boundaries, protected habitats extend beyond borough boundaries etc. Infrastructure, service provision and minerals and waste are also cross-boundary issues given that Cumbria County Council is the lead authority for these issues.

3.7.2 When producing this Report consideration was given to how effects of implementing the policy options in the Draft Plan would affect neighbouring Boroughs. Consideration was also given to what stages neighbouring authorities are at in terms of their Local Plan production and the cumulative impact their Plans and policies could have when combined with the effect our policies could have on key sustainability issues.

3.8 Stage A4: Develop the sustainability appraisal framework

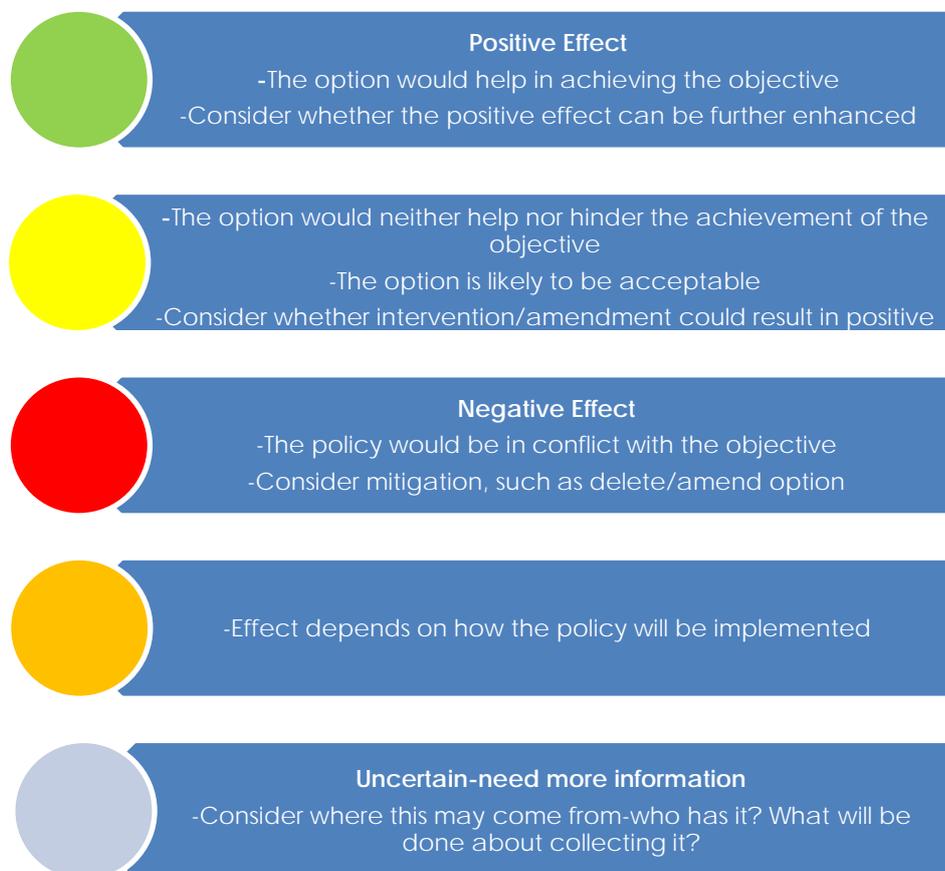
Does the option have an effect?

3.8.1 An element of judgment is required when assessing whether a policy or site will have an effect on the sustainability objectives. In some cases it is clear that a policy would help in achieving an objective, for example one requiring the retention or creation of open space will help meet an objective relating to improving health and well-being. Some policies may have both positive and negative effects on an objective and in such cases this will be noted and a judgment will be made regarding what the overall effect will be. In other cases, the effect on an objective will depend upon how the policy is implemented. For example, a policy may require new homes to be built,

however the effect upon an environmental protection objective will depend upon where the new homes are built, the scale of the development etc.

3.8.2 When assessing a site or policy the following matrix shown in Figure 3 has been used. Appendix D and E contain the results of the assessments. The matrix used is slightly different to that shown in the Scoping Report and has been amended to make the tables of results easier to view and understand.

Figure 3: Sustainability Appraisal Scoring Matrix



Is the effect significant?

3.8.3 The SEA Directive requires that:

"an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated." (2001/42/EC Article 5.1)

3.8.4 PAS Guidance however states that "you are only required to assess the likely significant effects of the plan, not all possible effects."²

3.8.5 The Directive provides guidance on assessing significance and the criteria used looks at how vulnerable receptors are, the temporal nature of the effect and its spatial impact. For example if a piece of land is a Special Area of Conservation designated at European level then it is considered to be more sensitive to a previously developed site with no biodiversity value land. Receptors such as individual persons or properties are generally considered to be of local importance.

Significant Effects

Annex II to the SEA Directive includes a series of criteria for determining the likely significance of effects. These are:

- The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects*
- the cumulative nature of the effects*
- the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. .due to accidents)*
- the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)*
- the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:*
 - special natural characteristics or cultural heritage*
 - exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values*
 - intensive land-use*
- the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status.*

² PAS SA Online Guidance

Figure 4: Protection status



3.8.6 Where a positive effect has been identified as being significant, a + symbol is noted in the assessment matrix, where a negative effect is likely a – symbol has been used. Again, an element of judgement has been used when determining whether an effect is significant or not.

3.9 Stage A5: Consultation on the scope of the SA Report

3.9.1 The three statutory consultees at the time (English Heritage, Natural England and the Environment Agency), along with Cumbria County Council, were consulted on the Scoping Report in January 2014 and their comments are included in the Draft Interim Sustainability Report (Appendix C) produced in February 2016. This document informed the production of the Local Plan Issues and Options Draft in September 2014.

Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects

3.9.2 Developing options and appraising them in terms of sustainability is an iterative process. If the assessment reveals that a policy or site is likely to have a negative impact upon one or more of the sustainability objectives, then the first question is, could the policy or site be amended to prevent that? This then involves the refining of options.

3.10 Stage B1: Test the Local Plan objectives against the SA framework

3.10.1 The first parts of the Plan which were assessed were the Draft Local Plan Vision and Objectives. The results of the assessment are shown on pages 31-36 below.

3.10.2 The Local Plan Vision is a statement of how the Council would like to see the Borough in 2031. The Council wanted to produce a succinct vision which demonstrated its aspirations and addressed almost all of the SA objectives. The Local Plan should be read as a whole and the vision does not sit in isolation. It is considered that the Vision would help the achievement of all of the sustainability objectives.

The Local Plan Vision

By 2031 Barrow Borough will be a place where a thriving diverse economy has supported strong inclusive communities, with an improved housing offer, diversified job opportunities, high level education and skills base, vibrant town centres and retail offer, and access to high quality open space and active leisure. As a result, the Borough's health and wellbeing will have improved, and the built, natural and historic environment and landscape will have been maintained, protected and enhanced, with resources managed sustainably and waste minimised.

The Local Plan Objectives

3.10.3 The Local Plan Publication Draft identified 12 objectives which set the purpose of the plan and state how the Vision will be achieved.

- The Plan must help create a strong, sustainable and diverse economy, where business is actively encouraged and supported
- The Plan must help create and sustain healthy and inclusive communities
- The Plan must enable communities to grow, ensuring they have access to decent homes in the right locations which are suitable for all their needs
- The Plan must encourage the sustainable management of resources and minimise waste
- The Plan must help create and protect vibrant, attractive retail centres, which are adaptable and resilient to economic change
- The Plan must ensure that residents have the opportunities to gain access to the highest levels of education
- The Plan must ensure residents have access through an enhanced network of public rights of way to high quality, inclusive open spaces including the wider countryside and help protect these from inappropriate development
- The Plan must conserve and enhance the historic environment, including heritage assets and their settings and recognise the contribution they can make to the Borough
- The Plan must demonstrate that only good quality design is acceptable and ensure that all development respects and makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

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

3.11 Stage B2: Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives

3.11.1 A range of policy options were developed by the Planning Policy team taking into account the SA Scoping Report which highlighted the key issues the Plan needed to address, and evidence base documents, such as the Employment Land Study, Strategic Housing Market Assessment etc. These options, along with any reasonable alternatives, were included in the Issues and Options Draft of the Local Plan.

3.11.2 Potential site options were identified through the following ways:

- The SHLAA process (through the Desktop Review and Call for Sites)
- Sites submitted by landowners informally or in response to a consultation on a Local Plan Draft.

3.11.3 Any site where development would be clearly contrary to national planning policy was excluded from further assessment. These included the following types of site (unless the designation/constraint only affected part of the site):

- Greenfield sites (excluding barn conversions) in undeveloped open countryside where not immediately adjoining a settlement identified in the Local Plan
- Sites within flood risk zone 3 (A sequential test is required under Paragraph 20 of the Planning Practice Guidance for sites within Flood Zone 2)
- Scheduled ancient monuments
- Ancient woodland
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Protection Areas (SPA)/Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)/Ramsar sites.
- Sites under 0.1 hectares

3.12 Stage B3: Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan Options and alternatives

Using the matrix on page 25 above and SEA Directive Annex II each policy and site option identified in the Local Plan Issues and Options Draft was assessed against the sustainability objectives to determine whether it would have a positive or negative effect on the objective. The significance of the effect was also evaluated. This process helped to inform the Preferred Options Draft of the Local Plan.

- 3.12.1 The results of these assessments were included in the SA Interim Report. The Interim Report also suggested a number of changes to the policies and sites to address the significant effects identified and/or to increase positive effects.
- 3.12.2 Consultation on the Local Plan Preferred Options Draft resulted in a number of changes to the Plan. A second round of SA assessments was then carried out. This informed the production of the Local Plan Publication Draft.
- 3.12.3 All of the policies and sites included within the Local Plan Publication Draft were assessed to determine whether they are likely to have an effect (and whether the effect is significant) upon the sustainability objectives. These assessments are contained in the Final Draft SA (July 2016).
- 3.12.4 Consultation on the Local Plan Publication Draft resulted in some further changes to the Plan. The SA has been updated to take account of these changes, and also as a result of consultation on the Final Draft SA. The updated assessments are shown in Appendix D. A table of amendments to the SA are shown in Appendix F.

4. Assessment Results: Local Plan Vision and Objectives

- 4.1.1 The SA process has highlighted whether the Local Plan vision and objectives have a positive, negative or neutral effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. It is considered that none of the negative or positive effects of the Plan Vision and Objectives are significant, primarily as they can only be implemented through specific policies and actions.
- 4.1.2 Most of the Local Plan objectives are compatible with the SA objectives, as can be seen from Table 3, which demonstrates that the plan objectives are broadly sustainable. Table 3 also suggests wording changes to the objectives where there is an opportunity to increase the beneficial effect of the objective further in terms of sustainability. These changes should be made prior to the submission of the Plan to the Planning Inspectorate.
- 4.1.3 Table 3 has also identified some areas of potential conflict, where the effect of the objective would depend upon how it was implemented, for example

where the objective requires housing but the SA objective reduces flood risk an additional policy will be required to ensure that the housing is located in the most suitable locations to minimise flood risk.

Table 3: Compatibility of Local Plan Objectives & Sustainability Objectives and suggested amendments to increase positive effects

	Sustainability Objectives																
Local Plan Vision/Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
<p>Local Plan Vision By 2031 Barrow Borough will be a place where a thriving diverse economy has supported strong inclusive communities, with an improved housing offer, diversified job opportunities, high level education and skills base, vibrant town centres and retail offer, and access to high quality open space and active leisure. As a result, The Borough's health and wellbeing will have improved, and the built, natural and historic environment and landscape will have been maintained, protected and enhanced, with resources managed sustainably and waste minimised.</p>																	
<p>Comments</p> <p>Whilst the Vision is an overview of what the Plan is trying to achieve and can't contain reference to every issue facing the Borough. The Vision could refer to pollution as well as waste and there is currently no mention of land, soil or geodiversity. "has supported..." needs amending to "is supporting" as it is a continual process and the word "active" should be added before "communities" in response to objective SP1.</p>																	
<p>Suggested Amendments</p> <p>"By 2031 Barrow Borough will be a place where a thriving, diverse economy is supporting strong, inclusive, active communities. There will be an improved housing offer, where everyone has access to a decent home, education, skills and job opportunities. There will be high quality open spaces and leisure facilities and vibrant town centres with a strong retail offer. The built and historic environment will be of a high quality and heritage assets will be protected and enhanced. Health and wellbeing will have improved in the Borough and the natural environment, landscape and soils will be protected and enhanced. Resources will be managed sustainably, with waste and pollution minimised."</p>																	
<p>Local Plan Objective 1 The Plan must help create a strong, sustainable and diverse economy, where business is actively encouraged and supported</p>																	

	Sustainability Objectives																
Local Plan Vision/Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
Comments																	
This objective is compatible with most of the SA objectives. There could be conflict with some of the environmental objectives; however the scale of the impact would depend upon the type and location of development. The impact can be mitigated through the inclusion of specific local policies which encourage development to be located in the most sustainable locations.																	
Suggested Amendments																	
<i>"The Plan must help create a strong, sustainable and diverse economy, where sustainable business is actively encouraged and supported."</i>																	
Local Plan Objective 2 The Plan must help create and sustain healthy and inclusive communities	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
Comments																	
This objective is compatible with most of the SA objectives. There could be conflict with SA objective EN1 which relates to the protection of habitats and biodiversity if development which improves the health of residents, such as new sports facilities, are located in areas with biodiversity value. There could also be potential conflict with landscape (EN2) and built environmental (EN3) objectives if facilities aren't well designed.																	
Suggested Amendments																	
<i>"The Plan must help create and sustain healthy, inclusive and active communities"</i>																	
Local Plan Objective 3 The Plan must enable communities to grow, ensuring they have access to decent homes in the right locations which are suitable for their needs	Green	Orange	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow
Comments																	
This objective supports the SA social and economic objectives through providing homes and supporting the construction industry, however there are potential conflicts with the SA environmental objectives. Building new houses will increase greenhouse gas emissions and increase waste. The impact can be reduced by ensuring dwellings have good access to recycling facilities, sustainable methods of house building are used and renewable energy schemes encouraged where feasible. There is potential for house building to have an adverse impact upon habitats and species. This can be reduced through selective site allocations and specific planning policies requiring mitigation where harm is unavoidable. The design of the specific housing scheme will determine its impact upon the built environment. The risk of harm can be reduced through specific planning policies and through producing development briefs on sites allocated for housing. New buildings create new areas of hard surfacing which can increase run off, which may be detrimental to soils and could increase flooding if water is not discharged and dissipated correctly.																	

	Sustainability Objectives																	
Local Plan Vision/Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Suggested Amendments																		
...to grow <i>sustainably</i> ...																		
Local Plan Objective 4 The Plan must encourage the sustainable management of resources and minimise waste	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow						
Comments																		
This objective is compatible with all but one of the SA objectives. There is a potential conflict with SA objective SP3 as the process of house building creates waste. The amount of waste generated can however be minimised through specific planning policies which encourage sustainable build methods, reuse of materials and recycling. The positive impact of the objective could be increased by also referring to pollution, which can be reduced through specific policies encouraging the use of renewables etc.																		
Suggested Amendments																		
<i>"The Plan must encourage the sustainable management of resources and minimise waste and pollution through encouraging the reuse of land and materials and by locating development in the most sustainable locations."</i>																		
Local Plan Objective 5 The Plan must help create and protect vibrant, attractive retail centres, which are adaptable and resilient to economic change	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Comments																		
This objective is compatible with most of the SA objectives.																		
Revisions																		
resilient to <i>harmful</i> change																		
Local Plan Objective 6 The Plan must ensure that residents have the opportunities to gain access to the highest levels of education	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow

	Sustainability Objectives																	
Local Plan Vision/Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Comments																		
This objective is compatible with most of the SA objectives. However new educational buildings have the potential to harm the built and natural environment if they are not located or designed appropriately. This harm can be minimised through appropriate specific policies. Improving the Borough's education and skill base has a positive effect on the economy and on people's health and well-being.																		
Suggested Amendments																		
<i>Replace the word "ensure" with "enable"</i>																		
Local Plan Objective 7 The Plan must ensure that residents have access through an enhanced network of public rights of way to high quality inclusive open spaces including the wider countryside and help protect these from inappropriate development	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green
Comments																		
This objective is compatible with most of the SA objectives. Providing access to good quality open space has health and well-being benefits and open spaces can make town and local centres more attractive, improving their vitality and viability. Increasing public access to open spaces may however have a negative impact upon habitats and species, particularly those which are sensitive to noise and disturbance.																		
Suggested Amendments																		
<i>Replace the word "ensure" with "enable"</i>																		
Local Plan Objective 8 The Plan must conserve and enhance the historic environment, including heritage assets and their settings and recognise the contribution they can make to the Borough	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	
Comments																		
This objective is compatible with most of the SA objectives. Conservation and enhancement of the historic environment contributes towards a high quality environment and sense of place which benefits health and wellbeing and attracts economic investment. It also promotes the reuse of empty historic buildings, therefore conserving building materials. The historic environment enables learning, with people gaining access to local history and gaining a greater understanding of its importance.																		

	Sustainability Objectives																	
Local Plan Vision/Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Suggested Amendments																		
N/A																		
Local Plan Objective 9 The Plan must demonstrate that only good quality design is acceptable and ensure that all development respects and makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green						
Comments																		
This objective is compatible with all of the SA objectives.																		
Suggested Amendments																		
N/A																		
Local Plan Objective 10 The Plan must protect, maintain and enhance habitats and species and help promote them as a key to sustainable development. Biodiversity must be enhanced and protected from unsympathetic development.	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Comments																		
Policies protecting species and habitats meet many of the SA objectives. Having access to natural habitats can improve people's health and well-being and raise the value of an area, which in turn strengthens the local economy. However protecting land for habitats and species may reduce the amount of land which is available for house building. In the Borough's case, there are sufficient sites to meet the housing requirement without putting pressure on any area designated for nature protection.																		
Suggested Amendments																		
N/A																		

	Sustainability Objectives																
Local Plan Vision/Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
<p>Local Plan Objective 11 The Plan must demonstrate, along with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, that efficient and integrated infrastructure networks are in place to support growth and development whilst maintaining the valued and locally distinctive character of the Borough</p>																	
<p>Comments</p> <p><i>This objective is compatible with social and economic SA, however there may be conflict with the environmental objectives depending where infrastructure is located. There is potential for the objective to have positive effects on the environmental objectives as natural methods of flood alleviation are included in the IDP.</i></p>																	
<p>Suggested Amendments</p> <p><i>...and protecting and enhancing the natural environment</i></p>																	
<p>Local Plan Objective 12 The Plan must prepare for climate change in order to ensure it has the least impact on the population and environment</p>																	
<p>Comments</p> <p><i>This objective is compatible with all of the SA objectives.</i></p>																	
<p>Suggested Amendments</p> <p><i>...prepare the borough for climate change...</i></p>																	

5. Assessment Results: Local Plan Policies

The SA process has highlighted policies which have a positive, negative or neutral effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. It also identifies where this effect is considered to be significant. In many cases the effect will depend upon how the policy is implemented.

The process has also highlighted where positive effects can be increased and where a significant negative effect has been identified, what measures, if any, can be put in place to avoid or mitigate against the effect (appendix D).

None of the policies contained within the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft have been assessed as having significant negative effect on any of the social or economic objectives. Six policies are likely to have a significant negative effect on environmental objectives, however as shown in Appendix D, all the effects identified can be avoided or mitigated against.

Thirty one of the policies within the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft are likely to have significant positive effects on the social objectives, 23 of them are likely to have significant positive effects on environmental objectives and 16 are likely to have significant positive effects on economic objectives.

6. Assessment Results: Local Plan Sites

The SA process has highlighted sites which have a positive, negative or neutral effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. It also identifies where this effect is considered to be significant. The process has also highlighted where positive effects can be increased and how negative effects can be avoided or mitigated against (appendix D).

The process has shown that the development of the identified sites will have many positive effects on the sustainability objectives, and these effects can be enhanced through the implementation of local planning policies. Appendix D also identifies other potential opportunities to increase the positive effects.

Without the implementation of mitigation and avoidance measures, most of the sites will also have some negative effects on the objectives, in particular the environmental objectives. Mitigation and avoidance measures are identified in Appendix D. These include the implementation of policies in the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft, such as those which require surface water to be effectively managed and which require the protection of biodiversity and geodiversity.

7. Assessment Results: Alternative Options

Consideration has been given to reasonable alternative policies and sites; the assessment of which is contained within Appendix E. The reasons for not taking forward the alternative options are also stated within these documents.

8. “Do nothing” approach

The Council is required under the Regulations to produce a Local Plan and for it to contain certain elements such as a housing land requirement. Although the majority of the policies contained within it accord with the NPPF and can still be given weight in decision making, the saved Local Plan is time-dated and does not contain an up-to-date housing requirement figure. The majority of employment and housing allocations within it have already been developed and there is pressure to release additional land for development. Relying on the existing Local Plan could lead to less certainty about where future development will take place, less sustainable developments and more planning appeals. Relying on the saved Local Plan could also lead to the continuation of the issues identified in the Baseline Data Review (Appendix B), such as population loss which could stifle economic growth in the Borough.

A “do nothing” approach is therefore not considered to be an option.

9. Data Gaps and Methodology Problems

The assessments involved an element of subjectivity and when coming to a conclusion a series of judgements have been made. A number of data gaps were also identified; these are listed in the Scoping Report.

When determining the sustainability of sites distance data taken from the Council’s GIS mapping system was used. The following issues were identified:

- The data is based upon a distance contour system which doesn’t take into account whether a service/facility can be accessed safely on foot e.g. if there is a pavement available.
- The data doesn’t take into account the *quality* of an open space e.g. a site may be close in terms of distance to an open space, however it may not be used if it is of poor quality.
- The assessments only consider existing services and open spaces, rather than looking at whether provision could be made e.g. a site may be a significant distance from services/open spaces which could affect its sustainability result.
- The assessments don’t consider the wider travel to work area e.g. a site could score poorly because it is a significant distance from areas of employment in

the Borough, however it may be in close proximity to employment areas in neighbouring districts.

- The assessments consider access to shops, however the availability of internet shopping has not been considered.
- When considering access to employment, smaller employers and home working have not been taken into consideration.
- Access to cultural and leisure facilities have been considered however these are not always free or accessible.
- The assessments are based upon a single point in time and are liable to change over time for example as services and facilities move, close or open.
- When considering access to public transport current timetables have been used to determine whether a service is frequent taking into account the number of buses per day and the times the service starts/ends. This is liable to change.
- The assessments only consider whether a site is well-located in terms of accessible open spaces. No consideration is given to inaccessible open space which may also provide benefits in terms of visual amenity, biodiversity etc. which can have a positive effect on health and well-being.

10. Conclusions

The policies and sites contained within the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft are broadly supportive of the sustainability objectives and numerous policies and sites will have significant positive effects upon them. A number of policies and sites are likely to have a significant negative effect on the environmental objectives, however this can be avoided or mitigated against through specific measures.

The SA has identified a number of monitoring measures which can be used to assess the impact of the Plan upon the sustainability objectives (Appendix G). It also identifies several minor amendments to the wording of policies which will help increase positive effects (Appendix D); it is suggested that these amendments are made prior to the submission of the Local Plan.

Glossary

Available: The site should be available now.

Achievable: There should be a reasonable prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within 5 years.

Deliverable: The NPPF states that: “to be considered deliverable, sites should be available now, offer a suitable location for development now, and be achievable with a realistic prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years and in particular that development of the site is viable. Sites with planning permission should be considered deliverable until permission expires, unless there is clear evidence that schemes will not be implemented within five years, for example they will not be viable, there is no longer a demand for the type of units or sites have long terms phasing plans.”

Developable: The NPPF states that “to be considered developable they must be in a suitable location for housing development and there should be a reasonable prospect that it will be available and could be developed at a specific point in time.”

Suitable: The site offers a suitable location for housing development and would contribute to the creation of sustainable mixed communities. Unallocated sites without permission could be found to be suitable, if from the information gathered from the desktop study and site visit, they are deemed to offer a suitable location for development bearing in mind:

- o Existing planning policy restrictions and corporate or community strategies e.g. protected open spaces, residential development cordons and regeneration strategies
- o Physical problems or limitations e.g. contamination, flood risk
- o Potential impacts of as site being released for residential use
- o The environmental conditions that would be experienced by prospective residents

Contact:

Planning Policy Team

Development Services

Barrow Borough Council

Town Hall

Duke Street

Barrow-in-Furness

Cumbria

LA14 2LD

Email: developmentplans@barrowbc.gov.uk

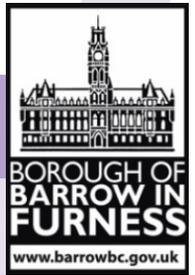
Website: www.barrowbc.gov.uk/residents/planning/



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



Final Draft Sustainability Report (Updated)



Non-Technical Summary

Sustainability Appraisal
(incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)
March 2017

Barrow Borough Local Plan

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



1. Introduction

1.1 Barrow Borough Council has undertaken a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to support and inform the emerging Barrow Borough Local Plan. The SA incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

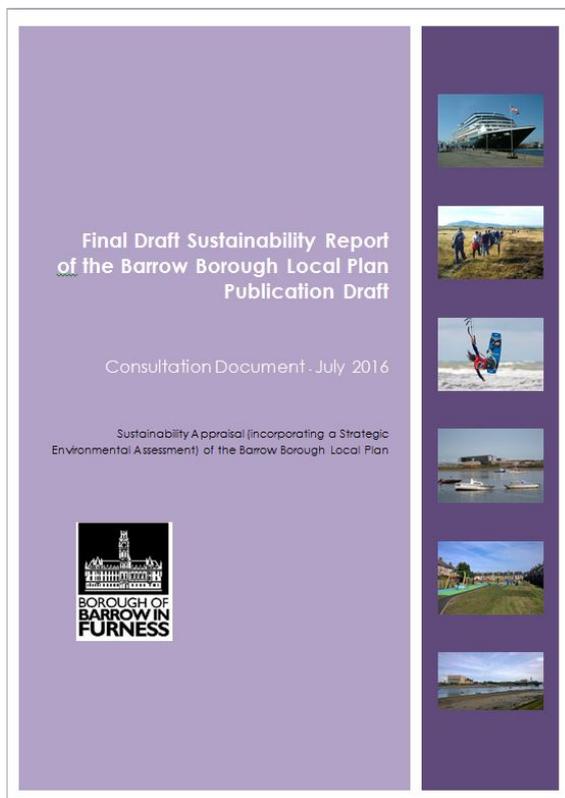
1.2 The Local Plan covers the period 2014-2031 and includes strategic policies and development management policies and allocates sites for a number of uses including housing, employment and open space. The Local Plan is currently at the Pre-Submission Draft stage.

1.3 SA and SEA are tools which are used to appraise planning policy documents and promote sustainable development, taking into account social, environmental and economic aspects. SA is an iterative process which involves the development and refinement of the Local Plan by testing the sustainability of the emerging objectives, policies and sites and any reasonable alternatives.

1.4 An SA/SEA is required by European and national legislation and supporting government policy. Authorities are required to produce an SA Report to accompany the Publication Draft of the Local Plan.

1.5 The Final Draft of the Sustainability Report was made available for comment alongside the Local Plan Publication Draft. Consultation commenced in September 2016 and ran for a period of six weeks. The Regulations require the local planning authority "to consult the statutory consultation bodies and other parties who, in its opinion, are affected or likely to be affected by, or have an interest in, the decisions involved in the assessment and adoption or making of the plan¹". The Council consulted everyone whose details are on its Consultation Database and made a copy of the Sustainability Report available to view on its website and in Barrow Town Hall.

1.6 In light of the consultation and in consideration of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft, some necessary amendments have been made to the documents. These are shown in this update.



¹ Paragraph 020 Planning Practice Guidance

1.7 The SA Report is structured as follows in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Structure of Sustainability Report and meeting Regulation 12 requirements

Report Section	Overview	Relevant Regulation 12 Requirement
1: Introduction	This discusses the forthcoming Local Plan, looks at what sustainability is and why sustainability assessments are an important part of the Local Plan process.	
2: Regulations and Guidance	This section states how the report meets the Regulations.	
3: Sustainability Appraisal Methodology	This section looks at the work which has been carried out so far in terms of sustainability i.e. Scoping Report, Interim SA Report and Habitats Regulation Assessment. It also includes a table of Sustainability Objectives and explains how the effects of the Local Plan on these objectives are assessed and recorded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information. • (See also Scoping Report)
4-7: Assessment Results	These sections provide a brief overview of the appraisal results. Local Plan policies and sites are considered, along with alternative options and a “do nothing” approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The likely significant effects on the environment including issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors
8: Conclusions	This section briefly summarises the assessment process.	
Appendix A	This contains the document review which highlights all relevant documents which contain existing environmental protection objectives relevant to the Plan and how those have been taken into account. The Review also helps identify any cumulative effects. This process has helped guide the development of Local Plan options and was contained within the Scoping Report. The Review was updated in the Interim SA Document and again for inclusion in this document.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes • Any existing environmental protection objectives which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation • (See also the Scoping Report and Interim SA Report)
Appendix B	This contains the baseline data review. This identifies the characteristics of the Borough which the Local Plan may have effects upon. It also considers how the Plan can help improve baseline characteristics. A summary of the baseline information was contained within the SA Scoping Report which helped identify	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan • The environmental characteristics of areas

	the key issues the Local Plan must try to address.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> likely to be significantly affected (See also the Scoping Report and Interim SA Report)
Appendix C	This contains comments received from statutory consultees on the Interim SA Report and identifies how these have been addressed.	
Appendix D	<p>This contains the results of the assessment of the policies and sites contained within the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft. This appendix also identifies where likely positive effects of the policies and sites on the sustainability objectives can be enhanced and increased. The policies are not written in full therefore cross-reference needs to be made with the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft.</p> <p>It also considers the significance of any identified negative effects of the policies and sites and identifies potential avoidance and mitigation measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The likely significant effects on the environment including issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and
Appendix E	This contains the results of the assessment of the non-selected policies and sites. These are the policy options and sites that were not taken forward after consultation on the Local Plan Issues and Options Draft. Again, it also considers the significance of any identified negative effects of the policies and sites and identifies potential avoidance and mitigation measures.	
Appendix F	This sets out the amendments to the Final Draft Sustainability Report and Appendices as a result of consultation on both the Local Plan Publication Draft and the Final Draft Sustainability Appraisal.	
Appendix G	This contains suggested means of monitoring the effects of the Plan upon the sustainability objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10
This document	This provides a summary of the Sustainability Report.	A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings

2. The SA and the Local Plan

2.1 The SA is an integral part of the Plan preparation process, helping to identify the key issues the Plan should address and considering the likely effects of the emerging policies and sites within it. Figure 1 identifies the different stages in the SA process.

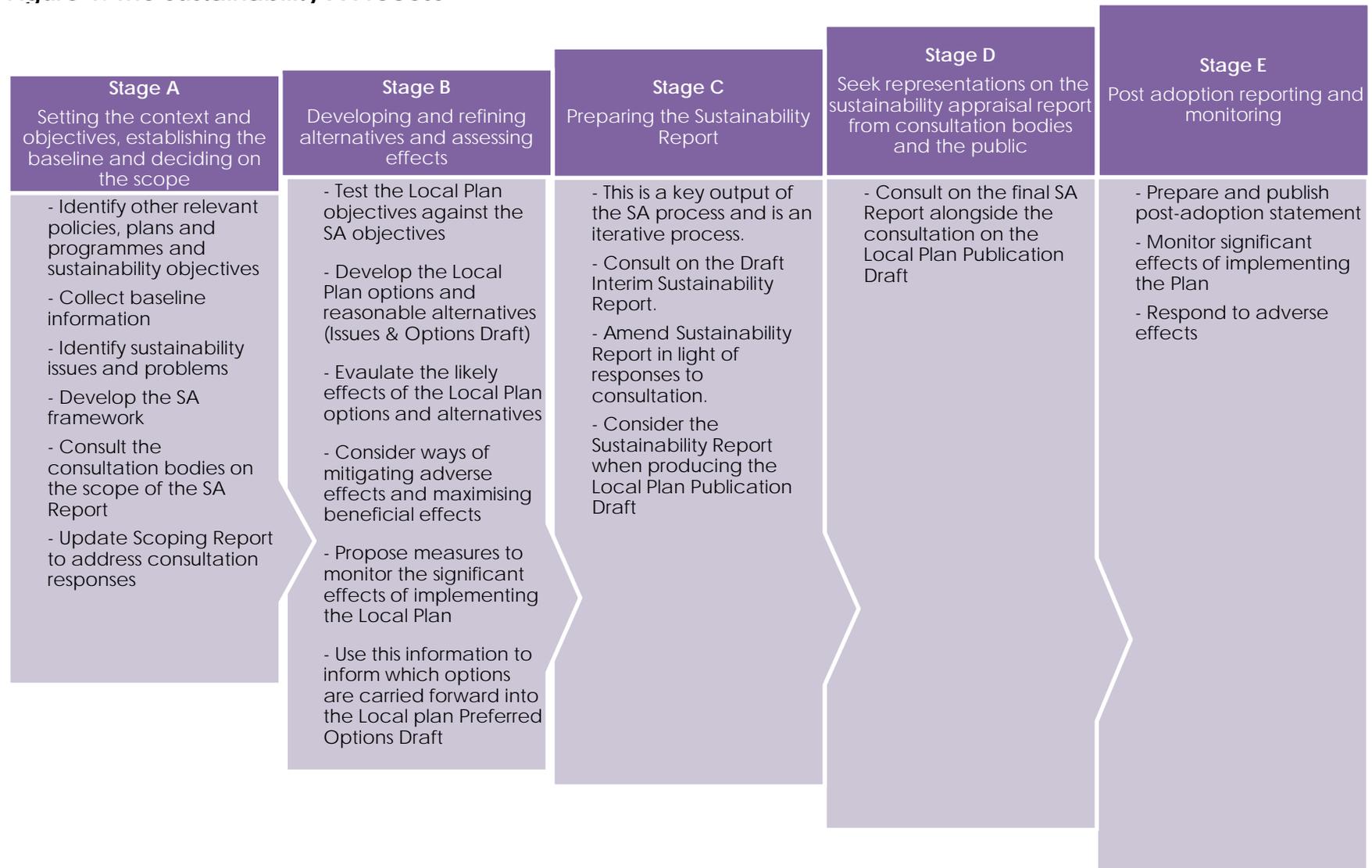
2.2 The linkages between the SA process and the Local Plan are shown in Figure 2 on page 8.

2.3 The Council produced the first draft of the SA Scoping Report in January 2014. The Scoping Report contained the following information:

- “an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and the relationship with other relevant plans and programmes (Annex 1A)
- The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected (Annex 1C)
- Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the Plan or Programme, including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as designated pursuant to Directives.
- The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or member state level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its production (Annex 1E SEA Directive)”

2.4 The Scoping Report identified the key environmental, social and economic issues and problems in the Borough and looked at how the Local Plan could help address them.

Figure 1: The Sustainability A Process



2.5 The Draft Scoping Report was amended in light of comments from statutory consultees and the final version was produced in February 2014. This informed the first draft of the emerging Local Plan, the Issues and Options Draft, which was produced in September 2014. The Final Draft of the Scoping Report can be found on the Council's website.

2.6 The Issues and Options Draft identified the key issues the Plan aims to address and included a number of alternative policy options and potential sites for consideration.

2.7 Each of the policy options and sites were assessed through the SA process using the methodology set out in the Scoping Report. The results of the assessments are found in the Draft Interim SA Report which was produced in February 2016.

2.8 The Draft Interim SA Report was subject to a 6 week consultation where statutory consultees suggested a number of amendments and improvements. The consultation responses were taken into consideration when producing the Final Draft of the Sustainability Report and are included in Appendix C for reference.

2.9 The SA process and results helped inform the second draft of the Local Plan, the Preferred Options Draft, which was produced in June 2015. A number of new sites and policies however emerged following the production of the Preferred Options Draft, the SA process was therefore undertaken a second time to ensure that all reasonable options had been fully assessed. This formed the Final Draft SA that was consulted upon alongside the Local Plan Publication Draft.

2.10 Following consultation on the Local Plan Publication Draft and Final Draft SA, a number of amendments have been made to the SA, prior to the production of the Local Plan Submission Draft. The results of the updated assessments can be found in the appendices accompanying the Final Draft of the SA (Updated) and are summarised in this document.

Figure 2: Linkages between the Emerging Local Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal

(Local Plan stages shown in purple, SA stages shown in blue)



3. Baseline Characteristics

3.1 As shown in Figure 1, page 3, the first step of the SA process is to establish the scope of the assessment to identify which sustainability issues should be the focus of the assessment and the Plan itself.

3.2 The Scoping Report identified the following documents which were of relevance to the Local Plan and considered the relationships and links between them. The findings of the Document Review form Appendix A of the Final Draft of the Sustainability Report, although earlier versions were also included in the Scoping Report and Interim Sustainability Report:

- 11 European Directives
- 11 National Acts
- 31 National Plans and Programmes
- 3 Regional Strategies
- 14 County-wide Plans and Programmes
- 15 Local Plans and Programmes

3.3 The Scoping Report also identified baseline conditions relating to the following “SEA topics”. The baseline information provides a basis for predicting and monitoring the likely effects of the Local Plan and helps to identify ways of preventing or managing adverse effects. The findings of the baseline review form Appendix B of the Final Draft Sustainability Report (although earlier versions were also included in the Scoping Report and Interim Sustainability Report) and relate to the following aspects:

- Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Water and Soil
- Air quality and Pollution
- Climate
- Population and Health
- Material Assets (housing, economy, infrastructure, minerals and waste)
- Culture, Heritage and Landscape

3.4 The baseline Study identified 22 key environmental, social and economic issues which the plan must try to address. It was considered that the sustainability objectives identified in the Cumbria County Council document a “Sustainability Framework for Cumbria” were relevant and would be sufficient to use to assess the effects of the Local Plan.

3.5 The SA objectives are shown in table 2 below, along with the required “SEA topics” which they cover. Appendix G to the Final Draft Sustainability Report (Updated) identifies a number of indicators which can be used to monitor the effects of the Local Plan on the objectives.

Table 2: SA Framework

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Most Relevant SA Objectives
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	K1: The need to protect and enhance the Borough's statutory and non-statutory sites designated for nature conservation to maintain the Borough's biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity.
	K2: The need to protect the Borough's key areas of geological interest	
Water and Soil	K3: The need to protect the Borough's water environment and prevent further degradation of soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve water quality and water resources. To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity.
Air Quality and Pollution	K4: The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Climatic Factors	K5: The need to reduce the impact of climate change and limit the risk from flooding in the Borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To improve water quality and water resources. To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste.
Population and Health	K6: The need to reduce population decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the health and well-being of people. To improve the level of skills, education and training. To increase the level of participation in democratic processes. To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities To improve access to jobs. To diversify and strengthen the local economy. To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.
	K7: The need to reduce high levels of socio-economic deprivation in the Borough	
	K8: The need to reduce crime and the fear of crime in the Borough	
	K9: The need to improve life expectancies in the Borough and to reduce the number of deaths from cancer and circulatory diseases.	
	K10: The need to encourage healthy lifestyles	
Housing	K11: The need to address housing demand and to improve housing choice in the Borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide everyone with a decent home. To improve the vitality and viability of town and local centres
	K12: The need to reduce the number of 'non-decent' homes in the private housing sector	
	K13: The need to reduce the number of vacant properties in the Borough, particularly in the inner Barrow wards	
Economy	K14: The need to increase employment and economic activity rates in the borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities. To improve access to jobs. To diversify and strengthen the local economy. To improve the vitality and viability of
	K15: The need to address the historic decline of traditional heavy engineering	

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Most Relevant SA Objectives
	and the shipbuilding industry.	town and local centres.
	K16: The need to improve and safeguard the vitality and viability of Barrow Town Centre	
Key Infrastructure	K17: The need to improve educational attainment in the Borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the level of participation in democratic processes. • To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces. • To improve the level of skills, education and training. • To improve the health and well-being of people. • To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
	K18: The need to maintain the level of open spaces within the built up areas of the Borough and to increase provision where necessary	
	K19: The need to improve public transport provision, transport links between the Borough and the strategic road network and the need to improve provision for cyclists and pedestrians	
Minerals and Waste	K20: The need to reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount of waste recycled and composted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste.
Culture, heritage and landscape	K21: The need to improve the quality of the built environment and protect cultural and archaeological heritage resources and sensitive landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history. • To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations. • To improve the quality of the built environment. • To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
	K22: The potential to grow the tourism sector in the Borough	

4. Methodology

4.1 The 16 objectives were chosen to provide a basis against which all reasonable policy options and sites could be assessed. A number of minor amendments have been made to the wording of the objectives in light of consultee responses to the Interim SA Report and the Final Draft SA Report. The objectives cover social, environmental and economic issues, reflect the key sustainability issues the Council identified and are supported by a series of guiding questions.

Recording Results

4.2 A scoring matrix was used to record whether the policy/site had a likely positive, negative or neutral effect on the sustainability objective, whether the effect would depend how the policy was implemented or whether the effect was uncertain. The significance of the effect was also assessed using Annex II to the SEA Directive as a guide.

4.3 When determining the significance of an effect a number of issues were taken into consideration including:

- Whether the effect is likely to be temporary or permanent,
- The likelihood of the effect occurring,
- Whether the effect was on sensitive receptors e.g. minority groups, protected species etc.,
- Whether the effect could be reversed.

Data Gaps and Problems with Approach

4.4 The assessments involved an element of subjectivity and when coming to a conclusion a series of judgements have been made. Potential problems with the methodology have been identified and are set out in section 9 of the Final Draft Sustainability Report (Updated). A number of data gaps were also identified and are highlighted in the Scoping Report.

5. Assessment Results

5.1 The vision and objectives as set out in the Local Plan Publication Draft were assessed through the SA process and had both positive and negative effects on the sustainability objectives. It is considered, however, that none of the effects identified are significant, primarily as they can only be implemented through specific policies and actions. A number of minor wording amendments were suggested to increase the positive effects identified. These amendments have been implemented in the Pre-Submission Draft of the Local Plan.

5.2 All 114 policies contained within the Pre-Submission Draft of the Local Plan have been assessed through the SA process. Alternative policy options have also been assessed prior to the production of the Draft and the results are set out in the Interim SA Report.

5.3 The SA process has highlighted policies which have a positive, negative or neutral effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. It also identifies where this effect is considered to be significant. In many cases the effect will depend upon how the policy is implemented.

5.4 The process has also highlighted where positive effects can be increased and where a significant negative effect has been identified, what measures, if any, can be put in place to avoid or mitigate against the effect (appendix D).

5.5 None of the policies contained within the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft have been assessed as having significant negative effect on any of the social or economic objectives. Six policies are likely to have a significant negative effect on environmental objectives, however as shown in Appendix D, all the effects identified can be avoided or mitigated against.

5.6 Thirty one of the policies within the Local Plan Publication Draft are likely to have significant positive effects on the social objectives, 23 of them are likely to have significant positive effects on environmental objectives and 16 are likely to have significant positive effects on economic objectives.

5.7 In terms of sites, the SA process has highlighted sites which have a positive, negative or neutral effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. It also identifies where this effect is considered to be significant. The process has also highlighted where positive effects can be increased and how negative effects can be avoided or mitigated against (appendix D).

5.8 The process has shown that the development of the identified sites will have many positive effects on the sustainability objectives, and these effects can be enhanced through the implementation of local planning policies. Appendix D also identifies other potential opportunities to increase the positive effects.

5.9 Without the implementation of mitigation and avoidance measures, most of the sites will also have some negative effects on the objectives, in particular the environmental objectives. Mitigation and avoidance measures are identified in Appendix D. These include the implementation of policies in the Local

Plan Publication and Pre-Submission Drafts, such as those which require surface water to be effectively managed and which require the protection of biodiversity and geodiversity.

5.10 A number of alternative sites were assessed prior to the production of the Local Plan Publication Draft. The results are set out in the Interim SA document and Appendix E.

6. Monitoring

6.1 It is a requirement to establish how the significant sustainability effects of implementing the Plan will be monitored. Monitoring is important to help assess whether the SA predictions were correct, whether the Plan is helping the achievement of the SA objectives, are mitigation measures helping reduce/prevent negative impacts and whether there are any unpredicted adverse impacts.

6.2 Appendix G of the Sustainability Report identifies a number of possible indicators that could be used for monitoring the impacts of the Plan on the sustainability objectives. Many of the indicators are already monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report prepared by the Council. The list of potential indicators is expansive and how many are monitored will depend upon resources and the availability of data. If further data becomes available this list may also expand.

Contact:

Planning Policy Team

Development Services

Barrow Borough Council

Town Hall

Duke Street

Barrow-in-Furness

Cumbria

LA14 2LD

Email: developmentplans@barrowbc.gov.uk

Website: www.barrowbc.gov.uk/residents/planning/



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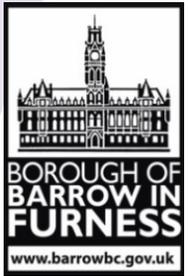
Appendix A

Document Review

Final Draft Sustainability Report (Updated)
(Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)

March 2017

Barrow Borough Local Plan



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



Overview (Key aims and objectives)	Vision, key aims, objectives and targets	Key implications for the Local plan
European Plans and Programmes: Targets and objectives from EU Directives must be adopted into UK legislation		
<p>Ambient Air Quality Directive (Directive 2008/50/EC)</p>	<p>The Directive sets legally binding limits for concentrations of major air pollutants (including sulphur dioxide, lead, ozone etc.) in outdoor air. Such pollutants can impact upon public health</p>	<p>Its main objective is to maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it where necessary.</p>
<p>The Planning Authority should be aware of the effect planning decisions can have on air quality.</p> <p>The Local Plan should plan for more sustainable patterns of development which reduce the need for people to travel by car. It should also encourage renewable energy developments, energy efficiency and the use of locally sourced and low embodied energy materials in the design of new buildings.</p>		
<p>Bathing Water Quality Directive (2006/7/EC)</p>	<p>The Directive sets binding standards for bathing waters, upon which bathing water in the UK is monitored. In order for a particular bathing water to comply with the Directive, 95% of the samples taken must meet these standards.</p>	<p>‘To reduce and prevent the pollution of bathing water and to inform European citizens of the degree of pollution’.</p>
<p>Future development in or near the coast could affect bathing water quality. The Local Plan should encourage a sensitive approach to new development through the provision of adequate sewerage infrastructure, the incorporation of sustainable drainage systems and green infrastructure in new development.</p>		

<p>Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC)</p>	<p>The Directive is concerned with the conservation of wild birds, their eggs, nests and habitats and covers their protection, management, control and exploitation. It, amongst other things, identifies and classifies Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Directive. The Directive is implemented in the UK in various ways, including through the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework.</p>		<p>The Planning Authority should be aware of the main provisions of the Directive and the range of statutory and non-statutory activities which support its implementation.</p> <p>Future developments could impact upon nature conservation sites. The Local Plan should afford protection to identified conservation sites, both statutory and non-statutory.</p>
<p>Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (92/43/EEC)</p>	<p>The Directive is concerned with the protection of wildlife and habitats and is implemented in the UK through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011. It also identifies an ecological network of protected sites, Natura 2000 sites, across the EU.</p>	<p>The main aim of the Directive is to help ensure bio-diversity through the conservation, maintenance and restoration of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora.</p>	<p>The requirements of the Regulations must be taken into account during the SA and Local Plan process.</p> <p>Future developments could impact upon priority species and habitats. The Local Plan should ensure that species and habitats are protected and encourage developers to provide space to enhance these where possible.</p>
<p>Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)</p>	<p>It includes technical requirements for waste (including a requirement that most waste is treated before it is landfilled) and landfill sites and sets targets regarding the amounts of waste sent to landfill, including a</p>	<p>The Directive aims to 'prevent or reduce the negative effects of landfill waste on the environment and human health'.</p>	<p>The Local Plan has an important role in reducing waste.</p> <p>It should include policies which encourage waste minimisation, sustainable waste management for</p>

	<p>target for the reduction in biodegradable waste being sent to landfill by 35% from 1995 figures. Most of these targets are carried forward into UK legislation in the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002.</p>		<p>new developments and reuse of construction materials. Local residents will also need to be engaged in order to increase recycling rates.</p>
<p>Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC)</p>	<p>The Directive applies an ecosystem-based approach to the regulation and management of the marine environment, marine natural resources and marine ecological systems. It was transposed into domestic law through the Marine Strategy Regulations 2010.</p>	<p>The Directive establishes a framework for member states to take measures to maintain or achieve 'good environmental status' in the marine environment by 2020.</p>	<p>Developments could potentially harm the marine environment. The Local Plan should contain policies to protect the marine environment.</p>
<p>Directive on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources (2009/28/EC)</p>	<p>The Directive provides a framework for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources and sets ambitious national targets for renewable energy production.</p> <p>The targets given are indicative and are not strictly enforced, however the European Commission monitors the progress of member states and will, if necessary, propose mandatory targets for those who poorly perform.</p>	<p>The Directive sets a target for the UK to achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020, to help enable the EU to reach an overall target of 20% of energy from such sources by 2020.</p>	<p>The Local Plan plays an important role in promoting sustainable energy production and consumption.</p> <p>The Local Plan should plan for more sustainable patterns of development which reduce the need for people to travel by car. It should also encourage renewable energy developments and energy efficiency and the use of locally sourced and low embodied energy materials in the design of new buildings.</p>

<p>Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC)</p>	<p>The Directive provides a legal framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. Its aims are to protect the environment and human health by encouraging good waste management practices. It provides a framework for dealing with waste sequentially, which is referred to in more detail section 12.5 above. The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 come into force on 1.10.12 and require from 1.1.15 waste collection authorities must collect waste paper, metal, plastic and glass separately.</p>	<p>‘To ensure waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment.’</p>	<p>The Local Plan has an important role in minimising waste production and encouraging recycling.</p> <p>It should develop policies which encourage waste minimisation, sustainable waste management for new developments and reuse of construction materials. Local residents will need to be engaged in order to increase recycling rates.</p>
<p>Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)</p>	<p>The Directive provides a framework for national and local noise policy. It requires the production of strategic noise maps to inform the public about noise exposure and its effects and to highlight actions to address noise issues.</p>	<p>‘To define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise.’</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to contain policies regarding noise pollution and to ensure the issue is taken into account when allocating sites.</p>
<p>Mainstreaming Sustainable Development into EU Policies: 2009 Review of the European Union</p>	<p>This document is a review of the EU Strategy for Sustainable Development, which provides an overarching policy framework for member states. It identifies a number of additional issues than the original</p>		<p>The Local Plan should ensure that it promotes sustainable development.</p>

<p>Strategy for Sustainable Development (EC, 2009)</p>	<p>Strategy, which require further attention. "Significant additional efforts are needed to curb and adapt to climate change, to decrease high energy consumption in the transport sector and to reverse the current loss of biodiversity and natural resources."</p>		
<p>Water Framework Directive (2006/60/EC)</p>	<p>The Directive establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface and ground waters, transitional waters and coastal waters. It also requires member states to produce a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin district.</p>	<p>The key objectives are the general protection of the aquatic ecology, specific protection of unique and valuable habitats, protection of drinking water resources, and protection of bathing water.</p>	<p>Future development in the vicinity of rivers and estuaries could affect water quality. The Local Plan should encourage a sensitive approach to development through the provision of adequate sewerage infrastructure, the incorporation of sustainable drainage systems and green infrastructure development.</p>
<p>National Relevant Acts</p>			
<p>Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</p>	<p>The Act is concerned with the protection of archaeological sites and ancient monuments in England. It contains a duty to list the buildings and ancient monuments that are protected by law.</p>		<p>Future development could impact upon archaeological and cultural heritage resources. The Local Plan should afford protection to all designated archaeological / cultural heritage sites. It should also require new developments to undertake an archaeological assessment and implement appropriate mitigation where necessary.</p>

<p>Climate Change Act 2008</p>	<p>The Act is a legally binding framework for the reduction of domestic carbon emissions. It also requires five year carbon budgets which set binding limits on co2 emissions in order to ensure progress towards the 2050 target.</p>	<p>The Act states the Secretary of State’s duty to ensure that the net UK carbon account for 2050 is at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline.</p>	<p>The Local Plan need to take into consideration the likely increase in the risk of flooding when planning future developments. It should also encourage low-carbon developments and ensure new development is sustainably located, reducing the need to travel by car.</p>
<p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</p>	<p>The Act was produced to extend the public’s ability to enjoy the countryside, whilst safeguarding landowners and occupiers. It gives, amongst other things, a statutory right of access to open countryside and registered common land.</p>		<p>The Local Plan should encourage the creation of links, such as footpaths and cycleways to the countryside and coast.</p>
<p>Flood and Water Management Act 2010</p>	<p>The Act provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges, and protects water supplies to the consumer.</p>	<p>The Act aims to reduce the flood risk associated with extreme weather.</p>	<p>Flooding has social and economic impacts for the Borough. Future development in the floodplain could increase the risk of flooding, therefore the Local Plan should control developments in those area and ensure a sequential approach is taken to ensure new development is steered to areas of lowest flood risk. Where exceptionally, such development is allowed, the Plan should ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are</p>

		<p>incorporated into the design of the development to ensure the safety of the development throughout its lifetime and that flood risk both to the development and downstream land is minimised and where possible reduced.</p>
Localism Act 2011	<p>The Act contains a wide range of measures to devolve more powers to councils and neighbourhoods and give local communities greater control over housing and planning.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to take into account the requirements of the Localism Act.</p>
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	<p>The Act seeks to improve management and increase protection of the marine environment and improve recreational access to England's coasts.</p>	<p>Future developments could impact upon the coastal landscape. The Local Plan should protect the coastline from any development which may have a negative impact upon its quality.</p> <p>The Local Plan should encourage the creation of links, such as footpaths and cycleways to the countryside and coast.</p>
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006	<p>The Act makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities and in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest. The Act requires, amongst other things, the Secretary of State to publish a list of</p>	<p>Future developments could impact upon priority species and habitats. The Local Plan should ensure that species and habitats are protected and encourage developers to provide space to enhance these where possible.</p>

	habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England (S41 List).	
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	The Act makes provisions relating to spatial development and town and country planning; and the compulsory acquisition of land.	
Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The Act is the primary legislation for the control of development and alterations that affect listed buildings and conservation areas. The Act requires Local Planning Authorities to conserve or enhance the historic environment and protect listed buildings and conservation areas.	Future development could impact upon archaeological and cultural heritage resources. The Local Plan should afford protection to all designated archaeological / cultural heritage sites. It should also require new developments to undertake an archaeological assessment and implement appropriate mitigation where necessary.
Self Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015	The council are required to keep a register of persons interested in acquiring plots of land to bring forward for self build housing schemes within the Borough and have regard to those persons when carrying out certain functions, including planning functions.	The Local Plan will need to consider the register to enable it to assess the demand for custom and self build housing when allocating sites through the Local Plan.

<p>Town and Country Planning Act 1990</p>	<p>The Act consolidates certain enactments relating to town and country planning (excluding special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest and in respect of hazardous substances.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to take the requirements of the Act into consideration.</p>	
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</p>	<p>The Act sets out the legal measures for the protection of listed wild animals and their habitats. Species listed in Schedule 5 of the Act are protected from disturbance, injury, intentional destruction or sale.</p>	<p>Future developments could impact upon priority species and habitats. The Local Plan should ensure that species and habitats are protected and encourage developers to provide space to enhance these where possible.</p>	
<p>National Plans and Programmes</p>			
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (DEFRA, 2007)</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to improve UK air quality.</p>	<p>‘To further improve air quality in the UK from today and into the long term.’</p>	<p>Planning Authority should be aware of the impact planning decisions can have on air quality.</p> <p>The Local Plan should plan for more sustainable patterns of development which reduce the need for people to travel. It should also encourage renewable energy developments and energy efficiency and the use of locally sourced and low embodied energy materials in the design of new buildings.</p>

<p>Biodiversity 2020- A Strategy for England’s Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (DEFRA, 2010)</p>	<p>The Strategy provides a picture of how the Government is implementing its international and EU commitments regarding the natural environment. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. The document supersedes the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>	<p>‘To halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.</p> <p>To ensure that the value of biodiversity is reflected in decision-making in the public and private sector’.</p>	<p>Future developments could impact upon priority species and habitats. The Local Plan should ensure that species and habitats are protected and encourage developers to provide space to enhance these where possible.</p>
<p>The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future (HM Government, 2011)</p>	<p>The Plan sets out the Government’s plan for achieving emission reductions in order to meet the 2050 targets. Its aim is to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly poorer households.</p>	<p>‘To achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy; to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households.’</p>	<p>The Local Plan should plan for more sustainable patterns of development which reduce the need for people to travel. It should also encourage renewable energy developments and energy efficiency and the use of locally sourced and low embodied energy materials in the design of new buildings.</p>
<p>Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation- Statutory Obligations and their Impact on the Planning System</p>	<p>The Circular advises local authorities on the application of law in relation to planning and nature conservation. It outlines the requirements for Appropriate Assessments, Sustainability Appraisals and consultation. It accompanied PPS9, which was revoked, however this guidance remains extant.</p>		<p>The Council must follow the procedures for dealing with development in protected areas when developing the Local Plan. It must also have regard to the Directive in the exercise of their planning functions.</p>

<p>Coastal Access: Natural England's Approved Scheme (NE446) (Natural England, 2013)</p>	<p>The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 requires Natural England to produce a Coastal Access Scheme which sets out the approach it will take to discharging its coastal access duty. The Scheme sets out the methodology for implementing the England Coastal Path.</p>	<p>'To improve public access to, and enjoyment of, the English Coastline by creating clear and consistent public rights of way along the English coast for open-air recreation on foot.'</p>	<p>Future developments could impact upon the coastal landscape. The Local Plan should protect the coastline from any development which may have a negative impact upon its quality.</p> <p>The Local Plan should encourage the creation of links, such as footpaths and cycleways to the countryside and coast.</p>
<p>Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen. Transport White Paper (DFT, 2011)</p>	<p>The white paper provides examples of sustainable travel good practice and sets out the government's approach to journeys of five miles or less.</p>	<p>'The vision is for a transport system that is an engine for economic growth, but one that is also greener and safer and improves quality of life in our communities.'</p>	<p>The Local Plan should plan for more sustainable patterns of development which reduce the need for people to travel by car.</p>
<p>Future Water (DEFRA, 2008)</p>	<p>The document provides the framework for water management in England. It discusses the sustainable delivery of secure water supplies, the protection and improvement of the water environment, water charges, water sector greenhouse gas emissions and the management of surface water.</p>	<p>'The vision is for sustainable delivery of secure water supplies and an improved and protected water environment.'</p>	<p>Future development in the vicinity of rivers and estuaries could affect water quality. The Local Plan should encourage a sensitive approach to development in these locations and should encourage new developments to incorporate features which protect and enhance water quality and water efficiency measures in their design.</p>

<p>Green Infrastructure Guidance (Natural England, 2009)</p>	<p>The Guide provides an overview of what green infrastructure is, the benefits of providing green infrastructure and the contribution it can make to Natural England’s strategic outcomes. It also includes examples of good practice in providing green infrastructure in developments.</p>	<p>The Guide includes Natural England’s Accessible Natural Greenspace (ANGSt) standards. Further details can be found above in Section 17.5 above.</p>	<p>Future developments could impact upon priority species and habitats. The Local Plan should ensure that species and habitats are protected and encourage developers to provide space to enhance these where possible.</p> <p>The Local Plan should protect good quality areas of open space and should allocate additional sites where there is a shortage in provision.</p>
<p>Groundwater Protection Principles and Practice (Environment Agency, 2013)</p>	<p>The report promotes a risk-based approach to assessment; balancing the threat to the environment (aquifers and surface water) against the benefits of the activity or development. It discusses the problems of reduced water supply and increased water demand, and the harm pollution from new housing and industrial development can cause to wildlife habitats.</p>	<p>This guide sets out the aims and objectives for groundwater, their technical approach to its management and protection, their position and approach to the application of relevant legislation, the tools they use to do their work and technical guidance for groundwater specialists.</p>	<p>Future development in areas of known aquifers could impact upon groundwater quality. The Local Plan should encourage a sensitive approach to development in these locations.</p>
<p>Government Tourism Policy (DCMS, 2011)</p>	<p>The paper outlines the UK Government’s approach to the tourism economy in England.</p>	<p>The Policy lists three main aims: attracting extra visitors to the UK through enhanced marketing, increasing the proportion of UK residents who holiday in the UK, and improving the sector’s productivity.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should support the growth of the tourism industry whilst ensuring that tourist developments are integrated with and appropriate to the Borough.</p> <p>The Local Plan should encourage the development of formal leisure facilities in areas of need.</p>

<p>The Future of High Streets: Progress since the Portas Review (July 2013) DCLG</p>	<p>This document gives an update on progress since the Portas Review with details of pilots that have been undertaken and other initiatives as a result of the Portas Review</p>	<p>The Local Plan should encourage developments which will help to improve and safeguard the vitality and viability of the town centre.</p>	
<p>Improving Culture, Arts and Sporting Opportunities Through Planning: A Good Practice Guide (TCPA, 2013)</p>	<p>The Guide describes the importance of culture, arts and sport in planning and helps authorities identify and positively plan for improved opportunities in cultural, sport and leisure provision. It is non-statutory guidance, however it is supported by organisations across those sectors and provides examples of good practice.</p>	<p>‘The Guide ‘is designed to enable them (<i>planners and culture and sport practitioners</i>) to plan effectively for culture, arts and sport through the planning system.’</p>	<p>The Local Plan should promote and protect the Borough’s cultural heritage and encourage the growth of the cultural/creative economic sector.</p> <p>The Local Plan should protect good quality areas of open space and should allocate additional sites where there is a shortage in provision. It should also encourage the development of formal leisure facilities in areas of need.</p>
<p>Mainstreaming Sustainable Development (DEFRA, 2011)</p>	<p>This document sets out the Government’s vision for sustainable development and includes measures to support it through the Green Economy, action to tackle climate change, protecting and enhancing the natural environment, fairness and improving wellbeing and building a Big Society.</p>		

<p>Mainstreaming Sustainable Development: Government Progress 2013 (DEFRA)</p>	<p>This document reviews the progress made since the introduction of the above document and identifies areas that can still be improved</p>		
<p>National Character Areas (Natural England)</p>	<p>Natural England have produced guidance for the national character areas. The Borough is covered by two NCAs (West Cumbria Coastal Plain and South Cumbria Low Fells).</p>	<p>The NCAs identify opportunities for positive environmental change and provide a basis for assessing the effects of sites and policies on the sustainability objectives.</p>	<p>Future development could impact upon habitats and species. This document helps identify where there may be adverse impacts and where there are opportunities.</p>
<p>National Heritage Protection Plan Framework (English Heritage, 2013)</p>	<p>The Plan contains a framework for heritage protection built around a set of priorities. The Plan will inform Actions Plans which are being developed by a range of heritage organisations, including English Heritage. The English Heritage Action Plan sets out how the organisation will contribute to the objectives in the Protection Plan.</p>	<p>The Plan seeks to ensure that the historic environment is "not needlessly at risk of damage, erosion or loss; is experience, understood and enjoyed by local communities; contributes to sustainable and distinctive places to live and work; helps deliver positive and sustainable economic growth."</p>	<p>Future development could impact upon archaeological and cultural heritage resources. The Local Plan should afford protection to all designated archaeological / cultural heritage sites. It should also require new developments to undertake an archaeological assessment and implement appropriate mitigation where necessary</p>
<p>National Infrastructure Plan 2014 (HM Treasury, 2014)</p>	<p>This is an update to the previous document on the progress made since 2010 and the vision for short term and long term projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> '-Maximising the potential of existing road and rail networks, -transforming energy and transport systems to deliver a low carbon economy, -transforming the UKs strategic rail infrastructure. -meeting future challenges in providing sustainable access to 	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider there is adequate infrastructure to sustain the proposed levels of development, both in terms of physical infrastructure (roads, schools, health centres etc.) and green infrastructure.</p>

		<p>water for everyone, -protecting the economy from the current and growing risk of floods and coastal erosion, -reducing waste and improving the way it is treated, -providing the best superfast broadband in Europe, -ensuring that the UK remains a world leader in science research and innovation.'</p>	
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (HM Government, 2012)</p>	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications. The NPPF includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development.</p>	<p>'At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking.'</p>	<p>The presumption in favour of development will need to be a key theme running through the Local Plan, which must conform the requirements of the NPPF.</p>
<p>National Planning Practice Guidance (HM Government, Updated October 2014)</p>	<p>The Guidance helps interpret and put the NPPF into practice. It covers all aspects of planning including flooding, housing, waste and tourism</p>		<p>The Local Plan must be in conformity with the NPPG.</p>

<p>Planning for climate change – guidance for local authorities (Planning and Climate Change Coalition April 2012)</p>	<p>The Guide sets the context regarding climate change and provides guidance on the principles that should underpin plan-making and development management.</p>	<p>‘To help shape places with reduced carbon dioxide emissions and greater resilience to the impacts of climate change.’</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to take into consideration the likely increase in the risk of flooding when planning future developments. It should also encourage low-carbon developments and ensure new development is sustainably located, reducing the need to travel by car.</p>
<p>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2012)</p>	<p>The document is the governments planning policy for traveller sites. It replaces Circular 01/06: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites and Circular 04/07: Planning for Travelling Show people.</p>	<p>‘To ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interest of the settled community.’</p>	<p>The Local Plan will be supported and informed by a Gypsy and Traveller Study which will assess the need for traveller sites. The Local Plan will need to ensure there is enough provision for traveller sites to meet the identified need over the plan period.</p>
<p>Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013 to 2016 (HM Government, 2013)</p>	<p>The document sets out how the Department of Health will measure success in public health, both nationally and locally. Sport and physical activity can make a positive contribution to many of the indicators in the Framework.</p>	<p>‘To improve and protect the nation’s health and to improve the health of the poorest, fastest.’</p>	<p>Poor health is often related to deprivation. The Local Plan should seek to address issues which contribute to social deprivation such as lack of access to jobs, facilities and services and the poor quality of the built / natural environment.</p> <p>The Local Plan should encourage physical activity through the protection/creation of good quality areas of open space, formal leisure facilities and through the creation of links such as footpaths and cycleways.</p>

<p>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (DEFRA 2009)</p>	<p>This document outlines the Government's approach to safeguarding soils.</p>	<p>'By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.'</p>	<p>The Local Plan can help protect soils, and in turn help conserve, enhance and restore geodiversity. It can also promote opportunities for the incorporation of geodiversity interest as part of developments.</p>
<p>UK Marine Policy Statement (DEFRA 2011)</p>	<p>The statement sets out the policy framework for sustainable development of our seas, however Marine Plans will set out how the MPS will be implemented. Currently there is no Marine Plan for this region.</p>	<p>The UK vision for the marine environment is for 'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas.'</p>	<p>The impact of the Local Plan on the marine environment will be considered through the Appropriate Assessment. The progress of a Marine Plan for the region will be monitored throughout the production of the Local Plan.</p>
<p>UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (JNCC and DEFRA, 2012)</p>	<p>The Framework supersedes the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and sets out strategic key actions for the protection of biodiversity up to 2020.</p>	<p>The Framework identifies 5 strategic goals: '-Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society, -Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use, -To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, -Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	<p>Future developments could impact upon nature conservation sites and priority species and habitats. The Local Plan should afford protection to identified conservation sites, both statutory and non-statutory and ensure that species and habitats are protected. It should also encourage developers to provide space and/or green infrastructure to enhance these where possible</p>

		-Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.'	
UK Renewable Energy Roadmap (HM Government, 2013 update)	The Renewable Energy Roadmap provides the framework for the delivery of renewable energy deployment in the UK. This update sets out the progress and changes delivered by the renewable energy sector towards the aims set out in the Roadmap.		The Local Plan should also encourage renewable energy developments and energy efficiency and the use of locally sourced and low embodied energy materials in the design of new buildings.
Woodland Creation-Why It Matters (Woodland Trust)	The report discusses the benefits trees and woodlands can bring.	The document includes the Woodland Access Standard. See Section 17.6 above for further information. '	The Local Plan should encourage the protection of woodlands. It should also encourage the protection and/or planting of individual trees in developments.
Regional Plans and Programmes			
The North West Sustainable Energy Strategy (former GONW, 2006)	The Strategy sets out the energy challenges facing the North West and discussed how different sectors and individuals can act to address the issues, whilst achieving economic, social and environmental objectives.		The Local Plan should plan for more sustainable patterns of development which reduce the need for people to travel. The Local Plan should also encourage renewable energy developments and energy efficiency and the use of locally sourced and low embodied energy materials in the design of new buildings.

<p>River Basin Management Plan: North West River Basin District (Environment Agency, 2009)</p>	<p>The Water Framework Directive requires a management plan to be drawn up for each district. The Plan for the NW River Basin identifies the main challenges affecting the water environment in the region and proposes actions to deal with the issues. The Plan will be reviewed and updated in 2015.</p>	<p>Future development in the vicinity of rivers and estuaries could affect water quality. The Local Plan should encourage a sensitive approach to development in these locations and should encourage new developments to incorporate water conservation in their design.</p>	<p>Future development in areas of known aquifers could impact upon groundwater quality. The Local Plan should encourage a sensitive approach to development in these locations.</p>
<p>County Plans and Programmes</p>			
<p>Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan (Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership, 2001)</p>	<p>The document identifies 21 species and 18 habitats for priority action and targets set for recovery. The Cumbria BAP also lists a number of actions including lobbying to reform the Common Agricultural Policy, influencing industry, utilities, landowners, farmers and the public sector to adopt sympathetic approaches to land management, ensuring that planning policy and practice act to protect biodiversity and securing widespread public</p>	<p>The Cumbria BAP aims to raise public awareness and understanding of the natural environment and hopes to encourage local people and politicians to take a closer interest in biodiversity in order to take action to help vulnerable wildlife and threatened habitats. Its vision is 'of a Cumbria as rich or richer in wildlife than it is today.'</p>	<p>Future developments could impact upon nature conservation sites and priority species and habitats. The Local Plan should afford protection to identified conservation sites, both statutory and non-statutory and ensure that species and habitats are protected. It should also encourage developers to provide space and/or green infrastructure to enhance these where possible.</p>

	interest and involvement in protecting biodiversity.		
Cumbria Community Safety Strategic Assessment (Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, 2013-2014)	The CSSA gives a picture of Community Safety in Cumbria. It is made up of a County and six Districts Summary reports. These summaries draw on the information contained within the CSSA Technical Report.	The aim of the CSSA is to highlight the county's priorities for responsible authorities and partners working together to tackle crime, disorder and substance misuse.	The Local Plan needs to consider how planning can help to reduce crime and disorder. For example, improving poorly lit areas, provision of facilities for young people, job creation, regenerating deprived areas and encouraging crime reduction in design.
Cumbria Community Strategy (Cumbria Strategic Partnership, 2008)	The Strategy sets out the county's vision for its future and key priorities. The Strategy allows the Council and its partners to plan and prioritise their activities to meet the requirements of local communities. This involves working together to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of the county, whilst ensuring that the needs of future generations are considered.	'Cumbria will be a place where we work together to energise: -safe, strong and inclusive communities, -health and well-being throughout life, -a sustainable and prosperous economy, -effective connections between people and places, -world class environmental quality.'	
Cumbria Economic Strategy 2009-2019 (Cumbria Vision, 2009)	The Strategic Priorities identified are the opportunities of energy and the low carbon economy, and raising the attractiveness of Destination Cumbria as a place to live, invest, work and visit. It aims to meet this vision through a series of co-	'To be the most energised of healthy environments in the world, and one of the fastest growing economies in the UK'.	The Local Plan should ensure adequate provision of employment sites. It could also influence this through improving the attractiveness of the Borough to investors, for example through regeneration.

	<p>ordinated programmes and funded activity and identifies 10 main challenges which first need to be addressed.</p>		<p>The Local Plan should support traditional industries where possible and also support a diversification of the economy to other industries, for example the tourism industry. It should seek to address issues which contribute to socio-economic deprivation, such as lack of access to jobs, facilities and services and the poor quality of the built environment.</p>
<p>Cumbria Extra Care Housing Strategy 2011-2029 (Cumbria County Council, 2011)</p>	<p>The Strategy provides a definition of Extra Care Housing and provides demographic information linked to social care for older people. It identifies current and planned provision in the county and outlines areas for future development.</p>	<p>The aim of the Strategy is 'to enable people in Cumbria to plan for their future and realise their aspirations to live independently'.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that new housing provision meets the needs of special needs groups.</p>
<p>Cumbria Housing Strategy 2011/15 (Cumbria Housing Group, 2011)</p>	<p>The purpose of the strategy is to set out a collective plan detailing the vision, high level key themes and objectives from 2011 to 2015 and to articulate the uniqueness and diversity of Cumbrian communities; influence wider agendas to the benefit of all people in the communities across the districts of Cumbria and deliver against the agreed key themes.</p>	<p>'A shared vision, a single voice for housing in Cumbria. We are committed to working together to add value; to create, sustain and enhance homes and communities for the benefit of all.'</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to provide appropriate levels of the right type of housing to support the increasing number of households predicted and to ensure variety and choice. It should encourage regeneration of the inner wards so as to increase housing demand and reducing the number of vacant properties.</p> <p>The Local Plan should encourage initiatives to renew the older private housing areas in the Borough and improve the condition of private</p>

			sector housing. It should also ensure that new housing provision meets the needs of special needs groups.
Cumbria Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2012-2015 (Cumbria County Council 2012)	The JSNA identifies the current and future health, care and wellbeing needs for Cumbria. The JSNA identifies 4 key challenges for the county: Inequalities, children & young people, mental health and wellbeing and ageing population.	'Our long term vision and strategic direction is for a place where people have bright prospects and abundant opportunities, where shared decision making will become the norm: no decision about me, without me'	Poor health is often related to deprivation. The Local Plan should seek to address issues which contribute to social deprivation such as lack of access to jobs, facilities and services and the poor quality of the built / natural environment. The Local Plan should also ensure that new housing provision meets the needs of special needs groups.
Cumbria Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2026 (Cumbria County Council, 2011)	The Plan sets out how roads, footways, cycleways, rights of way and bus and train services in Cumbria will be improved and managed. The Plan contains a strategy for the period, the policies to implement the strategy and a rolling programme of implementation plans showing where funding will be directed.	'A transport system and highway network in Cumbria that is safe, reliable, available, accessible and affordable for all which supports the following local priorities: -safe, strong and inclusive communities, -health and well-being throughout life, -a sustainable and prosperous economy, -effective connections between people and places, -world class environmental quality and in doing so minimises carbon emissions.'	The Local Plan will need to consider there is adequate infrastructure to sustain the proposed levels of development, both in terms of physical infrastructure (roads, schools, health centres etc.) and green infrastructure. The Local Plan should plan for more sustainable patterns of development which reduce the need for people to travel by car.

<p>Cumbria Joint Wind Energy Strategy SPD (Cumbria County Council, 2007)</p>	<p>The SPD supports the implementation of renewable energy policies and provides guidance for wind energy development across Cumbria.</p>	<p>The document refers to the targets set in the Government's Energy Strategy.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should refer to the document when producing its wind energy policies.</p>
<p>Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit (Cumbria County Council, 2011)</p>	<p>The Guidance and Toolkit maps and describes the character of different landscape types, the pressures they are under, and provides guidance to help maintain their distinctiveness.</p>		<p>The Guidance and Toolkit can be used to influence where future development takes place and what it might look like, helping to maintain and enhance landscape distinctiveness.</p>
<p>Cumbria Minerals & Waste Development Framework Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD (Cumbria County Council, 2009)</p>			<p>The Local Plan should take into account the allocations and policies in the Core Strategy and DPD and ensure that proposals in the Local Plan do not hinder their implementation. The document should also be taken into account when considering allocations and sites in the Local Plan.</p>
<p>Cumbria Minerals & Waste Local Plan – Preferred Options Draft (Cumbria County Council, 2015)</p>	<p>The document is “a roadmap for the way waste is dealt with and minerals extracted in Cumbria”</p>	<p>The Plan, amongst other things, aims to reduce waste and increase recycling in line with national targets.</p>	<p>Little weight can be given to the document at this early stage in its production, however the proposals should be considered to ensure they do not harm the implementation of the Local Plan and vice versa.</p>

<p>Cumbria Renewable Energy Capacity and Deployment Study (SQW Ltd for Cumbria County Council, 2011)</p>	<p>The document is a technical study which looks at the County’s potential for renewable energy to 2030 and its impacts upon the environment</p>	<p>The key objectives of the Study are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -examine current approaches to renewable electricity generation and renewable heat provision including commercial, community and small scale renewable technologies, -explore the full range of options to optimise renewable energy and combined heat and power, tri-generation and district heating production in the context of a rural sub-region, including exploring whether there can be less of a reliance on onshore commercial scale wind energy schemes. -reflect current government approaches and good practice -support sub-regional plan making and target setting.’ 	<p>The Study concludes that Cumbria could provide between 10 and 13% of its energy requirements from onshore renewables by 2030. If it is to do this, the county needs to significantly increase its current level of deployment. The Local Plan can help achieve this, by encouraging renewable energy instalments in suitable locations and where they do not compromise the value and quality of the landscape.</p>
<p>The Tourism Strategy for Cumbria 2008-2018 (Making the Dream a Reality) (Cumbria Tourism,</p>	<p>The document sets out what Cumbria Tourism want from tourism in the county and how they intend to achieve the vision set out.</p>	<p>‘In 2018 Cumbria, as well as being known for world-class landscapes, will have an unrivalled reputation for outdoor adventure, heritage and culture with a year-round programme of events. Our accommodation, our food, our public realm and our customer service will reinforce our reputation as the number one rural destination in the UK.’</p>	<p>The document provides the context for tourism in the Borough and highlights the Marina</p>

<p>Cumbria European Structural and Investment Funds Investment Plan 2014-2020 (Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership, March 2015)</p>	<p>The Investment Plan sets out the priorities that Cumbria intends to support from European Funding streams.</p>	<p>The vision for growth is focussed around four strategic priorities: -Advanced Manufacturing growth, -Nuclear & Energy Excellence, -Vibrant Rural and Visitor Economy -Strategic Connectivity & M6 Corridor</p>	<p>The Local Plan has a role to play in helping to meet three of the four strategic priorities of the Investment Plan.</p>
<p>Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2008-2020 (Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership, 2008)</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out the issues the county faces in terms of waste and how they will be managed in order to meet national recycling and recovery targets.</p>		<p>The Local Plan should develop policies which encourage waste minimisation, sustainable waste management for new developments and reuse of construction material. Local residents will need to be engaged in order to increase recycling rates.</p>
<p>Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028: Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (Copeland BC)</p>	<p>This document sets out the Council's strategy for growth and development.</p>		<p>Copeland forms part of a close functional network with Barrow Borough in terms of housing, employment and retail. There are also cross-boundary issues in terms of the environment as Natura 2000 sites extend between the two Boroughs.</p>

<p>Copeland Site Allocations and Policies Plan Preferred Options Document 2015 (Copeland BC)</p>	<p>This document sets out Copeland’s supply of development land for the 15 year Local Plan period. It provides and facilitates growth in the local economy, particularly the energy sector and focusses development in the Borough’ settlements, within defined settlement boundaries. The main focus for development is Whitehaven with 10% of housing allocated to Millom.</p>	
<p>South Lakeland Borough Council Local Plan Core Strategy 2010 (SLDC)</p>	<p>This document sets out the Council’s strategy for growth and development. It concentrates development in the Principal Service Centres of Kendal and Ulverston (55% of new housing and employment directed to those two towns)</p>	<p>Ulverston forms part of a close functional network with Dalton and Barrow in terms of housing, employment and retail. There are also cross-boundary issues in terms of the environment as Nature 2000 sites extend between the two Boroughs. The Core Strategy states that out of the two Principal Service Centres, less development is directed to Ulverston due to “the need to focus development in the Furness Regeneration Area in Barrow.”</p>
<p>South Lakeland Borough Council Local Plan Land Allocations 2013 (SLDC)</p>	<p>The Local Plan Land Allocations identifies or ‘allocates’ land within the District, outside the National Parks, for specific types of development such as housing and employment. Some of the sites identified are in close proximity to Barrow Borough.</p>	

Local Plans and Programmes			
A Sustainable Community Strategy for Barrow and Furness (Furness Partnership, 2009)	The Strategy sets out Furness Partnerships commitment to long-term sustainable development	It sets 8 key priorities for achieving the vision that the Borough will become recognised, both by local people and by those outside the area, as a prosperous, pleasant, healthy and safe place to live and work.	The Local Plan must support the key priorities identified in the Strategy.
Annual Monitoring Report 2014/15 (Barrow Borough Council, 2016)	The AMR demonstrates the Council's progress against the Local Development Scheme, it looks at how policies are being implemented and sets out the Council's position in terms of housing supply.	The main objectives of the AMR are to: -see what is happening in the Borough at the present time, what may happen in the future and determine what needs to be done; -provide information on the performance of the Council's planning policies.	Future AMRs will monitor the progress of the new Local Plan following its adoption.
Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Equality Action Plan (Barrow Borough Council, 2010)	This sets out specific activities the Council will undertake in order to deliver its Strategic Equality housing Scheme.		The Local Plan will be subject to an Equality Impact Assessment to ensure that the policies included within it do not prejudice against particular groups.
Barrow Borough Heritage Impact Assessments (Barrow Borough Council, 2015)	The Study assesses the potential risk of development to the significance of heritage assets and their setting. It also identifies potential mitigation and opportunities for enhancement.		The Local Plan will need to take into account the harm to heritage assets and their setting when determining which sites to allocate for development.

<p>Barrow Borough Housing Land Statement (Barrow Borough Council, 2016)</p>	<p>The HLS assessed the requirement for housing in the Borough based upon the 2012 CLG Household projections. It proposes a figure of objectively assessed need and a housing requirement for inclusion in the Draft Local Plan.</p>	<p>The HLS suggests a minimum housing target of 1990 dwellings over the Plan period (2012-2031): 162 per annum in years 1-5 and 105 in years 6 to 15.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to include a housing “target” and the supply of housing land against that target is monitored annually.</p>
<p>Barrow-in-Furness Housing Needs Study (Northern Housing Consortium Ltd for Barrow Borough Council, 2006)</p>	<p>The Study assesses the current levels of housing need across the borough. The Study is currently being updated and will be taken into account in the SA and through the development of the Local Plan.</p>		<p>The Local Plan should seek to provide appropriate levels of housing to support the increasing number of households.</p> <p>It should encourage initiatives to renew the older private housing areas in the Borough and improve the condition of private sector housing.</p> <p>The Local Plan should ensure that new housing provision meets the needs of special needs groups.</p>
<p>Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006, and the Housing Chapter Alteration (Barrow Borough Council, 2006)</p>	<p>The Local Plan is a statutory document which sets out the Council’s planning policies for the development and use of land. The Plan forms part of the development plan for the Borough and it will be replaced by the forthcoming Local Plan.</p>	<p>The Plan contains four guiding principles: ‘-The regeneration of the local economy by sustainable development; -Protecting and improving the Borough’s environment; -Providing a balanced and adequate supply of housing; -Developing the Borough’s role as a sub-regional centre for leisure and shopping.’</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to review whether the policies contained within the document are still relevant and where they are, consider including them.</p>

<p>Barrow Borough Council Single Equality Scheme (Barrow Borough Council, 2010)</p>	<p>The Scheme states how the Council intends to meet its obligations and responsibilities under legislation. The Scheme demonstrates, amongst other things, the Council's commitment to ensure that all of its policies and service plans reflect the principles of equal opportunities.</p>		<p>The Local Plan will be subject to an Equality Impact Assessment to ensure that the policies included within it do not prejudice against particular groups.</p>
<p>Barrow Borough Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2011-2016 (Barrow Borough Sports Council, 2011).</p>	<p>The Strategy highlights the importance of sports and physical activity and sets out priority aims and objectives for further developing sport and physical activity in the Borough.</p>	<p>The overarching vision of the Strategy is: 'To increase opportunities for, any levels of participation in sport and physical activity by all sections of the community, resulting in improved health, well-being, community cohesion and enhanced quality of life for those people who live, work, learn and play in the Borough of Barrow-in-Furness'.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should encourage the development of formal leisure facilities in areas of need and protect good quality areas of open space, allocating additional sites where there is a shortage in provision.</p> <p>The Local Plan should encourage the creation of links, such as footpaths and cycleways, to the countryside and coast.</p>
<p>Barrow Port Area Action Plan (Barrow Borough Council, 2010)</p>	<p>The Plan sets out the planning policies and land allocations for the port area of Barrow. It forms part of the development plan for the Borough.</p>	<p>'The Strategic Vision for the BPAAP is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen, revive and redevelop the Area as a high quality, sustainable location for urban living, working and leisure, maximising its waterfront location; -Enhance the natural and built environment, infrastructure and range and quality of facilities and attractions within the Area, reconnecting the town to its 	<p>The Local Plan will not include policies or allocations for the Port Area. The Local Plan should however not prejudice the proposals identified in the BPAAP and should include policies and allocations to help enable to developments identified in the BPAAP to come forward.</p>

		waterfront and making it an attractive place for residents and a destination of choice for visitors and tourists; and -Support the on-going operation on the port.'	
Council Priorities 2015-2016 (Barrow Borough Council – February 2015)	The document sets out the priorities for the council.	'To enhance the economic and social future of the Borough to meet the needs and aspirations of the community'	The Local Plan can help achieve three of the council's priorities: Housing: providing a greater choice of good quality housing and regenerating the oldest and poorest housing Regeneration & Public Realm: enhancing the built environment and public realm Local economy: mitigating the effects of public spending, their impact on the local economy and working to secure a long term economic recovery for the community
Draft Employment Land Review (Barrow Borough Council 2015)	The document looks at the demand for employment sites and premises in the Borough and assesses the suitability of a number of sites allocated for this use/identified in other documents such as the SHLAA.	The document identifies a requirement for 13 hectares of employment land over the plan period.	The Local Plan, or a separate planning document, will need to allocate or identify sites to meet the requirement.
Draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan (Barrow Borough Council 2015)	The document establishes what additional infrastructure and service needs are required to support the level of development proposed by the Local Plan.		The Draft IDP is important as it assesses whether the proposals in the plan can be supported by the necessary infrastructure and looks at how this can be delivered.

<p>Draft Green Infrastructure Strategy (Barrow Borough Council 2015)</p>	<p>The document helps identify areas of the borough which should be protected as green or open space in the Local Plan.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the recommendations in the GI Strategy and allocate sites accordingly.</p>
<p>Furness and West Cumbria Housing Market Renewal Prospectus (DTZ Piedad Consulting, 2005)</p>	<p>The Prospectus looks at the strengths and weaknesses of the Furness and West Cumbria housing Market.</p>	<p>It sets out several objectives which support the documents mission statement, 'to create the right housing for sustainable communities to support the new economy in Furness and West Cumbria' and lists several key projects which will help achieve the objectives.</p>
<p>The Local Plan should seek to address issues which contribute to socio-economic deprivation, such as lack of access to jobs, facilities and services and the poor quality of the built environment.</p> <p>It should encourage regeneration of the inner wards so as to increase housing demand and reducing the number of vacant properties, but should also ensure that a variety of house types are provided in the Borough to improve choice.</p>		
<p>Habitats Regulation Assessment: Pre-Screening Report (BPD, 2014)</p>	<p>The Report assesses whether the options in the Local Plan Issues & Options Draft would have likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.</p>	<p>The Council should consider the results of the assessment and use it to choose to progress the options which do not have an adverse impact where possible.</p>
<p>Habitats Regulation Assessment: Screening & Appropriate</p>	<p>The Report assesses whether the options in the Local Plan Preferred Options Draft would have likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites. It then recommends mitigation</p>	<p>The Council should consider the results of the assessment and use it to choose to progress the options which do not have an adverse impact where possible. Where harm is</p>

Assessment Report (BDP, 2015) and Update (BBC 2016)	where significant adverse effects are unavoidable.		unavoidable, the Council should require mitigation proposed.
Local Development Scheme (Barrow Borough Council, 2016)	The Council's LDS sets out the timetable for the production of planning policy documents.	N/A	The development of the Local Plan should follow the timescale set out in the LDS.
Retail and Town Centre Uses Study (Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners for Barrow Borough Council, 2013)	The Study forms part of the Council's evidence base to inform the emerging Local Plan, focussing on retail and town centre uses.	'The key objective of the Study is to provide a robust and credible evidence base to inform the Council's work on its emerging Local Plan.'	The Local Plan should encourage developments which will help to improve and safeguard the vitality and viability of the town centre
Shining a Light on Hidden Deprivation In Furness (Furness Poverty Commission, 2013)	The report looks at what poverty is, the causes of poverty and how extensive it is across the Furness area. It also makes recommendations for helping people out of poverty and how organisations can work together to tackle multiple deprivation.	The report seeks to answer the following questions and define the best ways forward for communities: -How extensive is poverty across Furness? -What are the causes of poverty across Furness? -What does poverty actually look like across Furness? -What are the effects of poverty on children? -How are different organisations working to tackle multiple deprivations? -How can we help people move out of poverty?	The Local Plan should seek to address issues which contribute to socio-economic deprivation, such as lack of access to jobs, facilities and services and the poor quality of the built environment.

<p>Strategic Housing Market Assessment (Barrow Borough Council, 2016)</p>	<p>The Study forms part of the Council's evidence base to inform the emerging Local Plan. It examines the current and likely future housing market in terms of both the number and type of dwellings that may be required. The Council is currently carrying out an update to the SHMA and the updated version will be taken into account in the SA process and when developing the emerging Local Plan.</p>	<p>'The overall aim of the SHMA is to provide an evidence base from which future housing and planning policies can be developed.'</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to provide appropriate levels of the right type of housing to support the increasing number of households predicted and to ensure variety and choice. It should encourage regeneration of the inner wards so as to increase housing demand and reducing the number of vacant properties.</p> <p>The Local Plan should encourage initiatives to renew the older private housing areas in the Borough and improve the condition of private sector housing. It should also ensure that new housing provision meets the needs of special needs groups.</p>
<p>Walney Island Flood and Coastal Erosion Strategy Review 2015 (Barrow Borough Council)</p>	<p>The Review presents the business case and implementation plan for the management of Walney Island shoreline by Barrow Borough Council. It recommends the preferred options for flood and erosion risk management for the coastline around the island.</p>	<p>The document recommends a strategy of no active intervention over most of the shoreline, with a scheme at West Shore Park to reduce the risk of erosion for upto 20 years.</p>	<p>The document is relevant to the Local Plan as it highlights areas at risk from tidal flooding and coastal erosion. These are areas where development is unlikely to be acceptable.</p>

Contact:

Planning Policy Team
Development Services
Barrow Borough Council
Town Hall
Duke Street
Barrow-in-Furness
Cumbria
LA14 2LD

Email: developmentplans@barrowbc.gov.uk

Website: www.barrowbc.gov.uk/residents/planning/



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



Appendix B

Baseline Data Review

Final Draft Sustainability Report (Updated)
(Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)

March 2017

Barrow Borough Local Plan



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



Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
Biodiversity and Geodiversity						
Number of Ramsar sites (Natural England)	2 (2016)	N/A	N/A	2 (2013)	The number of Ramsar, SPA, and SAC Sites in the Borough remains unchanged since their designation. Trends regarding their condition will be discussed in the Local Plan Appropriate Assessment Screening Report which is being carried out alongside this document.	K1: The need to protect and enhance the Borough's statutory and non-statutory sites designated for nature conservation to maintain the Borough's biodiversity. Potential Impact of Local Plan: Moderate The new Local Plan has an important role to play in the protection and enhancement of the natural environment. It can be used to encourage developments which enhance and raise public awareness of biodiversity. Future developments could impact upon priority species and habitats. The Local Plan should ensure that species and habitats are protected and encourage developers to provide space to enhance these where possible.
Number of Special Protection areas (SPA) (Natural England)	2 (2016)	N/A	N/A	2 (2013)		
Number of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (Natural England)	1 (2016)	N/A	N/A	2 (2013)		
Number and Quality of SSSIs - % area attaining PSA targets (Natural England)	S. Walney & Piel Channel Flats: 97.3% Elliscales Quarry: 0% Morecambe Bay: 100% Duddon Estuary: 98.5% (Nov. 2015)	"The Government's Public Service Agreement (PSA) target to have 95% of the SSSI area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010" Natural England. Unable to find any targets for years beyond 2010.	N/A	S. Walney & Piel Channel Flats: 97.3% Elliscales Quarry: 0% Morecambe Bay: 100% Duddon Estuary: 98.4% (Nov. 2013)	The percentage of South Walney and Piel Channel Flats SSSI attaining the PSA target remains unchanged since the previous year.	
Number of National Nature Reserves (NNR)	2 (2016)	N/A	N/A	2 (2013)	The number of National Nature Reserves in the Borough remains	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
(Natural England)						
					unchanged since their designation. The North Walney NNR boundaries overlap with the Duddon Estuary SSSI.	
Number of Local Geological Sites (LGS) (Cumbria GeoConservation Group)	9	N/A	N/A	8 (2012/13)	The number of LGS has increased since the previous year. Data regarding the condition of LGS unavailable.	K2: The need to protect the Borough's key areas of geological interest Potential Impact of Local Plan: Moderate Future developments could impact upon key geological sites. The Local Plan should ensure that these sites are protected.
Water and Soil						
River Quality (Environment Agency)	1 River Monitored: Bad 2 Lakes: 1 Moderate 1 Poor (2015)	Good status in all waters by at least 2027	2 Rivers monitored: 1 -Moderate 1 - Bad (Jan. 2011)	See trends	The way in which water quality is monitored has changed therefore it is difficult to identify any trends.	K3: The need to protect the Borough's water environment and prevent further degradation of soils Potential Impact of Local Plan: Moderate The new Local Plan has an important role to play in ensuring that new development does not harm the water environment. It can also encourage new developments to incorporate water conservation in their design.
Groundwater Quality (Environment Agency)	Chemical status: Good Quantitative status: Good Overall status: Good (2015)	Good status in all waters by at least 2027	Chemical status: Good Quantitative status: Poor Overall status: Poor (Jan. 2011)	See trends	This is an improvement on previous figures	The Local Plan could encourage green infrastructure
Bathing Water Quality (Environment Agency)	3 bathing waters monitored, all were projected	Bathing waters must reach at least	N/A	5 bathing waters monitored All at minimum	The bathing quality is projected sufficient in 2014 which meets the minimum	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
Agency)	sufficient (2014).	'sufficient' class by 2015. See trends for further info.		standard (Sept 2013)	standard required by 2015. Bathing water will have to meet stricter standards by 2015, when the new classes will be excellent, good, sufficient and poor. The Council has de-classified Roanhead and Askam as bathing waters from 2014.	through the incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Systems which can provide multiple benefits to the environment by seeking to mimic natural drainage systems and reduce surface water runoff. Given the Borough's industrial heritage, there are a high number of brownfield sites where remediation may be necessary. The remediation of such land affected by past contaminative uses provide opportunities to protect the water environment.
Water Resources (Environment Agency)	No additional surface water available for abstraction in the Borough during summer months	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Number of planning applications objected to by the Environment Agency on water quality grounds (Environment Agency)	0 applications (2013/14)	N/A	N/A	0 applications (2012/13)	The number of planning applications objected to by the Environment Agency on the grounds of water quality is the same as in the previous year.	
Number of planning approvals requiring the remediation of land prior to the commencement of development	Not currently monitored	N/A	N/A	Not currently monitored	Not currently monitored	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
Air Quality and Pollution Sources						
Number of Air Quality Management Areas (Environmental Health)	0 (2015)	N/A	N/A	0 (2013)	The Council has not needed to designate any Air Quality Management Areas since 2003.	K4: The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Borough. Potential Impact of Local Plan: Minor The Local Plan should encourage more sustainable patterns of development which reduce the need for people to travel by vehicle. It could also encourage suitable renewable energy schemes in the right locations and encourage energy efficiency and the use of locally sourced materials in the design of new buildings.
Climatic Factors						
Area of coastline protected by defences against flooding or erosion (Barrow Borough Council)	22km of coastline defended against either erosion or flooding (2016)	N/A	N/A	Not Available at time of this Draft	Any trends will be identified in the Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Walney Island Coastal Management Strategy Review, which are currently in draft form.	K5: The need to reduce the impact of climate change and limit the risk from flooding in the Borough Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Moderate Flooding has social and economic impacts for the Borough. Future development in the floodplain could increase the risk of flooding, therefore the Local Plan should control developments in those
Number of planning applications objected to by	5 application (2014/15)	N/A	N/A	1 application (2013/14) 2 applications (2012/13)	The number of planning applications which have received objections from the Environment Agency	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds (Environment Agency)					has increased compared to the previous year.	areas and ensure a sequential approach is taken to ensure new development is steered to areas of lowest flood risk. Where exceptionally, such development is required the Plan should encourage the assessment of risk to an area from flooding from all sources to the development itself and to others will be managed taking the impacts of climate change into account. In addition the Plan should encourage the incorporation of adequate flood protection and sustainable drainage systems into new developments.
No. of new homes built which meet the Buildings for Life Standard.	Not currently monitored	N/A	N/A	Not previously monitored	The energy efficiency of new dwellings is controlled by Building Control but is not monitored, there are also no figures available relating to the efficiency of existing dwellings at the local level.	The Local Plan should encourage sustainable patterns of development which reduce the need for people to travel by vehicle. It could also encourage suitable renewable energy schemes in the right locations and encourage energy efficiency measures and the use of locally sourced materials in the design of new buildings.
No. of planning applications received for renewable energy schemes	Not currently monitored	N/A	N/A	Not previously monitored	It is difficult to establish trends as many forms of renewables do not require planning permission. It is also difficult to monitor whether a scheme which has been granted permission has then been built.	
On-shore Wind Energy Capacity	Askam Wind Farm 7 turbines 4.62 mw power (2015)	N/A	N/A	Askam Wind Farm 7 turbines 4.62 mw power (2014)	The number of on shore wind farms with planning permission has remained the same since the previous year. It is difficult to identify trends as many renewable installations do not require planning permission.	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
On-shore Wind Energy Capacity	Bennett Bank Landfill Site Thwaite Flat Barrow 1 Turbine 0.225 MW power	N/A	N/A			
On-shore Wind Energy Capacity	Newholme Farm Rampside, Barrow 1 Turbine 0.25	N/A	N/A			
Off-shore Wind Energy Capacity	Off-shore Windfarms 353 turbines 1656.2 mw power (Nov 2014)	N/A	N/A	Off-shore Windfarms 270 turbines 995 mw power (Nov 2013)	Walney III for 110 turbines was approved in November 2014 the amount of operational turbines remained unchanged from the previous year	
Population and Health						
Resident Population (Census)	67,600 (2014)	N/A	497,900 (Cumbria, 2014)	71,980 (2001)	The population of the Borough has continued to fall since 1981. There was a significant decrease in the population between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses.	K6: The need to reduce population decline Potential Impact of the Local Plan: moderate
Population change between 2014 and 2011 census (Census)	-2.17%	N/A	-0.38% (Cumbria, 2014)	N/A		The Local Plan will aim to improve the attractiveness of the Borough as a place to live.
Deprivation (CLG Indices of Deprivation 2015)	29th most deprived LA district out of	N/A	N/A	32 nd most deprived LA district out of	The level of socio-economic deprivation in the Borough improved	K7: The need to reduce high levels of socio-economic deprivation in the Borough

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
	326 LAs in England (2015)			354 LAs (2010)	between 2010 and 2015, however it continues to be the most deprived district in Cumbria.	Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Moderate The Local Plan should seek to address issues which contribute to socio-economic deprivation, such as lack of access to jobs, facilities and services and the poor quality of the built environment.
Number of crimes per 1000 population (ONS)	65 (2014/15)	N/A	50 (Cumbria, 2014/15)	61 (2013/14)	The number of crimes reported in the Borough rose slightly between 2013/14 and 2014/14. The 5 crime rate is however higher than the Cumbrian figure for the same year.	K8: The need to reduce crime and the fear of crime in the Borough Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Minor The Local Plan can help reduce crime and disorder in several ways. For example, by regenerating existing areas and through 'designing out' crime in new developments. Crime is often linked to deprivation. The Local Plan should seek to address the issues which contribute to deprivation such as lack of access to jobs, facilities and services and the poor quality of the built/natural environment.
Life Expectancy at birth (ONS)	Female: 81.6 years Male:	N/A	Female: 82.4 years Male:	Female: 82.5 years Male:	Life expectancies for people living in the Borough are lower than	K9: The need to improve life expectancies in the Borough and to reduce the number of

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
	76.9 years (2011-13)		78.8 years (Cumbria, 2010-12)	79.0 years (2010-12)	the Cumbrian average. Life expectancies in the Borough for women increased between 2010/12 and 2011/13, however they reduced slightly for men. There are significant differences in life expectancy <i>within</i> the Borough itself.	deaths from cancer and circulatory diseases. Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Moderate Poor health is often related to deprivation. The Local Plan should seek to address the issues which contribute to social deprivation such as lack of access to jobs, facilities and services and the poor quality of the built/natural environment.
Premature mortality rate from circulatory disease per 100,000 people (ONS Region Profiles 19.11.15)	98.9 2011/13	N/A	79 (Cumbria, 2011/13)	79.5 (2009/11)	The numbers of deaths from cancer and circulatory diseases is above the Cumbrian average. There has been a significant increase in these figures between 2009/11 to 2011/13	
% of under 16 pupils participating in at least 2 hours of high quality PE within the curriculum per week (School Sport Survey 2009/10)	96% (2009/10)	N/A	86% (UK, 2009/10)	Not Available at time of this Draft	The percentage of children participating in PE is higher than the national average.	K10: The need to encourage healthy lifestyles Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Moderate Planning can help ensure there is an adequate level of school playing fields and open areas and can help promote a healthy lifestyle.

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
Material Assets – Housing						
Number of dwellings in the Borough (Council Tax Records 2014)	33,407 (March 2015)	N/A	N/A	30,525 - (2001) 33,018 – (2011) 33,423 – (2014)	There has been an 8% increase in the number of dwellings in the borough over the 10 year period and an increase since.	K11: The need to address housing demand and to improve housing choice in the Borough Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Moderate
Number of households in the Borough (Census 2011)	31, 224 (2011)	N/A	N/A	Not Available at time of this Draft	Not Available at time of this Draft	The Local Plan should seek to encourage appropriate levels of housing to support the increasing number of households and should ensure that the appropriate house types are provided, in the most sustainable locations.
Percentage of dwellings which are owner-occupied (Census 2011)	73.5% (2011)	N/A	63.3% (England, 2011)	Not Available at time of this Draft	The percentage of dwellings which are occupied by the owner is above the national average.	A shortage in provision for accommodating special needs groups has been identified through the document review and this will be looked at further in the Council’s Housing Needs Study and Strategic Housing Market Assessment Review, both of which will be produced over the forthcoming months and will inform the new Local Plan.
% of properties in council tax bands D-H (Barrow Borough Council, 2015)	10.7% (2015)	N/A	N/A	11% (2012)	There has been a slight reduction in the number of properties in the higher bands in the last 3 years.	
Percentage of non-decent privately owned dwellings (Barrow Borough Council, 2012,	30% (2012)	N/A	N/A	38.3% (2006)	The percentage of non-decent privately owned dwellings which are non-decent has fallen since 2006. There are significant	K12: The need to reduce the number of ‘non-decent’ homes in the private housing sector Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Moderate The Local Plan should

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
2006 Private Sector Stock Condition Survey)					differences in the amount of non-decent homes within the Borough. The 2006 Stock Condition Survey showed that 68.9% of the stock in Barrow Town was found to be non-decent.	encourage initiatives to renew the older private housing areas in the Borough and improve the condition of private sector housing.
Number of second homes in the Borough (Census 2001 & Council Tax figures)	909 (2015)	N/A	N/A	322 (2001) 362 (2012)	The number of second homes in the borough increased between 2001 and 2012. The 2012 figure equates to 1.09% of all dwellings in the Borough. The 2001 figure equates to 0.98% of the Borough's stock at that time.	K13: The need to reduce the number of vacant properties in the Borough, particularly in the inner Barrow wards Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Moderate A high number of vacant properties can have a detrimental impact upon an area.
% of dwellings vacant (Barrow Borough Council March 2015)	5.14% (March 15)	N/A	N/A	6.39% (2011) 5.7% (2012)	The number of vacant homes in the borough fell between 2011 and 2015, partly due to a number of demolitions. There are significant differences in the vacancy rate <i>within</i> the Borough. These are detailed in the Council's most recent Annual Monitoring Report. There is no nationally agreed definition of vacancy. These figures include Exemption categories ABCFGHLQR.	The Local Plan should encourage the regeneration of the inner wards so as to increase housing demand and reduce the number of vacant properties.

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
% of residents surveyed who are either very satisfied or satisfied with their area of residence (Household Survey, Arc4 for Barrow Borough Council, 2013)	Barrow Outer - 83% Walney – 86% Dalton, Askam & Lindal – 85% Barrow Inner – 53% (2013)	N/A	N/A	Barrow Outer – 86% Walney –84% Dalton, Askam & Lindal –85% Barrow Inner – 71.8% (Housing Needs Study 2006)	The studies show that residents of the Barrow Inner wards are the least satisfied with their area and that satisfaction levels have fallen in the area since 2006. There are significant differences between the wards within the Barrow Inner area, with residents of the central ward being the least satisfied with their area.	
Material Assets – Economy						
% of working age population which are economically active (Nomis, Apr 2015 – March 2016) https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157076/report.aspx	72.8%	N/A	77.8%	77.9% (2014) 77.3% (Great Britain, 2014)	The percentage of the working age population which is economically active in the Borough has reduced since the previous report but is still higher than previous years 67.3% was the figure in July 2012 – June 2013	K14: The need to increase employment and economic activity rates in the borough Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Moderate The Local Plan should ensure there is adequate provision of employment sites. It could also influence this through improving the attractiveness of the borough to investors, for example through regeneration.
% of working age population claiming job seekers allowance (Nomis Feb 2016)	1.7%	N/A	1.5% Great Britain	3.5% (2014) 4.2% (2013)	The number of people claiming job seekers allowance decreased between 2013 and 2016, although the figure is still higher than the Great Britain figure.	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157076/report.aspx						
% of working age population employed in the manufacturing sector (ONS Business Register & Employment Survey 2013)	26.5% (2015)	N/A	8.5% (Great Britain figure, 2014)	23.34% (2010)	The percentage of people employed in the manufacturing sector increased between 2010 and 2013. Just over a quarter of the working age population is employed in this industry. The figure is significantly higher than the national average.	K15: The need to address the historic decline of traditional heavy engineering and the shipbuilding industry. Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Moderate The Local Plan should continue to support these sectors where possible but should also support a diversification of the economy, helping to grow other industries such as tourism, high tech industries etc. The Local Plan should support the creation and growth of new enterprises where possible and should seek to direct them to the most sustainable areas.
Number of active enterprises (ONS 2014)	2100 (2014)	N/A	See trends	1995 (2013)	The number of active enterprises in the Borough saw a decline between 2010 and 2011. However since 2012 has been a year on year increase to above 2010 levels in 2014.	
Number of new enterprises born (ONS 2014)	320 (2014)	N/A	See trends	305 (2013)	The number of new enterprises born increased significantly between 2011 and 2014.	
Number of enterprise deaths (ONS 2013)	175 (2014)	N/A	See trends	280 (2011) 190 (2013)	The number of enterprise deaths fell between 2011 and 2014.	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
% of retail units in Dalton Rd and Portland Walk, Barrow which are vacant (Barrow Borough Council, 2015)	19% (2015)	N/A	N/A	16.3% (2014)	The number of vacant units within the Town Centre increased between 2014 and 2015	K16: The need to improve and safeguard the vitality and viability of Barrow Town Centre Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Major The Local Plan should encourage developments which will help to improve and safeguard the vitality and viability of the town centre.
Material Assets – Key Infrastructure						
% of working age population educated to NVQ level 4 (ONS annual population survey Jan – Dec 2014)	19.7% (2014)	N/A	32.9% (England & Wales figure, 2014)	17.6% (2013)	A significantly lower percentage of residents in the Borough are educated to NVQ Level 4 than the average for England and Wales and this figure has been in decline since 2010.	K17: The need to improve educational attainment in the Borough Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Minor The Local Plan should encourage development of educational facilities which are accessible to all Borough residents and improve links to existing facilities.
% of working age population with no qualifications (ONS annual population survey Jan – Dec 2014)	10.3% (2014)	N/A	9.2% (England & Wales 2013)	10% (2013)	A higher percentage of the Borough's population has no qualifications than the average for England and Wales. The local figure has reduced since 2012 at a higher rate than England & Wales.	
Number of new residential developments which meet Natural England's Accessible	Not currently monitored	See Natural England's Standard	N/A	Not previously monitored	The distance development, in particular residential development, is from natural green space is not currently monitored by the council. New	K18: The need to maintain the level of open spaces within the built up areas of the Borough and to increase provision where necessary Potential Impact of the Local

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
Greenspace Standards					housing allocations can be assessed through the SA in terms of their distances from natural greenspace. Natural England's Accessible Greenspace Standards could be used as a benchmark.	Plan: Major Natural green spaces and other open areas can improve the appearance of an area and can have a positive impact upon people's health. The Local Plan should protect good quality areas of open space and should allocate additional sites where there is a shortage in provision.
Number of equipped play areas in the Borough (Barrow Borough Council, 2015)	39 (2015)	N/A	N/A	37 (2013)	The number of equipped play areas and allotment sites has increased since the previous year.	
Number of allotment sites in the Borough (Barrow Borough Council, 2015)	18 (2015)	N/A	N/A	17 (2013)		
Areas of woodland in the borough (Woodland Trust, 2016)	6 (2016)	N/A	N/A	6 (2013)	The distance development, in particular residential development, is from woodland is not currently monitored by the council. New housing allocations can be assessed through the SA in terms of their distances from woodland. The Woodland Trust's Woodland Access Standards could be used as a benchmark.	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
% of working age residents who work from home (2011 Census, table CT0015 and 2001 data from NESS)	3.9% (2011)	N/A	6.6% (England & Wales, 2011)	4% (2001)	The percentage of residents who work from home in the Borough is slightly less than the national average and has fallen since 2001.	K19: The need to improve public transport provision, transport links between the Borough and the strategic road network and the need to improve provision for cyclists and pedestrians
% of residents who use a private car or van either as passenger or driver as their main method of travel to work (2011 Census, Table CT0015)	38.8% (2011)	N/A	38.3% (England & Wales, 2011)	33% (2001)	The percentage of residents who travel to work by private car or van has risen since 2001. The figure for 2011 is slightly above the national average.	Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Moderate The Local Plan should ensure that all developments are accessible by public transport where possible, particularly where these connect the Borough to the wider region. The Local Plan should ensure that all developments where appropriate have good access for pedestrians and cyclists. It could also encourage new developments to provide facilities for cyclists such as secure bicycle storage and showers.
% of journeys to work which are on public transport (2011 Census, Table CT0015)	4.3% (2011)	N/A	10.2% (England & Wales, 2011)	5% (2001)	The percentage of residents who travel to work on public transport has fallen slightly since 2001, and the figure is still less than the national average.	There are potential negative impacts associated with increasing access to sensitive habitats, including designated sites. Mitigation may be required and this will be looked at in more detail in the Council's Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulation Assessment.
% of journeys to work which are on foot or by bicycle (2011 Census, Table CT0015)	13.6% (2011)	N/A	8.1% (England & Wales, 2011)	12% (2001)	The percentage of residents who travel to work on foot has risen slightly since 2001 and is higher than the national average.	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
Material Assets – Minerals and Waste						
Amount of household waste collected per person (Barrow Borough Council)	381Kg per person (2014/15)	Joint Municipal Waste Strategy 2008-2020 sets a national target that at least 50% of household waste should be recycled or composted by 2020.		392kg per person (2011/12)	The amount of household waste collected in the borough per person has been decreasing since 2006/07	K20: The need to reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount of waste recycled and composted Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Moderate The Local Plan should develop policies which encourage waste minimisation, sustainable waste management for new developments and reuse of construction material. It should ensure there is adequate space within new developments for the storage of recycling bins etc. Local residents will need to be engaged in order to increase recycling rates.
Percentage of household waste recycled (DEFRA/Barrow Borough Council)	13.8 % (2014/15)		43% (UK figure, 2013/14)	UK – 43% 2012/2013 Borough – 28.8% 2012/2013	The amount of waste recycled in the Borough is lower than the national average and has decreased on previous years.	
Cultural Heritage and Landscape						
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	4 (2015)	N/A	N/A	4 (2013)	The number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments has remained the same.	K21: The need to improve the quality of the built environment and protect cultural and archaeological heritage resources and sensitive landscapes Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Moderate Future development could impact upon heritage
Number of Conservation Areas	11 (2015)	N/A	N/A	11 (2013)	The Conservation Areas have not been recently reviewed, therefore the number remains the same as in previous years.	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
Number of Listed Buildings (English Heritage)	Grade I – 8 Grade II – 247 Grade II* - 15 (2013/14)	N/A	N/A	Grade I – 8 Grade II – 247 Grade II* - 15 (2012/13)	The number of listed buildings has remained the same since the previous year	resources. The Local Plan should afford protection to all designated archaeological /cultural heritage sites. It should also require new developments to undertake an archaeological assessment and implement appropriate mitigation where necessary.
Number of Listed Building Consent decisions (Barrow Borough Council)	18 - Approvals (2013/14)	N/A	49 (South Lakeland, 2012/13)	15 (2012/13)	The number of Listed Building Consent decisions has fallen risen since the previous year.	Heritage assets should be preserved and enhanced where possible and suitable schemes which bring historic buildings back into beneficial use should be encouraged. Given the Borough’s rich industrial heritage there is potential for undesignated assets and archaeology on specific sites.
Number of Conservation Area Consent decisions (Barrow Borough Council)	3 Total 2 Refusals 1 Split Decision (2013/14)	N/A	12 (South Lakeland 2012/13)	1 (2012/13)	The number of Conservation Area Consent decisions has increased since the previous year.	Future developments could also impact upon the urban fringe and coastal landscapes. The Local Plan should protect these areas from any development which may have a negative impact upon their quality.
No. of applications submitted for Heritage Lottery Funding (Historic England)	50 (1994/95-2015)	N/A	293 (South Lakeland, 1994/95-2015)	N/A	Annualised figure not available. There were significantly less applications submitted for HLF in the Borough than in the neighbouring borough.	
Applications and awards for Heritage Lottery Funding-Number of projects funded (Historic England)	33 (1994/95-2015)	N/A	184 (South Lakeland, 1994/95-2)	N/A	Annualised figure not available. There were significantly fewer projects awarded HLF funding in the Borough than in the neighbouring borough.	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
Total value of Heritage Lottery Funding (Historic England)	£11,136,811 (1994/95-2015)	N/A	£74,085,096 (South Lakeland, 1994/95-2015)	N/A	Annualised figure not available. There was significantly less spent on HLF projects in the Borough than in the neighbouring borough.	
Number of listed buildings on the Heritage at Risk Register (Historic England)	1 (2014)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Previous years' figures are unavailable	
Number of historic buildings repaired and brought back into use	Not currently monitored	N/A	N/A	Not currently monitored	This information is not currently monitored	
Number of development projects that detract from the significance of heritage assets or historic landscape character	Not currently monitored	N/A	N/A	Not currently monitored	This information is not currently monitored	
Number of development projects that enhance the significance of heritage assets or historic landscape character	Not currently monitored	N/A	N/A	Not currently monitored	This information is not currently monitored	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
% change in visits to historic sites in the Borough	Not currently monitored	N/A	N/A	Not currently monitored	This information is not currently monitored	
% of planning applications where archaeological investigations were required prior to approval	Not currently monitored	N/A	N/A	Not currently monitored	This information is not currently monitored	
Tourism						
Number of serviced accommodation establishments (Tourism Strategy for Cumbria 2008)	52 (2008)	N/A	103 (Copeland BC figure, 2008)	N/A	The number of serviced accommodation establishments is less than in any of the other Cumbrian districts.	K22: The potential to grow the tourism sector in the Borough Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Moderate The Local Plan should support the growth of sustainable tourism as a means of diversifying the local economy whilst ensuring that developments are integrated with and appropriate to the Borough.
Number of attractions in the Borough which are within the top 20 visitor attractions in Cumbria (Cumbria Tourism)	0 (2014)	N/A	N/A	2 (2012)	This is a reduction on the previous figure. These statistics are taken from the visitor attractions data 2014 (by visitor numbers)	There are potential negative impacts associated with increasing access to sensitive habitats, including designated sites. Mitigation may be required and this will be looked

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
Tourism Revenue (£m) (Cumbria Tourism)	94.3 (2013)	N/A	1008 (South Lakeland, 2013)	88.2 (2012)	The revenue made in the Borough from tourism increased by 6.1m between 2012 and 2013	at in more detail in the Council's Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulation Assessment
Tourist Days (m) (Cumbria Tourism)	3.02 (2013)	N/A	20.54 (South Lakeland, 2012)	2.92 (2012)	The number of tourist days increased between 2012 and 2013	
Tourist Numbers (m) (Cumbria Tourism)	2.68 (2013)	N/A	15.63 (South Lakeland, 2013)	2.57 (2012)	The number of tourists visiting the borough increased by 110,000 between 2012 and 2013	
Employment in tourism (FTEs) (Cumbria Tourism)	1,423 (2013)	N/A	13,585 (South Lakeland, 2012)	1,354 (2012)	The number of people employed in the tourism sector increased by 69 between 2012 and 2013	

Contact:

Planning Policy Team
Development Services
Barrow Borough Council
Town Hall
Duke Street
Barrow-in-Furness
Cumbria
LA14 2LD

Email: developmentplans@barrowbc.gov.uk

Website: www.barrowbc.gov.uk/residents/planning/



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



Appendix C

Responses to Consultation on Interim Sustainability Report and Final Draft Sustainability Report

Final Draft Sustainability Report (Updated)
(Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)

March 2017

Barrow Borough Local Plan



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



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Interim Sustainability Report (Feb 2016) – Consultation Responses

The table below contains the responses from the statutory consultees, Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency, to the Interim Sustainability Report produced in February 2016. These comments have helped inform the emerging Local Plan and the Sustainability Report Final Draft.

Historic England (previously English Heritage), 13 th May 2016	
<u>Comment</u>	<u>Response/Action taken</u>
Historic England has no additional comments to make on the main report and Appendices A-C and E-F. However, at this stage we are unable to respond on the comments/scoring on the policy options in Appendix D, until we are able to view the draft policies on which they are based. We would be happy to comment on these prior to the publication of the draft plan.	<i>Email sent to Historic England to clarify that the Interim SA Report contained the results of the assessment of the policies and sites within the Local Plan Preferred Options Draft (which Historic England had previously received). No further comments made.</i>
Environment Agency, 20 th May 2016	
<u>Comment</u>	<u>Response/Action taken</u>
We have already provided comments on the Local Plan Issues and Options and Preferred Options consultations, and are grateful that you have taken these into account. In our responses, and through other consultation, we have commented on the draft policies and site options so our comments here will focus on the SA framework and application.	<i>Comments noted.</i>

<p>Initially we were uncertain as to which version of the Local Plan the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) related to, as the Local Plan Preferred Options were published in June 2015. Following your discussion with my colleague, we now understand your position in producing the SA and would suggest that future iterations of the report do not have the sub-title and are just titles "Draft Interim/Final Sustainability Report". The text in the document describes which stage in the process you are at but the sub-title is somewhat confusing.</p> <p>We are satisfied that overall the broad content and direction of the SA is sound. There are some minor comments that we would like to offer that we hope will help further iterations of the SA:</p>	
<p>Draft Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report</p> <p>Pages 20-21, Table 1, NR2 – we feel that the objective could be improved by the following amendment, "To improve water management, including water quality, water resources and flood risk". This makes it relate more strongly to a broader range of policies. In the guiding appraisal questions we would suggest amending, "Will it increase the risk of surface water flooding?" to "Will it reduce or increase the risk of flooding?". This will enable positive and negative effects to be identified from a full range of flooding sources.</p> <p>Page 34, Table 2, Local Plan Objective 10 – it would be appropriate for Green Infrastructure, such as natural methods of flood alleviation, to be included in the IDP if relevant. Therefore, there is the potential for this policy to have positive effects on the environmental sustainability objectives. Altering the suggested amendment to "...and protecting and enhancing the natural environment" would reflect this.</p>	<p><i>Wording of objective revised as suggested. Wording of guiding question revised to "Will it reduce the risk of flooding". The phrase "or increase" has not been added to be in line with all other guiding questions are positively worded and can be given a "yes/no" response.</i></p> <p><i>Wording added (see table 3 of Report)</i></p>
<p>Page 36, section 7.1, second bullet point – suggest amending to "sites within Flood Zone 3". It would be useful to add that the Sequential Test, as described in Paragraph 20 of the Planning Practice Guidance, would have to be applied to any sites in Flood Zone 2.</p>	<p><i>Wording added (see page 29, para 3.11.3)</i></p>
<p>Appendix G</p> <p>We note that there are a number of sites with potential surface water cumulative issues. A possible mitigation measure may be through a strategic approach to surface water management if there are clusters of sites. This may be more effective than dealing with each site individually. We would suggest that you approach the Lead Local Flood Authority to assess the feasibility of this.</p>	<p><i>There are fewer clusters of sites than set out in the Issues and Options draft of the Local Plan. Nevertheless, it is noted that sites SHL068 / REC54; EMR06 / EMR07 / EMR08; and REC03 / REC31 / REC36 are greenfield sites</i></p>

<p>We are pleased to see that mitigation for negative effects on surface water through the loss of Greenfield sites has been identified. There are some Greenfield sites where this has not been identified however, e.g. SHL102. Is there a reason for this that should be explained in the appraisal?</p>	<p><i>that are adjacent to each other, and a mitigation / avoidance measure for each of the sites has been added stating that a coordinated delivery of surface water infrastructure may be required for delivery.</i></p> <p><i>The tables in Appendix F have been amended to show all greenfield sites potentially having an adverse effect on objective NR2. The tables in Appendix G have been amended to state that development on greenfield sites could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.</i></p>
<p>Natural England, 29th April 2016</p>	
<p><u>Comment</u></p>	<p><u>Response/Action taken</u></p>
<p>In accordance with the Environment White The Natural Choice – making space for nature, the Biodiversity 2020 strategy and the NPPF, objectives should go beyond safeguarding biodiversity. The Sustainability Appraisal should ensure that policies within the merging plan conserve and enhance the natural environment to ensure there is a net gain in biodiversity. Merely safeguarding biodiversity would not achieve this national objective.</p>	<p><i>Comments noted. The Local Plan objective 9 states that the Plan must “protect, maintain and enhance habitats and species...” and Sustainability Objective EN1 assesses whether policies and sites “protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity.”</i></p>
<p>NPPF Natural England welcome the recognition of the requirements of the NPPF in this iteration, including the need to protect and enhance biodiversity, including designated sites, landscape and open space, water quality, air quality and to address climate change. The NPPF also includes requirements to protect and enhance public access and best and most versatile soils.</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p>

<p>National Character Area (NCA) Please find attached the link to the NCA profiles that have been prepared by Natural England. The Barrow Area is covered by the links below. NCA profiles provide a broad range of information that can be used by individuals and communities to help achieve a more sustainable future. The profiles include a description of the ecosystem services provided in each character area and how these benefit people, wildlife and the economy. They identify opportunities for positive environmental change and provide the best available information and evidence as a context for local decision making and action plans. These profiles will also provide useful information to use help assess the effects on the sustainability objectives.</p> <p>West Cumbria Coastal Plain; http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/6725280588627968 Morecambe Bay Limestones; http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/4885946728185856 Page 2 of 3</p> <p>South Cumbria Low Fells http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5732918540369920 Natural England welcomes the references to soils and geodiversity. Local authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to the geodiversity interest of designated sites as well as geodiversity interests within the wider environment, and maximise opportunities to include geodiversity in and around developments as part of the design process. Further information on geodiversity is available on Natural England's website.</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p><i>Sustainability Objective NR3 guiding question relating to geological sites amended to "Will it conserve or enhance any Local Geological Sites" to bring it in line with all other guiding questions which are positively worded.</i></p>
<p>Green Infrastructure We welcome the references to green infrastructure, however consider more weight should be given to it ideally in the form of a separate objective. GI and its multifunctional benefits, will assist in the delivery of a range of SA topic areas, e.g. biodiversity, landscape, health and wellbeing and climate change. GI is an integral, cross-cutting theme. Good quality local accessible green space, ecosystems and actions to manage them sustainably offer a range of benefits, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to local green space can reduce health inequalities • Increased and improved accessibility to green space can help increase • physical activity • Contact with green space can help improve health and wellbeing • Green space contributes to functioning ecosystem services that can have a positive influence on health. Ecosystem services can assist in adapting to the extremes of climate change, e.g. 	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p><i>It is not considered that including a separate GI objective will have any additional benefit to the assessment as GI is a cross-cutting aspect which is already referred to in the guiding questions linked to several other objectives.</i></p>

green areas have less heat-island effect than built up areas.

- Green space can also help improve air quality and respiratory irritants. Function ecosystem services can also mitigate the risks associated with flooding from extreme rainfall events.

The NPPF defines GI as “a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities”.

Natural England considers that the environmental SA Objectives, and some of the social and economic objectives could be improved by emphasising the importance of GI and its multifunctional benefits, which would assist in the delivery of a range of SA topic areas, e.g. biodiversity, landscape, health and wellbeing and climate change. This would assist in ensuring that GI is an integral, cross-cutting theme.

Good quality local accessible green space, ecosystems and actions to manage them sustainably offer a range of benefits, e.g.

- Access to local greenspace can reduce health inequalities
- Increased and improved accessibility to greenspace can help increase physical activity
- Contact with greenspace can help improve health and wellbeing
- Green space contributes to functioning ecosystem services that can have a positive influence on health. Ecosystem services can assist in adapting to the extremes of climate change, e.g. green areas have less heat-island effect than built up areas.
- Greenspace can also help improve air quality and respiratory irritants. Function ecosystem services can also mitigate the risks associated with flooding from extreme rainfall events.

The NPPF defines GI as “a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities”.

<p>Protected species</p> <p>There is no reference to protected species. We recommend that protected species could specifically be included in the SA and Natural England has produced standing advice that you will find helpful, it is available on our website Natural England Standing Advice to help the local planning authorities to better understand the impact of particular developments on protected or BAP species should they be identified as an issue. The standing advice also sets out when, following receipt of survey information, the local planning authority may need to undertake further consultation with Natural England.</p>	<p><i>Comments noted.</i></p> <p><i>Objective EN1 covers all biodiversity including protected species. In order to make specific reference to them however the word "protected" has been added to guiding question no.2 (see table 2 of the SA Report).</i></p> <p><i>Appendix G has been amended to make reference to the need to consider Natural England's Standing Advice for protected species when considering planning applications that might affect protected species. It has also summarised potential habitats and species for sites that are within the Landscape Character Areas as identified in the Cumbria Landscape Character Assessment (this is considered to be a more detailed and comprehensive assessment than Natural England's Landscape Character Area profiles).</i></p>
<p>Natural England welcomes the thorough list of international, national and local review of policies, plans and programmes. It appears to cover all relevant documents. It will be crucial to update this list during the next stage of the SA process to ensure emerging policies, plans and programmes are added to the baseline.</p> <p>Any negative and uncertain effects should be explored further as the SA progresses as avoidance and/or mitigation measures may be required in order to reduce harm to the environment. As more information becomes available the findings should become more refined.</p>	<p><i>Comments noted.</i></p> <p><i>Document Review and Baseline Data Appendices have been updated in July 2016 (see Appendices A & B)</i></p> <p><i>Negative effects are considered in Appendices E & G.</i></p>

Final Draft Sustainability Report (July 2016) – Consultation Responses

The table below contains the responses from the statutory consultees, Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency, to the Sustainability Report Final Draft produced in July 2016. These comments have helped inform the emerging Local Plan and the amendments to the Sustainability Report Final Draft.

Historic England, 11 th October 2016	
<u>Comment</u>	<u>Response/Action taken</u>
Table 2 - <i>Sustainability Objectives</i> - Sustainability Objective EN3 should better reflect the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and Chapter 9 of the Publication Draft of the Local Plan and be entitled 'To improve the quality of the built <i>and historic</i> environment'.	<i>Sustainability Objective EN3 subsequently amended in Table 2 and the assessment tables in line with comment.</i>
Figure 4: <i>Protection status</i> – It is assumed that the designations shown are examples, and not meant to be inclusive. For example, some non-designated archaeology may be considered to be of national importance. Listed buildings are of national importance because they are assessed and graded according to national criteria. Conservation Areas might expect to be accorded locally protected status.	<i>Yes, the designations shown are examples.</i>
Paragraph 3.10.3 - advises that the Publication Draft Local Plan identifies 11 Objectives which set out the purpose of the Plan. However, paragraph 1.1.1 of the Local Plan itself identifies 12 Objectives, some of which have been reworded.	<i>Paragraph subsequently amended in line with comment. Objectives updated as set out in the Local Plan Publication Draft.</i>
Paragraph 3.11.3 - advises that potential site options were identified and sifted by reference to a number of designations where development of the area in question would be clearly contrary to national planning policy. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are cited as the only heritage constraint, but as noted above some non-designated archaeology may be regarded as nationally significant and therefore incompatible with development. Development which would cause substantial harm to, or the loss of, a designated heritage asset of the highest significance which is not necessary to achieve substantial public benefits would also be contrary to government policy.	<i>Paragraph 3.11.3 is not an exhaustive list of types of sites.</i>

<p>Table 3: <i>Compatibility of Local Plan Objectives & Sustainability Objectives</i> - amendments are suggested to the Local Plan Vision. Historic England has no objection to the suggested rewording save that the word 'historical' should be replaced with 'historic'.</p>	<p><i>Table amended to read "historic" rather than "historical".</i></p>
<p>Historic England is in broad agreement with the scoring of the policies in relation to those Sustainability Objectives principally concerned with the conservation of the historic environment. For the most part, whether effects are positive or negative will, as the assessment concludes, often depend to a large extent on how development seeking reliance on each policy will be implemented.</p>	<p><i>Comment noted.</i></p>
<p>Policy C4: <i>Land Investigation and Remediation</i> - effects are considered positive, but harm could result if any archaeology present is not appropriately conserved in the process.</p>	<p><i>Comments under the policy amended to take account of potential harm to archaeology. Effect changed to "orange" under objective EN3.</i></p>
<p>Policy EC6: <i>Conversion to Employment Use in Rural Locations</i> - the adaptation and reuse of heritage assets in the countryside which no longer perform their original function is to be welcomed, but if carried out without regard to their significance could result in unjustified harm.</p>	<p><i>The policy requires the appearance of traditional buildings and features to be protected as part of development. Chapter 9 of the Draft Plan contains policies on the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets.</i></p>
<p>Policy H6: <i>Extensions and Ancillary Buildings relating to Dwellings in the Countryside</i> - effects on heritage are acknowledged in the policy itself, but not in the accompanying commentary in the Sustainability Appraisal.</p>	<p><i>The commentary on the SA does acknowledge effects on heritage. It states under policy H6: "The policy contains criteria to minimise the effect on the built and historic environment..."</i></p>
<p>Policy H7: <i>Housing Development on Windfall Sites</i> - effects are considered positive, but harm could result if the undeveloped nature of the site in question contributes to the significance of nearby heritage assets.</p>	<p><i>Criterion 1 of policy H7 states: "The proposal will not harm the historic environment, heritage assets or their setting." The overall impact of the policy on objective EN3 is considered to be positive.</i></p>

<p>Policy H8: <i>Housing in Residential Gardens</i> - see above.</p>	<p><i>Criterion d of the policy states: "The proposal, by way of design, siting, boundary treatments and landscaping integrates seamlessly into the surrounding built, natural and, where relevant, historic environment."</i></p>
<p>Policy H9: <i>Housing Density</i> - it is important that development densities respond appropriately to context.</p>	<p><i>Comment noted.</i></p>
<p>Policy H13: <i>Regenerating the Housing Stock</i> - it should be acknowledged that some older housing stock may be regarded as a heritage asset, in which case it will be necessary to understand the effect interventions might have on its significance when assessing public benefits.</p>	<p><i>Comment added under policy H13 in the SA stating that "Some older housing stock may be regarded as a heritage asset, in which case development would need to comply with policy HE2."</i></p>
<p>H16-22: <i>[Design of House Extensions]</i> - effects are considered positive, but harm to heritage assets could result if implementation fails to have regard to their significance.</p>	<p><i>Chapter 9 contains policies on the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets.</i></p>
<p>Although not previously commented upon, a reading of the Publication Draft Local Plan and the documents underpinning it highlight a need to make comment on the Sustainability Appraisal Report and in particular the site assessments in Appendix F.</p> <p>The concerns expressed in response to the Publication Draft as regards weaknesses in the methodology used in the Heritage Impact Assessment have been set out in our latest letter on the Plan. Our concerns regarding the Sustainability Appraisal reflect that concern too, and can be articulated thus:</p> <p>The NPPF contains important messages for the plan-making process. It contains a presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 14). There are three dimensions to sustainable development - economic, social, and environmental. The latter requires development to contribute to protecting and enhancing the historic environment (paragraph 7). These roles are mutually dependent, and should be actively pursued jointly and simultaneously. Development which does not do this might reasonably be expected to be resisted.</p> <p>In order to satisfy the NPPF, development plans are required, amongst other things, to demonstrate that</p>	<p><i>The Heritage Impact Assessments document has been updated and provides robust and defensible evidence of the potential risk of development of the sites to the significance of heritage assets and their settings. In addition to identifying the potential risks of development, the study provides guidance on the opportunities and strategies for mitigating any impacts and to consider opportunities for positive enhancement or for an asset to be better revealed. It also makes suggestions about further work</i></p>

they have been informed by a proper assessment of the significance of the heritage assets in the area, including their settings, and there has been a proper assessment to identify land where development would be inappropriate because of its historic significance (paragraph 157).

Without an understanding of the historic environment of the area and an assessment of the extent to which the significance or value of its heritage assets may be harmed or lost by a site allocation, the local authority cannot say whether the objectively assessed development needs of the area will be met in accordance with the presumption in favour of sustainable development.

With regard to the SA Report, Historic England welcomes Objective EN3, which (although not overtly worded as such) seeks to protect and enhance Barrow's cultural heritage and diversity, and Objective EN2 which seeks to protect the quality, distinctiveness, and diversity of its local landscapes.

In order that this might be achieved, the Sustainability Appraisal is required to assess the likely significant effects on the historic environment associated with options and alternatives, and to identify measures to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects that the Plan may otherwise cause.

As is the case with many sustainability appraisals and site assessment methodologies, however, this is often deferred to the Development Management stage of the planning and development process. Design is often cited as the means by which any (often unspecified) harm might be mitigated, or else impacts are adjudged to be unknown or unquantifiable at this stage of the Plan and left unassessed. This appraisal is no different. For example, we are advised in many instances that the impact of potential new housing and employment-related development on heritage assets will need to be considered, but only before detailed plans are drawn up. In those cases where a relationship to heritage assets is identified at the plan-making stage, we are advised that impact will depend on, for example, scale, location and design. In the case of site reference SHL037 *Land south of Ashley and Rock, Barrow* we are informed that in relation to a grade II* listed barn there would be 'no change' in its significance. Nowhere in the supporting evidence, however, have I been able to find wherein lies the barn's significance, or what contribution the development site makes to it, if any.

Mitigation, including archaeological evaluation, is often thought of as something to be dealt with at a later stage through, for example, Environmental Impact Assessments associated with planning applications. Mitigation, however, may not always be appropriate or desirable. There may be cases where the principle of development brings with it a level of harm to, or loss of, significance of heritage assets such that it cannot be mitigated, in which case it should be refused unless development is necessary in order to achieve wider public benefits. We all acknowledge the value of developer certainty. It would serve no benefit, for example, for a site to be allocated in the Local Plan only for archaeology of national significance to subsequently preclude or severely hamper implementation.

Because the Sustainability Appraisal (like the Heritage Impact Assessment) does not identify what is

required and future monitoring.

Updates to the Heritage Impact Assessments have been considered and the Final Draft SA has been amended accordingly. The level of detail in the SA is proportional, therefore the Heritage Impact Assessments should be referred to for full details of the significant effects, mitigation etc. Where a site could have a negative effect on heritage assets, in all cases it is considered through the assessments that such harm could be overcome through mitigation.

<p>significant about those heritage assets in scope (and what contribution, if any, setting makes to their significance) it cannot properly assess the extent to which that significance might be harmed or lost as a consequence of any particular site being allocated for development. Where uncertainty in this regard remains, the Council is unable to demonstrate that such harm or loss of heritage significance is necessary to achieve wider public benefits that cannot be met in any other way. The Sustainability Appraisal therefore fails to assess whether development would satisfy SA Objectives EN2 or EN3, and this casts doubt on those site allocations being justified, deliverable and, ultimately, sustainable.</p>	
<p><u>Comment</u></p>	<p><u>Response / Action Taken</u></p>
<p>Natural England, 19th October 2016</p>	
<p>It is unclear how the additional allocations have been assessed in the final draft Sustainability Report of the Barrow Local Plan (July 2016 version).</p>	<p><i>All the proposed allocations are included in the sites assessments table (Appendix D). This includes sites identified later in the process. All sites have been assessed using the same methodology.</i></p>
<p><u>Comment</u></p>	<p><u>Response / Action Taken</u></p>
<p>Environment Agency, 3rd November 2016</p>	
<p>The Environment Agency has no further comment to make regarding the Final Draft Sustainability Appraisal.</p>	<p><i>Comment noted.</i></p>

Contact:

Planning Policy Team

Development Services

Barrow Borough Council

Town Hall

Duke Street

Barrow-in-Furness

Cumbria

LA14 2LD

Email: developmentplans@barrowbc.gov.uk

Website: www.barrowbc.gov.uk/residents/planning/



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



Appendix D

Policy and Site Assessments

Significance of Effects

Avoidance, Mitigation and Enhancement

Final Draft Sustainability Report (Updated)
(Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)

March 2017



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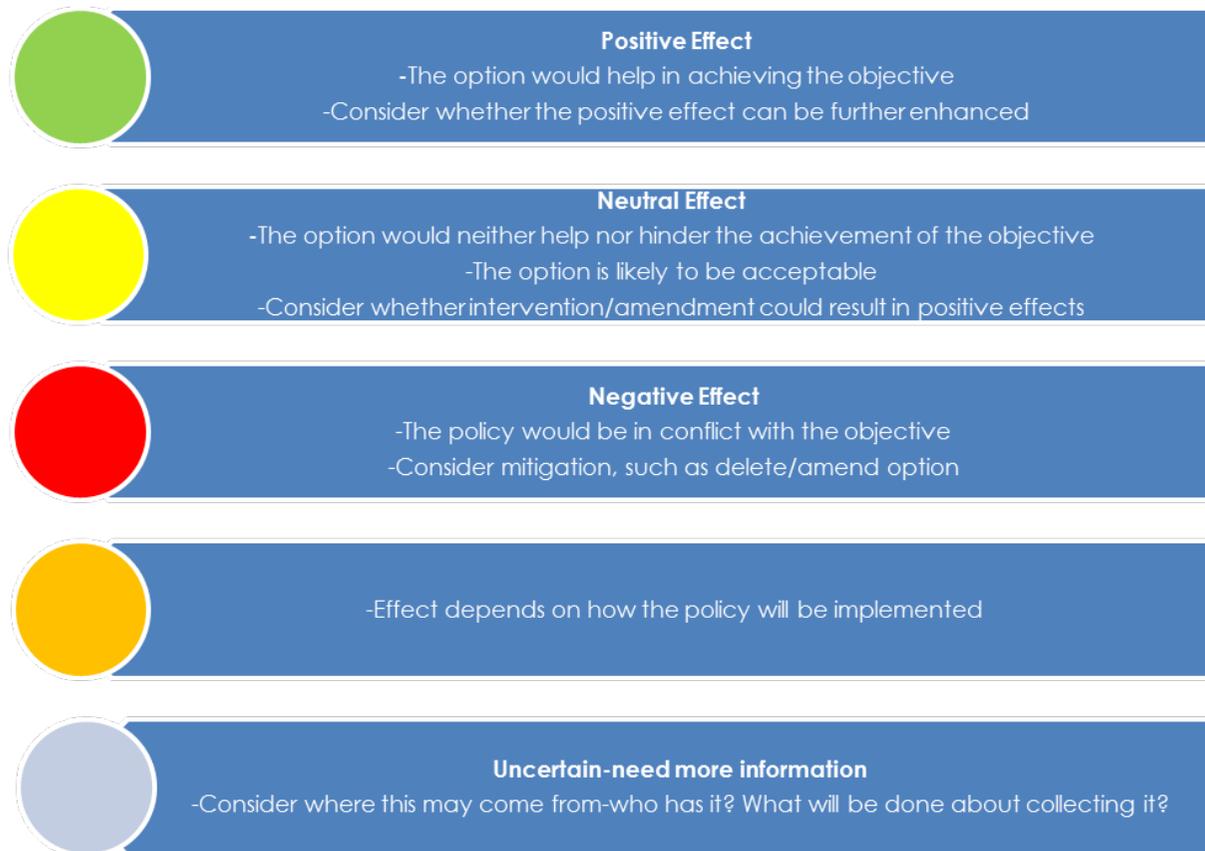
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Policy Assessments

Key: Sustainability Objectives

Social Objectives	SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes
	SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space
	SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home
	SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training
	SP5: To improve the health and well-being of people
	SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history
Environmental Objectives	EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity
	EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations
	EN3: To improve the quality of the built and historic environment
	NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions
	NR2: To improve water quality and water resources
	NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity
	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste
Economic Objectives	EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
	EC2: To improve access to jobs
	EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy
	EC4: To improve the vitality and viability of town and local centres

Key: Assessment Codes



A significant positive effect is identified with a + symbol and a significant negative effect with a – symbol. Where a positive effect can be further enhanced, this is listed in the results tables below.

Policies Assessed

The following table contains a list of all policies contained within the Pre-Submission Draft of the Local Plan and the results of the SA assessment of those policies. Given the length of the policies and the fact that they are written in full in the Pre-Submission Draft document it has not been considered necessary to replicate the full wording here. All reasonable alternatives have also been assessed. The results of the assessment are contained in the Interim Sustainability Report of February 2016.

Table 1: Development Strategy Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy DS1: Sustainable Development																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy positively supports all the SA objectives as it promotes and encourages sustainable development. This policy is considered to be in line with the NPPF and shows the Council’s commitment to sustainable development and growth. 																		
Policy DS2: Defining Sustainable Development																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy supports positively all the SA objectives as it promotes and encourages sustainable development. This policy is considered to be in line with the NPPF and provides information for developers regarding what issues are considered when determining whether a development is sustainable or not. 																		
Policy DS3: Development Strategy																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy allows for sustainable, balanced growth would have a positive effect on the majority of social and economic objectives. The effect of the policy on environmental objectives would depend upon how the policy is implemented and is particularly dependent upon <i>where</i> any proposed growth occurs. 																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy DS4: Opportunity Areas	Yellow	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Red	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy aims to regenerate several sites which in turn would improve the built environment in those areas which will have a positive impact upon resident's health and well-being and also help improve perceptions of the Borough. This can help improve the local economy by attracting new businesses and visitors to the area. The effect on certain objectives would depend upon how the policy is implemented i.e. which type of development is applied for, its scale and its location. 																		
Policy DS5: Design	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual and residential amenities can be harmed by poor design, creating negative perceptions of an area and putting off businesses and visitors. Poorly designed places can also act as a magnet for crime and anti-social behaviour. This policy <i>only</i> permits development which is of a high standard of design. It encourages development which integrates with or enhances the built and natural environment and heritage assets. It also promotes development which is pedestrian-led, which may encourage walking and cycling and reduce car usage. This will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. High quality design can help raise perceptions which supports economic development. 																		
Policy DS6: Landscaping	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor landscaping can act as a magnet for crime, anti-social behaviour and litter. This can have a negative effect on people's health and well-being. This policy encourages a high standard of landscaping using native species which are more likely to survive in local conditions. Good landscaping can help increase civic pride. The policy seeks to enhance opportunities for biodiversity and could strengthen habitat networks across the Borough. It would also have a positive effect on air and water environments, with trees and planting helping to improve local air quality and reducing surface water run-off. Poor landscaping can harm the built environment and can give people a poor perception of an area which can have a negative impact upon the economy. 																		
Policy DS7: Development on Strategic Routes	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy allows <i>only</i> high quality developments along strategic routes. This can enhance civic pride, improve health and well-being and create positive perceptions. 																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy would support all of the environmental objectives through improving the built environment and landscape. It can also enhance opportunities for biodiversity, strengthening networks across the Borough through landscaping. It would have a positive effect on air and water environments, with trees and planting helping to improve local air quality and reducing surface water run-off. Developments which are well landscaped and designed can help make an area more attractive to businesses and visitors, which can potentially boost the local economy. 																	

Table 2: Climate Change & Pollution Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy C1: Flood Risk & Erosion					+		-				+							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy will help reduce the risk to new and existing homes and businesses from fluvial and marine flooding which can harm health and well-being. The impact of the policy on environmental objectives will depend upon its implementation, for example, the type and location of flood prevention measures, for example the development may require open spaces and could lead to the erosion of areas further down the coastline which could have a negative effect on the environment. Whilst flood defences can protect habitats, there are some which are reliant upon the natural processes of erosion and deposition which can be affected by changes in these processes. Flooding can have a significant negative impact upon the local economy. The policy, which aims to reduce flood risk, will therefore have positive and neutral effects upon the economic objectives. 																	
Policy C2: Development & the Coast																		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having access to open, undeveloped areas such as the coast has positive impacts upon health and well-being. This policy allows that to be maintained. It also prevents development which would harm the recreational use of the coast. The intention of this policy is to conserve and protect the natural environment of the coast from any harmful development. It includes criteria to prevent significant harm to habitats and geodiversity. This policy does however allow suitable, sustainable development of the coast, which meets the criteria listed. This could have a positive effect on the tourism sector, helping diversify the local economy. 																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
Policy C3: Water Management					+						+						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy ensures that foul and surface water is dealt with adequately to the benefit of people’s health and well-being. The policy will have positive effects on the environmental objectives as its purpose is to ensure sustainable use of water. SUDs can have a negative effect upon the built environment and landscape where they are poorly designed and poorly implemented and maintained; this policy however only permits SUDs of a high standard of design. In terms of the economic objectives this policy is likely to have cost implications for developers, however the effect is likely to be minimal and is considered to be outweighed by the economic benefits of reducing flood risk. 																	
Policy C3b: Groundwater Protection											+						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy will help to protect the public water supply from pollution, therefore promoting health and wellbeing and improving water quality and water resources. 																	
Policy C4: Land Investigation & Remediation					+							+					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy encourages appropriate remediation of land across the Borough which has positive effects on health and well-being and the environment. Bringing forward previously developed sites also reduces the pressure for development on greenfield sites which often have a higher biodiversity value. This policy is likely to have cost implications for developers/landowners, however the effect is likely to be minimal and is considered to be outweighed by the economic benefits of improving land quality and increasing land values. If archaeology is present, developers would need to comply with policy HE6. 																	
Policy C5: Promoting Renewable Energy										+							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst renewable energy schemes can help improve health through reducing the reliance upon heavy industries, they can have a negative effect on residential amenity. This policy accepts that and states that where there is unavoidable harm, mitigation will be required. Requiring the inclusion of renewable energy schemes in new developments can have a positive effect upon the environment in terms of reducing pollution. They can however have a negative effect upon species and habitats where they are poorly located, for example, migratory birds flight paths can be affected by wind turbines. This policy includes criteria to ensure that developments do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation, biodiversity and geodiversity. Where there is unavoidable harm, the policy requires mitigation. 																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The renewable sector is a growing industry employing a large number of people in the borough. New developments may provide employment and training and improve access to jobs. 																	
Policy C6: Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Proposals	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Red (-)	Orange	Orange	Green (+)	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy may limit public access to parts of the countryside where land is required for energy production. This can have a negative effect on health and well-being Renewable energy schemes can also have a negative impact on residential amenity in terms of noise, disturbance, odour etc where they are poorly sited however the policy contains criteria requiring developers to avoid and where appropriate mitigate against such negative impacts. Renewable energy developments can harm the natural environment where they are poorly sited, e.g. wind turbines can disrupt bird migration patterns etc. They can also have a negative impact upon the landscape and built and historic environment, e.g. if inappropriate solar panelling is used on a listed building. The policy however includes criteria to protect the built and natural environment. It also requires wind energy developments to be located in a 'suitable area' identified on the Proposals Map, and that planning impacts identified by local communities can be fully addressed. Renewable energy development provides employment and can help attract additional business to the area i.e. supply chain companies. 																	
Policy C7: Light Pollution	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	<p>The aim of this policy is to protect the environment and residents from inappropriate lighting and light pollution. This supports the aims of objectives SP5 and EN1 and has a neutral impact upon the other sustainability objectives.</p>																	

Table 3: Infrastructure Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
Policy I1: Developer Contributions	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of this policy is to ensure that new development is supported by adequate infrastructure. This helps residents and visitors access services, facilities and open spaces supporting health and well-being objectives. The policy could help generate funding for new or improved areas of green infrastructure and climate change initiatives which would support the environmental objectives. The infrastructure which the policy facilitates may harm biodiversity, landscapes and the built and historic environment however if it is poorly located and designed however this is covered under other policies in the Local Plan. The policy helps the achievement of economic objectives by ensuring new businesses etc. are accessible. 																	
Policy I2: Protecting Community Facilities	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community facilities such as local shops, schools, libraries and public houses etc. can form the heart and focal point of communities, benefitting health and well-being. The policy encourages the retention and re-use of existing local facilities, which are often put under pressure from alternative, more profitable uses. These are often located in the most accessible places for communities to reach, reducing the need to travel by car and therefore supporting environmental objectives. The policy supports local shops and services which provide jobs and contribute to the local economy. 																	
Policy I3: Access to Community Facilities	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy requires new housing development to be located closely to existing community facilities to reduce the reliance upon private vehicles and to make them more accessible for residents. This will have a positive effect on health and well-being and air quality. Ensuring housing is built within close proximity to existing facilities and services helps support those local services and facilities, helping to retain jobs and support the local economy. 																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy 14: Sustainable Travel Choices	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footpaths and cycleways can have a positive effect on social objectives, encouraging communities to be active. Where they are poorly designed and lit, or where there is a lack of natural surveillance, however they can increase crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime. In order to avoid this, the policy only allows "direct and safe access" which is "well lit". • The policy encourages a reduction in vehicular movements and promotes the use of electric vehicles which would have a positive effect on air quality to the benefit of health and well-being and the environment. • Ensuring development is accessible by a range of transport modes may make them more attractive to businesses and employees, supporting the local economy. 																		
Policy 15: Travel Plans	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the main objectives of requiring a Travel Plan is to encourage cycling and walking. This helps encourage active communities and has a positive effect on health and well-being. • Encouraging more sustainable forms of travel will also have positive effects on the environmental objectives, through improving air quality to the benefit of biodiversity and residents. • Ensuring development is accessible by a range of transport modes may make them more attractive to businesses and employees, supporting the local economy. 																		
Policy 16: Parking	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy requires developers to follow set standards which will help ensure that adequate parking levels are provided in developments without detriment to local residents. • Parked cars can have a negative effect on the landscape. This impact can be reduced by encouraging parking behind the building line or in more discrete locations. The policy could have a negative effect on water quality through increased hardsurfacing and run-off. • A lack of suitable parking provision can dissuade people from visiting the town centre and push shoppers to out-of-town shopping centres where free parking is generally offered. This can have a negative effect on the vitality and viability of shopping centres. This policy aims to prevent these issues by ensuring adequate parking is available. 																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy 17: Transport Links	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst improving external access is one of the key social objectives, the impact upon health and well-being will depend upon what transport links are proposed and where they are located. The policy requires consideration of the social impacts associated with proposals and mitigation where necessary. • Improving external transport links allows more people will to travel in and out of the Borough. There is potential for adverse effects on biodiversity, particularly as the A5087, A5092 and A595 all run alongside Natura 2000 sites. This policy does however note that the environmental impacts need to be taken into account and mitigation measures proposed where necessary. • The Borough’s relatively isolated location away from major markets was identified as a key issue and a brake on growth in the Scoping Report and Employment Land Study. Improving external transport links will therefore have a positive effect on economic objectives. 																		
Policy 18: Telecommunications	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunications allow less mobile residents to access the goods and facilities they need which are important to their health and well-being. Whilst telecoms masts often have a negative perception, there is little evidence to suggest they have a negative effect on health. • Improved telecoms allow people to work from home, reducing the need to travel which may result in an improvement in air quality. They can have a negative impact upon the environment where they are poorly sited and designed, however the criteria in the policy protects landscape, ecology and heritage. • This policy has a positive effect on the economic objectives, allowing people to work from home, helping businesses to connect and grow and allowing residents access to online education courses. 																		

Table 1: Economy Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy EC1: Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment and the Port of Barrow							-			-				+	+	+		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy supports the creation of a significant area of employment in close proximity to one of the Borough’s deprived wards. This will have positive effects on health and well-being by improving access to jobs and improving the built environment. The policy directs development to within close proximity of a Natura 2000 Site. The site is however currently allocated for this use in the BPAAP and mitigation measures are set out in BPAAP document. The scale of harm is dependent upon the scale, location and design of any future development. New development creates greenhouse gasses, however the site is located at the port meaning that there is the policy of bringing goods into the town by ship, reducing vehicles on the road. The policy would also require the remediation of contaminated ground. Retaining the site as an employment site increases the chances of it being developed for that use in a holistic manner. The business park will create new employment and will improve the attractiveness of the area, supporting the local economy. 																		
Policy EC2: Provision of Employment Land							-			-				+	+	+		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effects of each specific site are assessed from page 100. 																		
Policy EC3: Managing Development of Employment Land																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy protects the amenities of residents from potential harm caused by employment uses through disturbance, noise, odour etc. The policy makes reference to other plan policies which relate to design, in order to ensure development is of a high standard and does not harm the built or historic environment. Whilst new development is likely to have a detrimental effect on air quality, the policy requires employment to be located in the most accessible locations reducing the need to travel. It requires adequate protection of groundwater, however development could lead to increased surface water run-off and pollution of water courses. It protects best and most versatile agricultural land. The policy supports the economic objectives by identifying where employment uses will be accepted. 																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy EC4: Loss of Employment Land & Allocated Employment Sites	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effect of the policy upon social objectives would depend upon the type of use proposed and its location. The policy does not contain criteria which protects residential amenity, however these effects would have been considered when deciding whether to identify the site for employment in the first place. Alternative uses are likely to be less harmful than the allocated use. The impact upon environmental objectives would depend upon the use proposed and its location. Alternative uses are likely to be less harmful than the allocated employment use. The policy encourages the reuse of vacant units and previously developed land. It ensures that the site cannot be used for employment use, before an alternative use is considered. The policy protects viable employment land to ensure there is a sufficient amount available to support economic growth. 																		
Policy EC5: Conversions to Employment Use in Urban Locations	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy protects the amenities of residents from potential harm caused by employment uses. Converting existing buildings within urban areas is likely to have less impact upon biodiversity than new development. The policy requires species surveys where necessary. The built environment could be harmed if extensions and alterations, which may be required to facilitate the employment use, are poorly designed. However the Plan contains several policies relating to design which would help avoid this problem. This policy encourages the re-use of buildings to provide employment uses. This would have a positive effect on the economic objectives. 																		
Policy EC6: Conversions to Employment Use in Rural Locations	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy protects the amenities of residents from potential harm caused by employment uses in terms of disturbance, noise, odour etc. It could also help improve access to services and facilities for rural residents. Converting existing buildings within the urban area is likely to have less impact upon biodiversity than new development. The policy requires species surveys where necessary. The policy reference to the general employment use policies elsewhere in the Plan which ensure landscape and the built environment is not harmed by proposals. The policy also prevents any major rebuilding, extension or modification. Derelict, decaying buildings can have a negative effect on the built environment. The policy may help bring back vacant buildings into use. Rural sites are unlikely to be accessible by public transport, therefore the policy could have a negative impact upon air quality. The policy supports the rural economy and helps to create new employment opportunities in rural areas, which supports economic sustainability objectives. 																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy EC7: Energy Uses	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Green	Orange	Yellow	Red	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This policy cross-references policy EC3 which protects the amenities of residents from potential harm caused by noise, disturbance etc. from energy uses. • This policy directs development to within close proximity of a Natura 2000 Site, there may therefore be potential significant impact upon habitats and biodiversity. The effect will depend upon the location and type of development, however the policy contains cross-reference to criteria to protect the environment and new energy uses may reduce the Borough's reliance upon less sustainable, carbon heavy industries. This area is allocated in the saved Local Plan for such uses. • The policy creates employment opportunities and will help strengthen a growing sector in the Borough 																		
Policy EC8: Economic Diversification – Tourism	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	+	Green
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This policy protects the amenities of residents from potential harm caused by potential noise and disturbance from tourism. It also supports new tourist facilities which may have a positive effect on the health and well-being of residents if the development encourages active recreation. • The impact of the policy on the environment will depend upon the location and type of development. • The policy creates employment opportunities and will help diversify the local economy. 																		
Policy EC9: Caravan & Camping Sites	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This policy protects the amenities of residents from potential harm caused by noise and disturbance etc. from caravan and camping sites. • The criteria listed in the policy seek to protect the natural environment. • The policy creates employment opportunities and supports the tourism sector, helping to diversify the economy. 																		
Policy EC10: Loss of Self-Catering Accommodation	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy allows for the loss of self-catering accommodation to other uses subject to certain criteria. This could result in the creation of new services and facilities which local residents may benefit from. Other than this, the policy has minimal impact on the social objectives. • These policies contain criteria to protect the natural environment. • The policy creates employment opportunities and supports the tourism sector, helping to diversify the economy. 																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
Policy EC11: Self-catering Holiday Accommodation																	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy would have minimal effect on the social objectives as it contains criteria to protect residential amenity. • This policy could have an adverse effect on air quality as it allows the conversion of existing buildings in urban fringe and rural areas to self-catering accommodation. This could lead to a greater number of vehicle movements in peripheral/isolated areas. The exact effect would depend on the existing use of the building and it's location. • The policy may create employment opportunities and supports the tourism sector, helping to diversify the economy. 																	
Policy EC12: Farm Diversification																+	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This policy may have a negative effect on the amenities of local residents where the development would lead to disturbance, noise etc. This would depend on the type of development proposed and its location. Given the isolated nature of farms, the impact is unlikely to be widespread. • The criteria listed in the policy seek to protect the natural environment, the historic environment and the character of the open countryside. The policy could lead to greater vehicle movements in the countryside, depending upon the location and proposal, however it does promote developments which incorporate new walking and cycling routes. The policy encourages the re-use of existing buildings. Many farms contain listed barns and buildings which could potentially be affected by proposals, although the policy contains criteria to ensure there is no unacceptable harm caused. • The policy may help create employment opportunities and supports the rural economy. This helps the achievement of economic objectives. 																	

Table 2: Housing Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
Policy H1: Annual Housing Requirement	Yellow	Orange	Green (+)	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red (-)	Orange	Red (-)	Red (-)	Green	Green	Green (+)	Green
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring there are enough homes to meet identified need supports objective SP3. The impact upon the other social objectives would depend upon how the policy is implemented i.e. where the housing is located. Building more houses can have a negative effect upon air quality. This can be reduced by locating new housing in areas with existing services and suitable infrastructure and through reducing the reliance upon cars. The negative effect can also be reduced by encouraging the use of renewables, sustainable construction methods and tree planting. The Local Plan contains policies which cover these issues. Increased hardsurfacing (roofs, pavements etc) can increase run-off, leading to flooding. This impact is reduced through other Local Plan policies which encourage the use of SUDS where appropriate and which direct housing to areas at low risk of flooding. New housing development may lead to the remediation of land and other plan policies encourage the re-use of brownfield sites to increase this benefit. It is likely however that some greenfield sites will be required in order to meet the housing target set out in this policy. The effects of developing the individual sites identified are considered under H3 below. Building new homes supports the construction industry. It is also important to have the right number of homes to attract the right number of households to support future employment and economic growth. 																	
Policy H2: Distribution of Housing	Yellow	Orange	Green (+)	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Yellow	Green	Green
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy allows for the most sustainable parts of the Borough to grow in order to meet the housing requirement. The effects would be dependent upon the location of the sites and the quantum of development brought forward allow for growth would support the construction industry and may help prevent further population decrease. The impact upon the environment will depend upon how the policy is implemented i.e. which sites within the identified areas are developed. This is considered further under policy H3 below. 																	
Policy H3: Allocated Housing Sites	Yellow	Orange	Green (+)	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Yellow	Green	Green
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocating a sufficient number of sites for housing to support economic growth helps the achievement of the economic objectives and social objective SP3. The effect of allocating specific sites on the remaining objectives is considered from page 82. 																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy H4: Development Cordons	Yellow	Green	Green +	Yellow	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowing further development in the most sustainable settlements, as this policy does, supports the continuation of those areas, providing more opportunities for residents to stay in their communities through the provision of new housing. This has positive health and well-being effects. Other Local Plan policies will ensure development is in the right place within these settlements, minimising the impact upon residential amenity. • The effect of the policy on environment would depend upon which sites within the cordons were to be developed, however the Local Plan contains a number of policies which protect the natural and built environment. Allowing services and facilities within the most sustainable settlements would however reduce the need to travel. • This policy allows growth in most sustainable villages, which helps boost the local economy, through supporting the provision of rural services and housing. 																		
Policy H5: Residential Development in Open Countryside	Yellow	Orange	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy supports the provision of rural housing in the cases listed, allowing rural workers to live closely to where they work. This helps provide natural surveillance of sites and may reduce crime and fear of crime. • The policy may have a positive effect on air quality in the longer term, reducing the distance between rural workers homes and their place of work. In the short term, it may have a negative effect during the construction phases. New dwellings in the open countryside could cause harm to the landscape and biodiversity. • The policy helps support the rural economy and helps achieve economic objectives. 																		
Policy H6: Extensions and Ancillary Buildings relating to dwellings in open countryside	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy allows people to extend their homes to meet their needs, subject to meeting certain criteria. This can enable people to stay in their homes and communities which can have a positive effect on health and well-being. Poorly designed extensions may affect the residential amenity of neighbouring residents by causing a loss of outlook, sunlight and privacy. Residential amenity is however protected by other policies in this chapter. • There may be potential effects on the environment depending upon the scale and location of the extension. The policy contains criteria to minimise the effect on the built and historic environment and landscape. • The policy will have a neutral effect on the economic objectives, however it may help support the development industry. 																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy H7: Housing Development on Windfall Sites	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Red	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Orange	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy directs housing to the most accessible areas and includes criteria to protect the residential amenity of both future and neighbouring occupiers. It can have a positive effect on health and well-being, supporting the development of eyesore sites and allowing people to build homes to suit their needs. The effect of the policy on environmental objectives will depend upon how it is implemented i.e. what type of development is proposed and where it is to be located. The policy contains criteria which protects the built environment and local landscape. It encourages sustainable energy use, waste management and promotes access by walking, cycling and public transport. The construction process is likely to have a short term impact upon air quality, however the policy directs development to the most sustainable settlements which reduces travel distances. The policy includes criteria to protect historic environment. The policy supports the local construction sector and helps support the local economy. 																		
Policy H8: Housing in Residential Gardens	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Orange	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy supports the use of development in residential gardens but ensures that there will be no harmful impact upon neighbouring residents, through cramped development, loss of privacy and sunlight etc. The policy can have a positive effect on social objectives, allowing people to build homes to suit their needs. The effect of the policy on environmental objectives will depend upon how it is implemented i.e. what type of development is proposed and where it is to be located. The construction process is likely to have a short term impact upon air quality, however other policies within this chapter direct development to the most sustainable settlements which reduces travel distances. This policy provides environmental benefits as it requires enhancement of the ease of movement for wildlife and the creation of habitat. The policy supports the local construction sector and helps support the local economy. 																		
Policy H9: Housing Density	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building at densities which are too high can result in development cramming. This can harm residential amenities, through a loss of privacy, sunlighting etc and can have a negative effect on the built environment. Building at densities which are too low may mean that sites are under-capacity and that a larger number of sites are required to meet housing need. This may have potential impacts upon the environmental objectives. This policy allows developers and the local authority to determine the most appropriate density on a site by site basis. This will help ensure that the development fits in with its surroundings and that health and well-being of existing and future residents is protected. The density of a development may affect the return a developer receives, however the effects of this policy on the economic objectives are minimal. 																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy H10: Housing Delivery																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy would have a positive effect of objective SP3 as it requires housing delivery to be continually monitored to ensure enough homes are being built to meet the identified need. The policy will have a neutral impact upon environmental objectives as they are concerned with <i>when</i> development will happen rather than <i>where</i>. Where insufficient housing is built this can stifle economic growth. Whilst the policy requires additional allocations to be brought forward where there delivery is not meeting need, this impact of this policy on the economic objectives is considered to be minimal. 																		
Policy H11: Housing Mix			+															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy requires a mixture of housing types to address local need. This helps improve the housing offer and will also allow people to stay within their communities as their needs change e.g. if they wish to downsize. The impact on the natural and built environment would depend upon the number of housing, its location and its design. These are issues covered by other policies in the Plan. Different types of housing provide different returns to developers, however the impact on the economic objectives is considered to be minimal. 																		
Policy H12: Lifetime Homes			+															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lifetime homes allow people to stay in their homes and communities as their needs change over time. This has health and well-being benefits and can aid community cohesion. This policy has a neutral impact upon the environmental objectives as it is concerned with the internal design of housing. Requiring all new market homes to meet these standards may make schemes less viable and less attractive to developers which could affect the local economy. It may also make homes less affordable. Having said this the policy encourages, rather than requires, lifetime homes, therefore the market still has control over its provision (taking into account Building Regulations). 																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
Policy H13: Regenerating the Housing Stock			+		+												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of the policy is to address areas where housing is in poor condition. Regenerating areas can have a positive effect on health and well-being through the provision of better quality housing and spaces and through reducing crime and fear of crime. Demolishing large areas of housing can however break up existing communities which may have a negative impact upon well-being. It is therefore important to work with communities to determine the most suitable outcomes. Whilst housing renewal may improve the built environment through the demolition of poor quality housing, the impact on the environmental objectives will depend upon what the housing is replaced with. There may be opportunities to create new areas for biodiversity or to re-use the land to provide new housing. Large scale redevelopment supports the construction industry and physical improvements to areas may increase their value and improve perceptions. Some older housing stock may be regarded as a heritage asset, in which case development would need to comply with policy HE2. 																	
Policy H14: Affordable Housing			+		+												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requiring affordable homes to be built as part of new developments, where possible can help residents, particularly vulnerable groups, access new housing which may otherwise be unavailable to them. The policy will have a neutral effect on the environmental objectives as it is only concerned with the <i>type</i> of housing to be provided. Requiring affordable housing as part of a development can have an effect on the viability and on developers profits. This is acknowledged within the policy and where a developer can demonstrate that the development would be made unviable a lower proportion of affordable housing can be negotiated. 																	
Policy H15: Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation			+		+												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy ensures that there is suitable provision for gypsy and travellers in sustainable locations within the Borough. It therefore provides direct, social benefits to a vulnerable group across the plan period. The policy contains criteria to protect residential amenity, built, natural and historic environment therefore the impact on the environmental objectives is considered to be minimal. The policy helps bring people into the borough which can have positive economic benefits, although given the small scale of the sites, these benefits are considered to be minimal. 																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
Policy H16: Loss of Sunlight or Daylight																	
Policy H17: Protection of Residential Privacy																	
Policy H18: Prevention of Terracing Effect																	
Policy H19: Design of Extensions on Corner Plots																	
Policy H20: Design of Roofs																	
Policy H21: Front Extensions																	
Policy H22: Design of Dormer Windows																	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies H16 to H22 above relate to the design of house extensions. House extensions allow people to remain in their own homes as their needs change. They can however have a negative impact upon the residential amenity of neighbours in terms of sunlighting, privacy etc. The policies include however criteria to protect residential amenity, health and well-being. • Extensions can have a negative impact upon landscape and the built environment where they are poorly designed. The policies contain criteria to ensure extensions are built to a high standard. • These policies support the construction industry and the local economy. 																	
Policy H23: Conversions of Garages																	
Policy H24: New Garages																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies H23 and H24 above relate to the design of garages and driveways. New garages can have a negative impact upon the residential amenity of neighbours in terms of sunlighting, privacy etc. The policies include however criteria to protect residential amenity, health and well-being. • Garages and driveways which are too small are unlikely to be used for parking, leading to on-street parking. This can have a negative effect on the streetscene. The policies encourage parking behind the building line to minimise this effect. New garages and driveways increase the area of hardsurfacing. This can have a negative effect on surface water flooding where run-off is not adequately drained. This impact has been reduced by requiring surfacing to be made of porous material where ground conditions allow. • These policies support the construction industry and the local economy, although these effects are considered to be minimal. 																	
Policy H25: Design of Patio Areas and Balconies	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This policy relates to the design of balconies and patios which can have a negative impact upon the residential amenity of neighbours in terms of sunlighting, privacy etc. This policy includes however criteria to protect residential amenity, health and well-being. • Balconies and patios can have a negative impact upon the streetscene if they are poorly designed. The policy does however contain criteria to protect the streetscene and has a positive or neutral effect on the environmental objectives. • The policy supports the construction industry however it is considered to have a neutral effect on economic objectives. 																	
Policy H26: Large HMOs and the Subdivision of Dwellings	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This policy will help to facilitate new homes, particularly for contractors who are working in the area for a temporary period. The policy also protects against the loss of good quality family housing as a result of proposals. The development of good quality HMOs which meet local needs would be expected to have a positive impact on the occupiers of the HMOs. • The policy could potentially contribute towards the improvement of the built environment, particularly where a proposal involves the redevelopment of a dilapidated building. The creation of HMOs will generate waste, both during the construction phase and when they are occupied. Emissions will also unavoidably be increased through the construction process and increased travel by car. 																	

Table 6: Retail Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
Policy R1: Vision for Barrow & Dalton Town Centres	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vision supports the social objectives, making reference to town centre residents. The vision describes the character of the town centre and promotes improvements to the public realm. Promoting a range of uses within a town centre area that is accessible by a range of transport modes will reduce reliance upon private transport, thus reducing air pollution. The vision describes how Barrow will maintain and develop its role as the principal shopping destination for Furness. It therefore supports the economic objectives of the Borough. 																	
Policy R2: Barrow Town Centre	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focussing retail and services within a central area which is easy to access has positive effects on the social objectives. Town centres are also important places for cultural and recreational uses which help foster a sense of community. Locating shops and services in an accessible, central area will reduce the reliance upon private vehicles, having a positive effect on local air quality. The NPPF requires local authorities to identify town centres and to focus shops and services within them. The policy will have a positive effect on economic objectives, supporting the retail and service sectors in particular. 																	
Policy R3: Barrow Primary Shopping Area	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	+
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy encourages retail uses within the Primary Shopping Area. As these are generally daytime uses, this can lead to a lack of natural surveillance in the evening which may lead to increased crime and fear of crime. This can be mitigated by encouraging residential uses on upper floors which a separate policy within this chapter does. The policy only allows alternative uses in the Primary Shopping Area where they meet certain criteria in order to prevent retail uses being pushed out into more peripheral areas which may put pressure on greenfield sites outside the town centre. Focussing retail uses within the town centre, which is accessible by foot, cycle and public transport, has less of an effect on air quality compared to directing such uses to more peripheral areas. This policy has a positive effect on economic objectives as it directs retail uses to the most accessible locations in order to enhance the vitality and viability of town centres. 																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
Policy R4: Sequential Test for retail in Barrow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green +
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sequential test directs retail uses to the most sustainable locations within town centres which are accessible on foot, by cycle and by public transport, thereby supporting social objectives SP2 and SP5. Without the sequential test retail uses could locate in more peripheral areas which are only accessible by private vehicle and which would be more difficult for people without a car to reach. The sequential test also requires to developers to consider previously developed land and vacant sites before greenfield sites. The policy supports the retail sector within the town by trying to retain a concentration of shops within one, accessible area. Allowing retail uses outside of the central areas, where there is no justification to do so, would create new retail areas in less sustainable locations which could affect the vitality and viability of the town centre. 																	
Policy R5: Dalton Town Centre	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green +
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focussing retail and services within a central area which is easy to access has positive effects on the social objectives. Town centres are also important places for cultural and recreational uses which help foster a sense of community. Locating shops and services in an accessible, central area will reduce the reliance upon private vehicles, having a positive effect on local air quality. The NPPF requires local authorities to identify town centres and to focus shops and services within them. The policy will have a positive effect on economic objectives, supporting the retail and service sectors in particular. 																	
Policy R6: Non-retail Uses in Dalton town centre	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green +
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy encourages retail uses within the town centre. As these are generally daytime uses, this can lead to a lack of natural surveillance in the evening which may lead to increased crime and fear of crime. This can be mitigated by encouraging residential uses on upper floors which a separate policy within this chapter does. The policy only allows alternative uses in the town centre where they meet certain criteria in order to prevent retail uses being pushed out into more peripheral areas which may put pressure on greenfield sites outside the town centre. Focussing retail uses within the town centre, which is accessible by foot, cycle and public transport, has less of an effect on air quality compared to directing such uses to more peripheral areas. This policy has a positive effect on economic objectives as it directs retail uses to the most accessible locations in order to enhance the vitality and viability of town centres. 																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
Policy R7: Sequential test for new retail in Dalton	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green +
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sequential test directs retail uses to the most sustainable locations within town centres which are accessible on foot, by cycle and by public transport, thereby supporting social objectives SP2 and SP5. Without the sequential test retail uses could locate in more peripheral areas which are only accessible by private vehicle and which would be more difficult for people without a car to reach. The sequential test also requires to developers to consider previously developed land and vacant sites before greenfield sites. The policy supports the retail sector within the town by trying to retain a concentration of shops within one, accessible area. Allowing retail uses outside of the central areas, where there is no justification to do so, would create new retail areas in less sustainable locations which could affect the vitality and viability of the town centre. 																	
Policy R8: Impact Assessments – Barrow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green +
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy would have a neutral impact upon the social objectives. The policy would have a neutral impact upon the environmental objectives. The policy allows the authority to require applications for new retail floorspace over a certain size to be accompanied by a Retail Impact Assessment. This helps protect the vitality and viability of town centres. The thresholds in the NPPF are considered to be too large for towns the size of Barrow and Dalton and using them may lead to further out-of-town retail development which would have a negative effect on the town centres. 																	
Policy R9: Impact assessments – Dalton	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green +
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy would have a neutral impact upon the social objectives. The policy would have a neutral impact upon the environmental objectives. The policy allows the authority to require applications for new retail floorspace over a certain size to be accompanied by a Retail Impact Assessment. This helps protect the vitality and viability of town centres. The thresholds in the NPPF are considered to be too large for towns the size of Barrow and Dalton and using them may lead to further out-of-town retail development which would have a negative effect on the town centres. 																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
Policy R10: Sequential test for other main town centre uses	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green +
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sequential test directs main town centre uses to the most sustainable locations within town centres which are accessible on foot, by cycle and by public transport, thereby supporting social objectives SP2 and SP5. Without the sequential test main town centre uses could locate in more peripheral areas which are only accessible by private vehicle and which would be more difficult for people without a car to reach. The sequential test also requires to developers to consider previously developed land and vacant sites before greenfield sites. The policy supports the economy by trying to retain a concentration of main town centre uses within one, accessible area. Allowing such uses outside of the central areas, where there is no justification to do so, would create new areas in less sustainable locations which could affect the vitality and viability of the town centre. 																	
Policy R11: Sequential tests for offices	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green +
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sequential test directs office uses to the most sustainable locations within town centres which are accessible on foot, by cycle and by public transport, thereby supporting social objectives SP2 and SP5. Without the sequential test office uses could locate in more peripheral areas which are only accessible by private vehicle and which would be more difficult for people without a car to reach. The sequential test also requires to developers to consider previously developed land and vacant sites before greenfield sites. The policy supports the economy by attracting offices to the town centre with staff more likely to spend within the town centre if their office is located within in. Allowing such uses outside of the central areas, where there is no justification to do so, would create new areas of office development in less sustainable locations which could affect the vitality and viability of the town centre. 																	
Policy R12: Taxi offices from a dwelling	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy contains criteria to protect neighbouring residential properties from noise associated with taxi uses. The policy contains criteria to limit the number of vehicles associated with the use which can park outside the premises. This is to reduce the impact upon the streetscene. Allowing taxi uses to operate from dwellings will reduce home to work trips which may reduce the impact upon air quality, however this positive effect is likely to be minor. The policy has a positive effect on most of the economic objectives, creating new employment opportunities. 																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy R13: Taxi Offices	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy contains criteria to protect neighbouring residential properties from noise associated with taxi uses. The policy will have a neutral effect on environmental objectives. The policy has a positive effect on most of the economic objectives, creating new employment opportunities. 																		
Policy R14: Bars and Nightclubs	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	+	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nightclubs and bars can have a negative effect on residential amenity through disturbance, noise etc. They can also attract anti-social behaviour and crime and the level of this may be affected by opening hours. This policy allows the authority to make a judgement about the impact of opening hours on such issues and control them where necessary. On the other hand, evening uses can bring people into a town centre which would otherwise be empty once the retail uses have closed. This provides an element of natural surveillance which may help reduce crime. The effects of the policy on the environmental objectives are considered to be neutral. Extending opening hours may create new employment opportunities and may improve the viability of the business. 																		
Policy R15: Location of hot Food Takeaways	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	+	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst hot food takeaways can have a negative effect upon health, this policy is only concerned with their location. It directs takeaways away from sites which adjoin residential dwellings in order to protect them from noise and odours associated with such uses. The policy contains criteria to protect the environment in terms of noise, odour, litter, waste and traffic. The policy supports the creation of hot food takeaways, which create employment opportunities. 																		
Policy R16: Opening Hours of hot food takeaways	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	+	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy could lead to 24 hour takeaways which would make them more accessible. This may however have a negative impact on health. There may also be an impact in terms of increased noise during the evening from people visiting the take away and delivery vehicles, this could be harmful to resident's health and well-being, however this can be controlled to some extent when determining the location of the take-away under the policy above. The policy has a neutral effect on most of the environmental objectives, however it may lead to increased car movements. This would have a negative effect upon air quality. 																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extending opening hours may create new employment opportunities and may improve the viability of the business. 																	
Policy R17: Conversion of upper floors to residential units	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy will help provide additional housing in central areas and will bring residents into the town centre in the evening when it may otherwise be empty. Increasing natural surveillance may help reduce crime. The policy encourages the re-use of existing buildings, this will have a positive effect on the built environment where the conversion is carried out to a high standard. As new residential uses will be in close proximity to services, facilities and public transport, this will reduce the reliance upon the private vehicle which will have a positive effect on air quality. The policy will help improve the vitality and viability of the town centre, making it safer and more attractive to investment. 																	
Policy R18: Residential Protection Areas	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy helps protect existing residential dwellings in central areas from any negative effects associated with retail and commercial uses, such as noise, parking problems etc. The policies would have a neutral effect on the environmental and economic objectives. 																	
Policy R19: Neighbourhood Shopping Centres	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSAs are important community facilities which are set within existing residential areas. They are particularly important to vulnerable people and those who don't have access to a private vehicle. This policy reduces the reliance upon private vehicles protecting important community facilities in accessible locations. This has a positive impact upon environmental objective NR1. The policy supports existing retail uses in neighbourhood centres, allowing for changes of use where it can be demonstrated that the retail use is no longer viable. 																	

Table 7: Heritage & Built Environment Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy HE1: Heritage Assets and their setting	+		+				+		+			+			+			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage assets can encourage a sense of civic pride and community spirit by protecting valued heritage assets and their setting. It also supports proposals which provide opportunities for learning about the historic environment. The policy encourages the reuse of existing buildings. Improving the built environment through protecting and enhancing heritage asset can make an area more attractive which may help attract inward investment. 																		
Policy HE2: Information requirements for proposals involving heritage assets	+	+	+				+		+			+			+			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy helps protect historic assets from harmful development and requires necessary mitigation where this is not possible. Protection of historic assets can help foster civic pride and supports the social objectives. The policy helps protect the built environment, having a positive effect on most of the environmental objectives. Improving the built environment through protecting and enhancing heritage asset can make an area more attractive which may help attract inward investment. 																		
Policy HE3: Listed Buildings	+	+	+						+	+	+	+			+			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listed buildings can encourage a sense of civic pride and community spirit. This policy protects heritage assets and their setting and only allows proposals which may cause harm or loss in exceptional circumstances. The policy protects the elements of the asset which contribute to their special architectural or historic interest, including their setting. These aspects can have a positive impact upon the built environment and should only be lost in exceptional circumstances. Where no viable use can be found, listed buildings can fall into disrepair and this can have a negative impact upon the built environment. This policy allows for loss or harm to a listed building when all other options have been explored. Improving the built environment through protecting and enhancing heritage asset can make an area more attractive which may help attract inward investment. 																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
Policy HE4: Conservation Areas	Yellow	Green	Orange	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation areas can encourage a sense of civic pride and community spirit. The policy helps protect such assets and also creates opportunities for learning about the historic environment. • The policy helps to protect the built environment and preserve landscape character. It requires developers to respect soft landscaping features within conservation areas such as trees and open spaces. These may have biodiversity value. • Good quality conservation areas can have a positive effect on an area’s image and can make an area more attractive which may help when trying to attract inward investment. 																	
Policy HE5: Demolition in a Conservation Area	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	+	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings within conservation areas can make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of conservation areas, encouraging a sense of civic pride and community spirit. The policy helps protect such assets and also creates opportunities for learning about the historic environment. Where buildings are in a poor state of disrepair however they can also harm the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. This can have negative effects upon health and well-being. This policy allows the demolition of such buildings in this case. • This policy helps improve the built environment which supports environmental objectives. • Good quality conservation areas can have a positive effect on an area’s image and can make an area more attractive which may help when trying to attract inward investment. 																	
Policy HE6: Scheduled Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Assets	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	+	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological features can encourage a sense of civic pride and community spirit. The policy helps to protect such assets and raises the importance of the issue. • This policy helps improve the built environment which supports environmental objectives. • Scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological features can attract visitors and investment to an area. 																	

Table 8: Natural Environment Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
Policy N1: Protecting & Enhancing Landscape Character	Green	Green	Orange	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	+	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to high quality landscapes, particularly undeveloped coastal areas which provide tranquillity, have a positive impact upon health and well-being. • The intention of the policy is to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity and landscape character. It encourages the re-use of brownfield sites, increases in tree and woodland cover and enhancement of nature conservation value. It also however encourages improved access to the landscape which could potentially harm Natura 2000 sites where not carefully managed. • High quality landscapes can help increase an areas attractiveness, encouraging people to visit and live in the area and attracting inward investment. They can also have a positive effect upon property values. 																	
Policy N2: Safeguarding & Improving Soils	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	+	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving soils and including of areas within developments for food growing can have a positive effect on health and well-being. • The Policy requires soils to be managed sustainably during construction periods. This would have a positive effect on environmental objective NR3. The policy is also likely to reduce surface water flooding through improving soils and increasing vegetated areas. It could however cause water pollution where pesticides/fertilisers are used for growing food and may increase water usage. The positive effects could be enhanced by adding criteria to the policy to could encourage composting and water recycling. The policy could also have a negative impact upon the built environment if there is uncontrolled usage of polytunnels, sheds etc. • The impact of the policy on the economic objectives is considered to be neutral, although there may be minor economic benefits to residents through the provision of land for food production. 																	
Policy N3: Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Green	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Green	Green	+	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People enjoy visiting the natural environment and this can have positive health benefits. Natural spaces enable people to improve their knowledge about the natural world. Such spaces also provide an "outdoor classroom" for school children, which evidence suggests is a more effective form of learning. Biodiversity also has an important indirect benefits on health and well being for example through providing flood defences, absorbing CO² etc. • The policy intends to conserve to enhance or conserve the natural environment. Natural spaces also allow environmental monitoring which helps scientists understand the health of the natural environment and the effects of changes such as climate change. 																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many people are employed locally in biodiversity conservation, particularly in the Borough's rural areas, where they work to restore and maintain a high quality natural environment. Having such an environment also boosts the visitor economy, where residents and tourists visit an area to enjoy wildlife and scenery. A strong natural environment can also make an area more attractive to live in. 																	
Policy N4: Protecting Other Wildlife Features							+											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees and other wildlife features can have a positive impact upon health and well-being. The policy allows for the loss of such features only where the Council is satisfied that this is justified and where replacements can be made. The policy intends to conserve or enhance the natural environment through protecting trees, woodland and other wildlife features. The loss of trees, woodland and wildlife features would have a negative effect on air quality and flooding and could result in soil degradation through increased surface run-off. The policy however requires replacements to be made, where features are lost. High quality landscapes can help increase an area's attractiveness, encouraging people to visit and live in the area and attracting inward investment. They can also have a positive impact upon property values. 																	

Table 9: Green Infrastructure Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy GI1: Green Infrastructure					+		+	+										
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well managed, accessible green areas can have a positive effect on health and well-being and can increase civic pride. The intention of the policy is to conserve and enhance areas of green infrastructure, which supports habitats and species, helps reduce flooding and improve air quality and is important for landscape conservation. It will therefore have a positive effect on the environmental objectives. Well managed green infrastructure can help increase an area's attractiveness, encouraging people to visit and live in the area and attracting inward investment. The policy encourages the Council to identify how GI will be funded to secure its delivery. Property values may be higher where housing is located close to well managed, accessible green space. 																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy GI2: Green Wedges					+		+	+										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well managed, accessible areas of Green Wedge can have a positive effect on health and well-being and can increase civic pride. The policy may limit the amount of space which is available for housing, however this can be mitigated against by permitting development in less sensitive locations. The intention of the policy is to conserve and enhance areas of green infrastructure, which supports habitats and species, helps reduce flooding and improve air quality and is important for landscape conservation. It will therefore have a positive effect on the environmental objectives. Well managed green infrastructure can help increase an area’s attractiveness, encouraging people to visit and live in the area and attracting inward investment. Property values may be higher where housing is located close to well managed, accessible green space. 																		
Policy GI3: Green Corridors					+		+	+										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well managed, accessible areas of green space can have a positive effect on health and well-being and can increase civic pride. The policy may limit the amount of space which is available for housing, however this can be mitigated against by permitting development in less sensitive locations. The intention of the policy is to conserve and enhance areas of green infrastructure, which supports habitats and species, helps reduce flooding and improve air quality and is important for landscape conservation. It will therefore have a positive effect on the environmental objectives. Well managed green infrastructure can help increase an area’s attractiveness, encouraging people to visit and live in the area and attracting inward investment. Property values may be higher where housing is located close to well managed, accessible green space. 																		
Policy GI4: Green Spaces					+		+	+										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well managed, accessible areas of green space can have a positive effect on health and well-being and can increase civic pride. The policy may limit the amount of space which is available for housing, however this can be mitigated against by permitting development in less sensitive locations. The intention of the policy is to conserve and enhance areas of green infrastructure, which supports habitats and species, helps reduce flooding and improve air quality and is important for landscape conservation. It will therefore have a positive effect on the environmental objectives. Well managed green infrastructure can help increase an area’s attractiveness, encouraging people to visit and live in the area and attracting inward investment. Property values may be higher where housing is located close to well managed, accessible green space. 																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy GI5: Green Routes	Green	Green	Orange	Yellow	+	Green	+	+	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well managed, accessible areas of green space can have a positive effect on health and well-being and can increase civic pride. The policy may limit the amount of space which is available for housing, however this can be mitigated against by permitting development in less sensitive locations. The intention of the policy is to conserve and enhance areas of green infrastructure, which supports habitats and species, helps reduce flooding and improve air quality and is important for landscape conservation. It will therefore have a positive effect on the environmental objectives. Well managed green infrastructure can help increase an area’s attractiveness, encouraging people to visit and live in the area and attracting inward investment. Property values may be higher where housing is located close to well managed, accessible green space. 																		
Policy GI6: Green Links	Green	Green	Orange	Yellow	+	Green	+	+	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well managed, accessible areas of green space can have a positive effect on health and well-being and can increase civic pride. The policy may limit the amount of space which is available for housing, however this can be mitigated against by permitting development in less sensitive locations. The intention of the policy is to conserve and enhance areas of green infrastructure, which supports habitats and species, helps reduce flooding and improve air quality and is important for landscape conservation. It will therefore have a positive effect on the environmental objectives. Well managed green infrastructure can help increase an area’s attractiveness, encouraging people to visit and live in the area and attracting inward investment. Property values may be higher where housing is located close to well managed, accessible green space. 																		
Policy GI7: Open Countryside	Yellow	Green	Orange	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development in the open countryside which is poorly sited, designed and located can harm the character of the landscape which can have negative impacts upon health and well-being. This policy will help ensure that necessary development within the open countryside does not harm its landscape character and compliments its surroundings. This supports most of the sustainability objectives. 																		
Policy GI8: Woodland	Yellow	Green	Orange	Yellow	+	Green	+	+	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well managed, accessible areas of woodland can have a positive effect on health and well-being and can increase civic pride. The policy also creates opportunities for learning about the natural environment. The policy may limit the amount of space which is available for housing, however this can be mitigated against by permitting development in less sensitive locations. The policy is intended to conserve and enhance the natural environment. Trees absorb greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, protect soils and 																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
	reduce flooding. The policy will therefore have a positive effect on the environmental objectives. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well managed woodlands can help increase an areas attractiveness, encouraging people to visit and live in the area and attracting inward investment. Property values may be higher where housing is located close to woodland. 																	
Policy GI9: Private Garden Boundaries							+											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy protects areas within developments for species movement. Access to biodiversity can have positive effects on health and well-being. The policy encourages the creation of wildlife habitats and prevents those which inhibit the movement of wildlife. This supports environmental objectives. Wildlife rich areas can be more attractive to live in, supporting the local environment. 																	

Table 10: Promoting Healthy Communities Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy HC1: Health & Wellbeing					+													
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The supporting text highlights the health benefits of living near a park, woodland or other green open space. Healthy communities are likely to be more active in democratic processes. This policy encourages travel by sustainable means, the promotion of open spaces and sports, recreation and leisure pursuits which also have health benefits. Whilst healthy communities are more likely to participate in education, the policy will not directly improve access to education and training itself. The policy promotes developments which protect the Borough's natural assets. It promotes the use of sustainable construction materials and the protection of the borough's heritage assets, most of which are within the built, urban area. The policy encourages developments which can be accessed by sustainable forms of transport. These factors can have a positive impact upon local air quality. Healthy communities are more likely to be economically active. Having active workforce helps strengthen the local economy. 																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy HC2: Doctors Surgeries & Health Centres		+			+													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy communities are likely to be more active in democratic processes. This policy encourages such uses to be located in the most accessible locations. The policy includes criteria to protect the amenities of local residents. New developments can have a negative effect on the environment where they are poorly designed and located. The scale of the impact would depend upon the location, type and design of the development. The policy promotes the reuse of existing buildings, where the site is able to meet the other criteria relating to residential amenity and parking. Other Local Plan Policies, such as those relating to design, will help ensure there is no negative impact upon the built environment. Healthy communities are more likely to be economically active. Having active workforce helps strengthen the local economy 																		
Policy HC3: Children’s nurseries		+																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurseries can contribute to a sense of community. New developments can have a negative effect on the environment where they are poorly designed and located. The scale of the impact would depend upon the location, type and design of the development. The policy however states that the location of the development must be sustainable. Other Local Plan policies, such as those under N3, N4 will help ensure there is no negative impact upon habitats or biodiversity. The policy promotes the reuse of existing buildings, where the site is able to meet the other criteria relating to residential amenity and parking. Other Local Plan Policies, such as those relating to design, will help ensure there is no negative impact upon the built environment. Nurseries are important for developing careers in childcare. Childcare provision can also enable parents to access employment. 																		
Policy HC4: Access to buildings & open spaces		+			+													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access can act as a barrier to people engaging in democratic processes and can act as a barrier to people accessing education and training facilities, health care etc. This policy helps improve access to public buildings. The policy will help tackle social exclusion. Adapting historic buildings can sometimes harm their character and appearance where alterations are poorly designed. The policy reflects the fact that, where adapting a historic building to improve access, the impact on the character and appearance of the building and its setting needs to be considered, although these issues are also covered under other policies in the Plan. Adapting buildings to improve access could harm biodiversity, for example where a tree needs to be removed to incorporate an access ramp. The scale of the harm will depend on the specifics of the proposal. The policy will however sit alongside other Local Plan policies which relate to the protection of habitats and biodiversity. The policy helps improve access to employment. 																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy HC5: Crime Prevention					+													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developments and access to them which are perceived as being unsafe are less likely to be used by the public. They can also have a negative impact upon civic pride. This policy requires developers to consider safety and "design out" crime at an early stage. Whilst the policy isn't concerned with the provision of housing, it ensures that any new housing is set within a safe and accessible environment which makes it more attractive. • The policy requires adequate lighting to be incorporated in developments. This could harm species where the lighting is too bright or directed to the wrong areas causing light pollution. The policy does however contain criteria to ensure the impact upon light pollution, natural environment. It will help create a sense of place and will help improve the built environment by helping to reduce fly tipping and the spread of litter and graffiti. • Good design will help reduce crime and the fear of crime making town and local centres a more attractive place to visit. 																		
Policy HC6: New indoor leisure facilities		+			+													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New leisure facilities can have a positive impact upon people's health and well-being. This policy includes criteria to protect the amenities of nearby residents from any disturbance associated with such uses. • The impact upon the built environment will depend upon the scale, design and location of the development. The policy directs development to locations accessible by public transport, walking and cycling, however the construction phase may result in a short term decrease in air quality. It also applies a sequential test which promotes town centre sites. As part of the sequential test developers will be required to consider previously developed sites in central areas before looking at more peripheral locations. New leisure facilities may increase the amount of waste generated. The policy requires the provision of recycling facilities to address this concern. • The policy directs new leisure facilities to central areas which will improve their offer, making them more attractive places to visit and live. This supports economic objectives. 																		
Policy HC7: Loss of playing fields, sports pitches or facilities		+			+													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space and sports facilities can have a positive impact upon health and well-being. The aim of this policy is to protect such spaces, which may come under pressure for development. • Whilst it aims to protect open space, it does not prevent development entirely and new development could harm the natural and built environment. The scale of the harm would depend upon the location and design of the development. • Sporting facilities can contribute to the local economy and can make an area a more attractive place to live and visit. 																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
Policy HC8: New Outdoor sports facilities		+			+												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This policy encourages new sporting facilities which can have a positive effect on health and well-being. The policy protects the amenity of nearby residents from disturbance associated with such uses. • The policy includes criteria to protect the natural and natural environment. There may be a short term impact air quality during the construction phases. The policy encourages the re-use of existing buildings. • Sporting facilities can contribute to the local economy and can make an area a more attractive place to live and visit. 																	
Policy HC9: Multi-use games area		+			+												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-use games areas can have a positive effect on health and well-being. The policy encourages their development but also protects the amenities of nearby residents from disturbance associated with such uses. • MUGAs often include areas of planting which can improve air quality by absorbing Co². The policy encourages such planting and landscaping which also helps reduce the impact on the built environment. The policy could have a negative impact upon the environment through increasing surface water-run off. The policy directs MUGAs to accessible areas, reducing the need to travel by private vehicle and the impact upon air quality. • Where they are within a town centre they could attract additional visitors which could have a positive knock on economic effect, although this is likely to be minor. 																	
Policy HC10: Play areas		+			+												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly designed and maintained play areas can impact negatively upon an area by attracting anti-social behaviour and make it a less attractive place to live. The policy ensures that any new play areas are adequately maintained and are well designed and located. • Play areas often include areas of planting which can improve air quality by absorbing Co² and reduce flooding. The policy encourages areas of well designed and maintained landscaping for this purpose and to encourage biodiversity. • The addition of well-designed and maintained play areas can however make an area more attractive to live in. 																	
Policy HC11: Golf Courses																	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golf is a sporting activity which can have positive health and well-being benefits. The policy contains criteria to protect the amenities of nearby residents. 																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy contains criteria to protect habitats and wildlife. As golf courses are a “green” facility, there should be no negative impact upon water resources or land and soil. The policy contains criteria to protect landscape features and the best agricultural land. There may however be a negative impact upon air quality caused by an increase in the number of private vehicles in the area. The exact impact will depend upon how accessible the facility is. Golf courses can attract visitors to an area boosting the town’s tourism offer. 																	
Policy HC12: Equestrian Development	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equestrian sports can improve health and well-being. The policy protects the amenities of nearby residents by only allowing developments which are “not a nuisance to residents”. Such uses are normally located in rural locations which are only accessible by private vehicle. There may therefore be a negative impact upon air quality although the exact impact will depend upon the scale of the use and the number and frequency of visitors. The policy contains criteria to protect the landscape and to ensure the development has minimal visual impact. The hardsurfacing of areas to provide parking, buildings, standing areas associated with such uses can cause an increase amount of surface water run off. The policy contains criteria which prevents the pollution of sub soil or water courses and which encourages permeable surfacing to reduce run off. The policy includes criteria which direct such development away from the most productive farmland. Riding schools can provide employment particularly in rural areas and can form part of farm diversification schemes. 																	
Policy HC13: Allotments	Yellow	Green	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allotments can make an area more attractive to live if they are tidy and well maintained, however where they are poorly designed with poor surveillance this can attract anti-social behaviour. There are positive health benefits from providing allotments, allowing people to grow their own foods and providing open space. Allotments can have a harmful visual impact due to the number of sheds, fences and structures associated with the use. This is recognised in the policy and can be mitigated against through the use of planning conditions. Allotments are usually located in urban and urban fringe areas which are accessible by foot, cycle or public transport reducing the impact upon air quality. Trees and vegetation planted can however help improve air quality through the absorption of co². Allotments can have a negative impact upon the water environment where the use of chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides is not controlled. They also increase the demand for water; the policy however encourages the use of water butts in order to reduce this effect. The policy has also been further improved by requiring developers to provide shared composting and recycling facilities on or adjacent to the site to increase composting and recycling levels. Allotments can make an area more attractive to live in where they are well designed and located, however the impact of the policy upon the economic objectives is considered minimal. 																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy HC14: Despoiled Landscapes	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	+	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despoiled areas are often used for informal recreation but can have a negative effect on the attractiveness of an area where they are visually poor and attract anti-social behaviour. The policy allows the development of such sites where they would not result in the harmful loss of recreational land. The development of such sites may relieve the pressure to develop higher quality, greenfield sites, however areas of despoiled land may have been colonated by particular species which could be displaced by development. This can be addressed through the application process which will require habitat surveys where species are thought to be present. Redevelopment or reclamation of such sites could result in a loss of trees and vegetation which could have a negative impact upon air quality. This impact could be reduced if any trees lost were replaced as required by policy N4. The policy encourages the re-use of despoiled landscapes which may at present have a negative impact upon the quality of the public realm. This can help make an area more attractive to visit/live. The policy, through improving despoiled land, can improve people’s perceptions of an area, supporting economic objectives. 																		
Policy HC15: Education Provision	Green	+	Yellow	Green	+	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New and improved educational facilities can have a positive impact upon health and well-being. Development can harm habitats or species through land take up or pollution. This harm can be reduced by ensuring new school buildings are located in the least sensitive locations and that any unavoidable harm is mitigated against. The construction of new educational facilities will have a negative impact upon air quality. The adaption and extension of existing school sites will have less impact than providing new school buildings, particularly where these are in locations accessible by public transport. This can be reduced through using sustainable construction methods. The impact upon the water environment can be controlled through ensuring new facilities are located in areas least susceptible to flooding. New buildings and hardstandings will be likely to increase the amount of surface water run-off. New and extended school buildings are likely to generate more waste. New and extended school facilities are likely to require additional staff. New development helps support the construction trade in the Borough. They will also improve and/or increase the educational offer in the Borough which may help attract/retain residents supporting economic growth. 																		

Suggested Improvements to Policies

Each of the policies within the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft has been assessed to consider whether any positive effects can be further enhanced. The table below identifies areas where policies could be improved for this purpose. It was suggested that these minor changes to the wording of the policies are made prior to the production of the Local Plan Submission Draft.

Policy No.	Policy Description	Suggested Amendment/Addition	Reasons	Relevant SA Objective where there is potential negative effect
Policy I6	Parking	Add additional criteria to encourage the use of permeable surfacing or directing surface water run off to soakaway.	To reduce the negative effects on the water environment caused by increased hardsurfacing and run-off.	SA Objectives NR2 and NR3
Policy EC3	Managing Development of Employment Land	Add additional criteria prioritising brownfield sites.	To encourage the re-use of previously developed land in line with the NPPF and to reduce the pressure for the release of greenfield sites, the development of which may have a greater environmental impacts.	SA Environmental Objectives
Policy EC12	Farm Diversification	Add additional criteria to protect the amenities of neighbouring residents from noise, disturbance etc. caused by potential farm diversification schemes.	To ensure that residential amenity is not harmed and health and well-being is protected.	SA Objective SP5
Policy H5	Residential Development in Open Countryside	Section 1 of the policy could be improved by including criteria which protects landscape and the natural environment.	To ensure developments do not harm the natural environment or landscape.	SA Objectives EN1 and EN2
Policy H6	Extensions and Ancillary Buildings relating to dwellings in open countryside	Add additional criteria relating to the impact upon the natural environment.	To ensure developments do not harm the natural environment.	SA Objective EN1
Policy R15	Location of hot food takeaways	Add additional criteria requiring grease traps to be provided where appropriate.	To prevent the blockage of drains which can lead to increased risk of flooding	SA Objective NR2
Policy N2	Safeguarding & Improving Soils	Add additional criteria to encourage composting and water recycling.	To reduce waste and reduce the demand for water associated with food production.	SA Objectives NR2 and NR4
Policy HC9	MUGAs	Add additional criteria to encourage the use of permeable surfacing or	To reduce the negative effects on the water environment caused by	SA Objectives NR2 and NR3

		directing surface water run off to soakaway.	increased hardsurfacing and run-off.	
Policy HC10	Play areas	Add additional supportive text which discusses the importance of natural surveillance,	Poor surveillance of play areas can lead to increased crime and anti-social behaviour. This can have a negative effect on health and well-being and on the quality of the built environment.	SA Objectives SP5 and EN3
Policy HC15	Education Provision	Add additional criteria which encourages the use of recycled materials during construction and the provision of recycling facilities	To reduce waste.	SA Objective NR4

Significance of Adverse Effects of Policies: Avoidance and Mitigation Measures

The following table assesses those policies where a negative effect is considered likely and determines whether the effect is significant, taking into account Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

The Regulations require consideration of measures to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment. This stage is known as Stage B4 of the SA process and potential avoidance and mitigation measures are listed in the table.

Key	
Soc/env/eco	Policy would have an adverse effect on a social/environmental/economic objective
ST	Effect is likely to be short term i.e. 0-5 years of adoption of the Plan
MT	Effect is likely to be medium term i.e.6-10 years of adoption of the Plan
LT	Effect is likely to be long term i.e.11 years plus of adoption of the Plan
F/LF	Effect is likely to be frequent/low frequency
D/ID	Direct/indirect effect
R/IR	Reversible/irreversible effect
H/M/L	High, medium, low certainty of prediction
SS/SE/BW/W	The effect is site specific, settlement specific, borough wide or will have a wider impact
V	Vulnerable features (i.e. listed buildings, protected species) or populations are likely to be affected
C	Potential to have a cumulative effect with other proposals or plans
?	Unknown at this stage/dependent upon several factors

Policy C1 Flood Risk and Erosion											
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
This policy could result in the loss of land and habitats (land take) and could affect species movement/migration patterns. The loss of biodiversity can also have an adverse effect on resident's health and well-being.	Env, Soc	LT	?	D	IR	H	W	?	C		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance during the construction phases can be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans Policy C1 includes criteria that support flood defence measures where there will be no unacceptable harm to natural coastal processes and habitats.
This policy could result in temporary disturbance to habitats and biodiversity during construction process	Env	ST	?	D	R	M	SS	?	C		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy N3 ensures that where adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites are likely, mitigation will be agreed by the Council and relevant organisations and implemented accordingly.

Policy C6											
Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals											
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
This policy could result in the loss of land and habitats (land take) and could affect species movement/migration patterns. The loss of biodiversity can also have an adverse effect on resident's health and well-being.	Env, Soc	LT	?	D	IR	H	W	V	C		These effects can be avoided as the Draft Local Plan contains policies which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect nature and biodiversity. requires appropriate mitigation where an adverse impact on a Natura 2000 site is likely from the development of renewable or low energy energy systems.
This policy could result in temporary disturbance to habitats and biodiversity during construction process	Env	ST	?	D	R	M	SS	?	C	-	
Hydrological changes to the water table and water bodies could have an adverse effect upon biodiversity, particularly coastal bird communities	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	W	V	C		The Cumbria Wind Energy SPD includes criteria which require new wind energy schemes to demonstrate that they will not adversely affect International Sites and the features they support. Disturbance during the construction phases can be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.

Policy EC1 Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Site and the Port of Barrow												
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation	
This policy could result in temporary disturbance to habitats and biodiversity during construction phases. The loss of biodiversity can also have an adverse effect on resident's health and well-being.	Env, Soc	ST	?	D	R	H	SS	V	C	-	The site is set within an existing residential and industrial area therefore the effects of construction are likely to be low, however any effects could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	
This policy could result in the loss of land and habitats (land take) and could affect species movement/migration patterns	Env, Soc	LT	?	D	IR	H	W	V	C	✓	Waterfront Business Park is allocated for development in the Barrow Port Area Action Plan and the policies relating to the protection of the natural environment are still extant (BP2, BP13, BP15). Reference to the BPAAP is made within the relevant policies in the Draft Plan. To ensure biodiversity is considered under this policy, the following criteria could be added "the Waterfront Business Park should only be supported where it would not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation."	
This policy could have an adverse effect upon air quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> during construction phases, through greater energy demands from the commercial/industrial uses located on the site, 	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	-	The effects can be reduced as the Draft Local Plan contains policies which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage sustainable construction practices. 	

Policy EC1 Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Site and the Port of Barrow											
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> through increased commuting into and out of the area 											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments, reducing the reliance upon carbon heavy industries. encourage developments which are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. In order to improve accessibility developer contributions may be required. promote tree planting which can help offset any decline in air quality. <p>Travel Plans are required under the BPAAP for all new developments in this area which generate large volumes of employees. This can help reduce reliance upon private vehicles and improve air quality</p>
<p>This policy could lead to the hardsurfacing of green spaces which is likely to increase surface water run-off and potentially flooding. This could have an adverse effect on water quality.</p>	Env	LT	?	D	R	H	W	V	C	-	<p>The Local Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage the use of permeable surfacing and sustainable drainage. direct development to areas at low risk of flooding. Where a site is at risk

Policy EC1											
Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Site and the Port of Barrow											
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
											of flooding, a flood risk assessment will be required along with appropriate mitigation measures.

Policy EC2
Provision of Employment Land
The impact of each specific site and potential means of avoidance and mitigation is looked at from page 69.

Policy EC7 Include a local policy allocating the area around the North and South Gas Terminal for energy uses											
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
This policy could result in temporary disturbance to habitats and biodiversity during construction process	Env	ST	?	D	R	M	SS	V	C	-	The effects can be avoided by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> directing development to areas which are the least sensitive in terms of biodiversity. The effects of allocating specific sites for development has been assessed through the SA and HRA process. Managing potential disturbance during the construction phases through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
This policy could result in the loss of land and habitats (land take) and could affect species movement/migration patterns. The loss of biodiversity can also have an adverse effect on resident’s health and well-being.	Env, Soc	LT	?	D	IR	H	W	V	C		The Draft Local Plan contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable. <p style="color: red;">Additional criteria should be added to the policy “the development of the energy industry development around the North and South Morecambe Gas should only be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation.”</p>

Policy EC7 Include a local policy allocating the area around the North and South Gas Terminal for energy uses											
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
This policy could have an adverse effect upon air quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> during construction phases, through greater energy demands from the commercial/industrial uses located on the site, through increased commuting into and out of the area 	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	-	The Draft Local Plan contains policies which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage sustainable construction practices. encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments, reducing the reliance upon carbon heavy industries. encourage developments which are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. In order to improve accessibility developer contributions may be required. promote tree planting which can help offset any decline in air quality. Travel Plans will be required for all new developments which generate large volumes of employees. This can also help reduce reliance upon private vehicles and improve air quality
This policy could lead to the hardsurfacing of green spaces which is likely to increase surface water run-off and potentially flooding. This could have an adverse effect	Env	LT	?	D	R	H	W	V	C	-	The Draft Local Plan contains policies which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage the use of permeable surfacing and sustainable drainage.

Policy EC7

Include a local policy allocating the area around the North and South Gas Terminal for energy uses

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
on water quality.											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> direct development to areas at low risk of flooding. Where a site is at risk of flooding, a flood risk assessment will be required along with appropriate mitigation measures.
Increased recreational/visitor pressure could cause noise and disturbance which may harm biodiversity	Env,	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	V	C	✓	The site is in close proximity to an existing industrial area therefore the additional effects in terms of noise and disturbance are likely to be low, however noise surveys would be required during the planning application process and effects could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans or planning conditions.
This policy could have a negative effect upon the amenity of existing residents in terms of loss of privacy, disturbance from traffic and loss of sunlighting. This can have an adverse effect upon health and well-being.	Soc	LT	F	D	IR	L	SS	V	C	✓	The site is in close proximity to an existing industrial area therefore the additional effects in terms of noise and disturbance are likely to be low, however noise surveys would be required during the planning application process and effects could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans or planning conditions. Residential amenity is protected under a separate draft policy which relates to all employment uses.

Policy H1 Housing Requirement											
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
This policy could result in temporary disturbance to habitats and biodiversity during construction process	Env	ST	?	D	R	M	SS	?	C	-	<p>The effects can be avoided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> directing development to areas which are the least sensitive in terms of biodiversity. The effects of allocating specific sites for development has been assessed through the SA and HRA process. locating housing close to existing residential areas and in areas which have infrastructure capacity. Managing potential disturbance during the construction phases through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. <p>The Draft Local Plan contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable.</p> <p>Policy N1 promotes improved access to the landscape for recreation and tourism, including managed access to the undeveloped coast. This will reduce pressure on Natura 2000 sites.</p>
This policy could result in the loss of land and habitats (land take) and could affect species movement/migration patterns. The loss of biodiversity can also have an adverse effect on resident’s health and well-being.	Env, Soc	LT	?	D	IR	H	W	?	C	✓	
Increased recreational/visitor pressure resulting from increased population could cause noise and disturbance which may harm biodiversity	Env,	LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	✓	

Policy EC7												
Include a local policy allocating the area around the North and South Gas Terminal for energy uses												
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation	
<p>This policy could have an adverse effect upon air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> during construction phases, through greater energy demands from increased population, through increased travel movements into and out of the Borough 	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	-	<p>The Draft Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage sustainable construction practices. encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments, reducing the reliance upon carbon heavy industries. encourage developments which are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. In order to improve accessibility developer contributions may be required. promote tree planting which can help offset any decline in air quality. <p>Travel Plans will be required for all new developments which generate large volumes of vehicle movements. This can help reduce reliance upon private vehicles and the effect upon air quality.</p>	
<p>This policy could lead to the hardsurfacing of green spaces which is likely to increase surface water run-off and potentially flooding. This could have an adverse effect</p>	Env	LT	?	D	R	H	W	V	C	-	<p>The Draft Local Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage the use of permeable surfacing and sustainable drainage. 	

Policy EC7											
Include a local policy allocating the area around the North and South Gas Terminal for energy uses											
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
on water quality.											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> direct development to areas at low risk of flooding. Where a site is at risk of flooding, a flood risk assessment will be required along with appropriate mitigation measures.
This policy is likely to result in increased waste through increased population	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	W	V	C		The Draft Plan contains policies which encourage the use of renewable energy in new development, recycling and composting in order to reduce waste.

Policy H3											
Allocated Housing Sites											
The impact of each specific site and potential means of avoidance and mitigation is looked at from page 69.											

Policy H4 Development Cordons												
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation	
<p>This policy could have an adverse effect upon air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> during construction phases, through greater energy demands from increased population, through increased commuting into and out of the cordon villages 	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	-	<p>The Draft Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage sustainable construction practices. encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments, reducing the reliance upon carbon heavy industries. encourage developments which are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. In order to improve accessibility developer contributions may be required. promote tree planting which can help offset any decline in air quality. 	
<p>This policy could result in the loss of land and habitats (land take) and could affect species movement/migration patterns. The loss of biodiversity can also have an adverse effect on resident’s health and well-being.</p>	Env, Soc	LT	?	D	IR	H	W	?	C		<p>These effects can be avoided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directing development to areas which are the least sensitive in terms of biodiversity. The effects of allocating specific sites for development have been assessed through the SA and HRA process. 	

Policy H4 Development Cordons											
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
Increased recreational/visitor pressure resulting from increased population could cause noise and disturbance which may harm biodiversity	Env,	LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Draft Local Plan contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable. Requiring appropriate Environmental Management Plans to reduce disturbance during construction phases.
This policy could result in temporary disturbance to habitats and biodiversity during construction process	Env	ST	LF	D	R	M	SS	V	C	-	
This policy could have a negative effect upon the amenity of existing residents in terms of loss of privacy, disturbance from traffic and loss of sunlighting. This can have an adverse effect upon health and well-being.	Soc	LT	F	D	IR	L	SS	V	C	✓	<p>The Draft Local Plan contains specific policies protecting residential amenity in terms of privacy, lighting and space. It also contains policies to ensure there is sufficient parking available in new developments which will help reduce disturbance.</p> <p>The policy only identifies villages with adequate infrastructure as cordon villages, with less sustainable settlements considered as being within the open countryside.</p>
This policy is likely to result in increased waste through increased population	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	W	V	C	✓	The Draft Plan contains policies which encourage the use of renewable energy in new development, recycling and composting in order to reduce waste.

Policy H4											
Development Cordons											
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
This policy could lead to the hardsurfacing of green spaces which is likely to increase surface water run-off and potentially flooding. This could have an adverse effect on water quality.	Env	LT	?	D	R	H	W	V	C	-	The Local Plan contains policies which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage the use of permeable surfacing and sustainable drainage. direct development to areas at low risk of flooding. Where a site is at risk of flooding, a flood risk assessment will be required along with appropriate mitigation measures.
This policy may limit the opportunities for economic growth and new employment in areas outside village cordons	Env	LT	?	D	R	M	SE	V	-	-	The significance of the effect can be reduced by improving access from the village to areas of housing/employment within neighbouring settlements.
This policy may limit the opportunities for new housing in the village if there are insufficient sites within the cordon. This may mean that residents have to move out of their existing community if their housing needs change. This can have a negative effect upon social cohesion and health and well-being.	Soc	LT	?	D	R	M	SE	V	-	-	
This policy may lead to village cramming where there are insufficient sites within the cordon which could have a negative effect upon the built and historic environment. This can have an adverse effect on resident’s health and well-being.	Env /So c	LT	?	D	IR	M	SS	V	C		The Draft Local Plan contains policies which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect heritage assets and their setting. The loss of or substantial harm to a listed building would only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. Heritage assets are

Policy H4											
Development Cordons											
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
											also protected under the NPPF and the Listed Building and Conservation Areas Act. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> would help ensure developments do not harm the streetscene.

Policy H7											
Housing Development on Windfall Sites											
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
This policy could have an adverse effect upon air quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> during construction phases, through greater energy demands from increased population, through increased travel movements into and out of the 	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	-	The Draft Plan contains policies which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage sustainable construction practices. encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments,

Borough	<p>reducing the reliance upon carbon heavy industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage developments which are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. In order to improve accessibility developer contributions may be required. promote tree planting which can help offset any decline in air quality.
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Policy H8											
Housing in Residential Gardens											
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
<p>This policy could have an adverse effect upon air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> during construction phases, through greater energy demands from increased population, through increased travel movements into and out of the Borough 	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	-	<p>The Draft Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage sustainable construction practices. encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments, reducing the reliance upon carbon heavy industries. encourage developments which are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. In order to improve accessibility developer

contributions may be required.

- promote tree planting which can help offset any decline in air quality.

Policy H26

Large HMOs and the Subdivision of Dwellings

Potential Adverse Effects

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
<p>This policy could have an adverse effect upon air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • during construction phases, • through greater energy demands from increased population, • through increased travel movements into and out of the Borough 	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	-	<p>The Draft Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage sustainable construction practices. • encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments, reducing the reliance upon carbon heavy industries. • encourage developments which are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. In order to improve accessibility developer contributions may be required. • promote tree planting which can help offset any decline in air quality.

Site Assessments

This section assesses the sustainability of the housing, employment and opportunity sites proposed in the Barrow Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft.

Assessing Sustainability Effects

A summary of how the sustainability of each of the sites has been assessed under each sustainability objective is set out below.

SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes

Development proposals present opportunities for local people to get involved in decision making through the planning application process. It is therefore considered that each of the sites will have a positive effect on the democratic process.

SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space

The housing and employment sites have been assessed for their level of access to key services, such as schools and open space. Ratings have been used that indicate whether a site has “very good”, “good”, “satisfactory” or “poor” access to each of the key services. These have then been considered together to assess what the effect of each site has on the objective. For example, a site where access to the key services is mostly “very good” or “good” would be considered to have a positive effect on the objective, whilst a site that has mostly “poor” access to key services would be considered to have a negative effect on the objective. A site that is mostly “satisfactory” or has a similar number of “good” and “poor” ratings would be considered to have a neutral effect on the objective.

The criteria measurements used to indicate the level of access to the key services is set out in Tables 1 and 2. The considerations used to determine these criteria measurements are set out below. It should be noted that the thresholds above have taken account of the accessibility criteria set out in the revoked North West Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021.

Accessibility of the Housing Sites

High thresholds have been used for the “distance to employment”, “further education” and “nearest town centre” criteria measurements. This is because these are destinations that often involve an extended stay, as opposed to (for example) dropping off infants at a nursery where normally a short stay is involved. It is also normally expected that these services are generally fewer and further between, or concentrated in certain areas, compared to other services such as infant and junior schools. The thresholds have taken into account that the Borough is relatively self-sufficient, and there is therefore generally good access to employment, further education and the town centres. The Borough is compact, and employment and further education is concentrated within Barrow.

Low thresholds have been used for “distance to nurseries”, “infant schools”, “junior schools”, “open space”, “shops” and “frequent bus routes.” These services normally involve a short stay, are frequently used and some are often stopping points en-route to further destinations, such as places of work. It is therefore considered that these services in particular should be within a short distance of people’s homes.

Medium thresholds have been used for “distance to leisure centres”, “secondary schools”, “GP surgeries”, “sports leisure”, and “night time leisure.” Three of these criteria – leisure centres, sports leisure and night time leisure – are all leisure services and it is therefore considered that such services do not necessarily need to be within a short distance of people’s homes. In terms of secondary schools, it is common for secondary school children to walk or take a short bus journey straight to school and due to the large number of pupils on roll, it would be unusual for such schools to be located within a short distance (e.g. 200m) from most residential areas. Regarding GP surgeries, the Lead Commissioning GP for Furness has stated that there is no medical justification for maintaining several independent sites, and in many other larger towns and cities there are now just one or two major surgeries. Therefore, it is considered that GP surgeries do not necessarily need to be within a short distance of people’s homes.

Table 1: Accessibility Criteria for Housing Development

Criteria	Criteria Measurement (m)	Rating
Distance to employment¹	0-999	Very Good
	1000-2999	Good
	3000-3999	Satisfactory
	4000+	Poor
Distance to further education	0-999	Very Good
	1000-2999	Good
	3000-3999	Satisfactory
	4000+	Poor
Distance to nurseries	0-199	Very Good
	200-399	Good

¹ “Employment” refers to areas where there are significant concentrations of employment. Specifically these are identified as businesses that employ more than 100 employees (as identified by Furness Enterprise); business and retail parks; and Barrow and Dalton town centres.

	400-599	Satisfactory
	600+	Poor
Distance to leisure centres	0-499	Very Good
	500-999	Good
	1000-1499	Satisfactory
	1500+	Poor
Distance to secondary schools	0-499	Very Good
	500-999	Good
	1000-1499	Satisfactory
	1500+	Poor
Distance to GP surgeries	0-499	Very Good
	500-999	Good
	1000-1499	Satisfactory
	1500+	Poor
Distance to infant schools	0-199	Very Good
	200-399	Good
	400-599	Satisfactory
	600+	Poor
Distance to junior schools	0-199	Very Good
	200-399	Good
	400-599	Satisfactory
	600+	Poor
Distance to sports leisure	0-499	Very Good
	500-999	Good
	1000-1499	Satisfactory
	1500+	Poor
Distance to open space	0-199	Very Good
	200-399	Good

	400-599	Satisfactory
	600+	Poor
Distance to shops	0-199	Very Good
	200-399	Good
	400-599	Satisfactory
	600+	Poor
Distance to night time leisure	0-499	Very Good
	500-999	Good
	1000-1499	Satisfactory
	1500+	Poor
Distance to frequent bus routes	0-199	Very Good
	200-399	Good
	400-599	Satisfactory
	600+	Poor
Distance to nearest town centre²	0-999	Very Good
	1000-2999	Good
	3000-3999	Satisfactory
	4000+	Poor

Accessibility for employment development

Low thresholds have been used for “distance to frequent bus route”, “open space” and “shops” as these are considered to be frequently used services that are used whilst journeying to and from work and / or during a lunch break. A medium threshold has been given for access to a railway station as these are relatively few and far between compared to other key services, and there is the option for rail and bus interchange.

² "Local Plan Publication Draft Barrow Town Centre Boundary" and "Local Plan Publication Draft 2016 Dalton Town Centre Boundary".

Table 2: Accessibility Criteria for Employment Development

Criteria	Criteria Measurement (m)	Rating
Distance to railway station	0-399	Very Good
	400-599	Good
	600-999	Satisfactory
	1000+	Poor
Distance to frequent bus route	0-199	Very Good
	200-399	Good
	400-599	Satisfactory
	600+	Poor
Distance to open space	0-199	Very Good
	200-399	Good
	400-599	Satisfactory
	600+	Poor
Distance to shops	0-199	Very Good
	200-399	Good
	400-599	Satisfactory
	600+	Poor

Accessibility for opportunity areas

The Opportunity Areas have been assessed for housing, employment and leisure. For housing and employment, the criteria set out above has been used. For leisure, only access to a frequent bus route and railway station has been used.

SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home

All the housing sites have been considered to have a positive effect on this objective, as the sites will contribute towards meeting the objectively assessed housing need for the Borough.

The employment sites are considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.

SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training

The identification of the housing sites is considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.

In terms of the employment sites, many employers are able to provide training and apprenticeship opportunities. However, whether employers will do this will depend on various factors, including the nature of the business and / or use (e.g. the businesses on the site may require low-skilled employees, or the development may be for storage with no employees based on-site). Therefore, whether the sites have a positive or negative effect on the objective will depend on how the sites are developed.

The exception to this is site EMR3 Waterfront Business Park, as the Barrow Port AAP states that this site should be developed as a high quality business and employment location. Also, the 'Growth Zone' element of the site seeks to build on BAE's investment to create jobs in advanced manufacturing and to support the supply chain for Furness and national companies. It is therefore anticipated that the inclusion of this site will have a positive effect on this objective.

SP5: To improve the health and well-being of people

The development of some sites would result in the loss of greenfield land or green infrastructure, and this would impact negatively upon health and well-being. However, there is potential for green infrastructure to be integrated into development schemes. Also, the development of new good quality housing that meets local housing needs will have a positive impact on health and wellbeing. Therefore, the effect of the identification of the housing sites on this objective will depend on how the sites are developed. The exception to this is site SHL001 (Marina Village). This is a large unsightly brownfield site and its development will likely have a positive effect on health and wellbeing.

The employment sites are generally situated away from residential areas and will therefore not greatly impact upon health and wellbeing. Although the generation of jobs will have a positive impact upon health and wellbeing, it is generally considered that the identification of the employment sites will have a neutral effect on this objective. The exception to this is site EMR3 (Waterfront Business Park). There are residential properties adjacent to the northern edge of this site. Much of this site is derelict and an eyesore in its current state. It is therefore anticipated that the development of the site will have a positive effect on health and wellbeing.

SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history

For the housing sites it is considered that the effect on this objective will very much depend on the location, scale and design of the development.

It is considered that the development of the employment sites would have a neutral effect on the achievement of this objective. The exception to this is site EMR3 Waterfront Business Park. There are residential properties adjacent to the northern edge of this site. Much of this site is derelict and an eyesore in its current state. Development would result in the regeneration of the site and would help to create a vibrant community. Therefore, it is considered that the overall effect on this objective would be positive.

EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity

All sites have been surveyed to assess the presence of key biodiversity features on site. Namely, these are:

- Flowery meadows / grassland
- Waterbody
- Wet or marshy grassland
- Woodland
- Existing derelict buildings
- Mature trees
- Coastal features
- Hedgerow
- Bushes / scrub
- Orchard

The development of sites where key biodiversity features are present and / or where the HRA considers the site could potentially affect a European site have all been considered to have a negative effect on this sustainability objective.

It should be noted that the development of some sites could affect protected species. In considering how a development might affect protected species on or near to a proposed development site when reviewing a planning application, Natural England has produced standing advice for protected species which local planning authorities need to take into account when making planning decisions. This will help the authority to agree appropriate risk reduction and compensation measures to avoid harming a protected species.

EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations

The sites identified on greenfield land have been assessed as having a negative effect on this sustainability objective. Sites on brownfield land that are within the setting of open and / or green areas have generally been assessed as having a negative effect.

Unightly brownfield sites have been assessed as having a positive effect on this objective, as most types of housing development would be likely to improve the appearance of such sites so that they have a more positive impact on the surrounding urban or rural landscape. The exception to this are sites that are within or adjacent to a Conservation Area, as the development of such sites will require particularly sensitive design and planning to ensure that development makes a positive contribution to the built environment. Therefore, the effect of the identification of such sites on this objective will depend on how they are developed. Some unightly brownfield sites have been assessed in the Council's Heritage Impact Assessments as not having a significant effect on heritage, therefore these sites have been assessed in the SA as having a positive effect on this objective.

The impact of other brownfield sites on this objective will depend on how the site is developed. In particular, brownfield sites within or adjacent to a Conservation Area require sensitive design and planning to ensure that development makes a positive contribution to the Conservation Area.

EN3: To improve the quality of the built and historic environment

The effect of sites identified on greenfield land and most brownfield land on this objective will generally depend upon the location, scale and design of the development. Historic England have advised that for some of the sites there will need to be some evaluation of the impact the development of the site might have upon those elements that contribute to the significance of the heritage assets including their setting. These assessments have now been completed and the conclusions are indicated in the site assessments.

The heritage impact assessments for some sites show that there is clear potential for impact which would require mitigation. These sites have been assessed in the SA as having a negative impact on this objective.

Some of the employment sites are not within the built environment, and such sites have been assessed as having a neutral effect on this objective.

Unightly brownfield sites have been assessed as having a positive effect on this objective, unless such sites are within or adjacent to a Conservation Area, as the development of such sites will require particularly sensitive design and planning to

ensure that development makes a positive contribution to the built environment. Therefore, the effect of the identification of such sites on this objective will depend on how they are developed. Some unsightly brownfield sites have been assessed in the Council's Heritage Impact Assessments as not having a significant effect on heritage, therefore these sites have been assessed in the SA as having a positive effect on this objective.

NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions

All of the sites have been assessed as having a negative effect on this sustainability objective, as emissions will unavoidably be increased through the construction process and increased travel by car.

NR2: To improve water quality and water resources

Most of the sites have been assessed following consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority, the Environment Agency and United Utilities. Sites that have been assessed as being at risk of flooding (either river, coastal, surface water or sewer flooding) and / or are likely to cause flooding elsewhere and / or where there is no obvious surface water discharge point, are assessed as having a negative effect on this objective. Greenfield sites have also been assessed as having a negative effect on this objective, as without mitigation development would likely increase the risk of surface water flooding on the site and elsewhere.

The effect of all the other sites on this objective will depend upon the design and implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.

NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity

Sites on greenfield land and sites adjacent to a Local Geological Site are considered to have a negative effect on this objective.

Sites on brownfield land are considered to have a positive effect on the objective, as the identification of such sites will help to minimise the amount of development on greenfield sites.

NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste

All of the sites have been assessed as having a negative effect on this objective, as all new development will generate waste. Many of the sites, particularly the settlement extensions, fall within the Minerals Safeguarding / Consultation Areas (MSA/MCAs). This is necessary as there are not enough available sites within the urban areas to meet the Borough's housing requirement over the plan period. The MSA/MCAs cover a large area and wrap tightly around much of the urban areas of Barrow and Dalton, leaving few areas on the edge of these settlements for

development without partially overlapping these areas. It should be noted that the second largest proposed housing allocation is outside of these areas (SHL082, Land East of Rakesmoor Lane).

EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities

The development of all the sites will support jobs in the construction industry and have therefore been assessed as having a positive effect on this objective. The identification of the employment sites will have additional benefits as development on the sites will continue to create new employment opportunities upon completion of development.

EC2: To improve access to jobs

It is considered that the housing sites will have a neutral effect on this objective. However, the employment sites will have a positive effect as new development on these sites will provide local employment opportunities.

EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy

All of the sites have been assessed as having a positive effect on this objective, as development on the sites will support jobs in the construction industry, therefore strengthening the local economy. The identification of the employment sites will have additional benefits as development on the sites will continue to create new employment opportunities upon completion of development.

EC4: To improve the vitality and viability of town and local centres

Most the sites have been considered to have a neutral effect on this objective. Exceptions to this are sites that are within or close to a town centre or Neighbourhood Shopping Centre, as such sites are more likely to generate additional footfall. These sites have therefore been assessed as having a positive effect on this objective.

Key: Assessment Codes

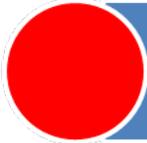
	Positive Effect <ul style="list-style-type: none">-The option would help in achieving the objective-Consider whether the positive effect can be further enhanced
	Neutral Effect <ul style="list-style-type: none">-The option would neither help nor hinder the achievement of the objective-The option is likely to be acceptable-Consider whether intervention/amendment could result in positive effects
	Negative Effect <ul style="list-style-type: none">-The policy would be in conflict with the objective-Consider mitigation, such as delete/amend option
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Effect depends on how the policy will be implemented
	Uncertain-need more information <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Consider where this may come from-who has it? What will be done about collecting it?

Table 3: Housing Sites

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Sites under Consideration in Barrow																		
REC05 South of Leece Lane, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, open space and night time leisure. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a primary school, shops, a GP surgery, a leisure centre, a secondary school and sports leisure is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains wet / marshy grassland, mature trees and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site." The area to the east of the site represents a valuable habitat. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>There are some surface water concerns near to the Main River. Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site. The Green Wedge to the East and South will help to maintain the landscape setting of the site. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
REC09 Field between Netherby Drive & Ormsgill Lane, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, night time leisure, sports leisure, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, there is poor access to a primary school (although access would be good if a pedestrian access was created from Ormsgill Lane), secondary school, shops, a GP surgery and a leisure centre, and the site is 600m from a frequent bus route. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "can have no foreseeable, direct or indirect effect upon the Natura 2000 site." Access arrangements will result in loss of frontage hedgerow. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>There is a small cluster of listed buildings to the east although not in the immediate vicinity. There is also a listed cottage to the south west. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment for the site states that in terms of impact there will be no change and that there are other buildings in the foreground which would mitigate any harm. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.</p> <p>The site is situated adjacent to a Local Geological Site at Hawcoat Quarry, and is also within a Wildlife Corridor. Development would result in the loss of a</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
greenfield site. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.																		
<p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and would also support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre at Middlefield.</p>																		
REC18 Field to East of Park View, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, night time leisure, a leisure centre, sports leisure, a secondary school, a GP surgery, further education and employment. The site is also within 450m of a primary school. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "can have no foreseeable, direct or indirect effect upon the Natura 2000 site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Whilst there are no surface water concerns at the site, the Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that drainage must not go towards known flooding location at junction of West Avenue / Jesmond Avenue.</p> <p>There is a small cluster of listed buildings to the east although not in the immediate vicinity. There is also a listed cottage to the south west. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment for the site states that in terms of impact there will be no change, adding that there is potential for distant views of the site once developed, probably only in the form of roofscape and skyline changes. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site. The site is adjacent to the Green Wedge and this will help to maintain the setting of the site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and will also support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre at Lesh Lane.</p>																		
REC19b Thorncliffe South (tennis courts / field section), Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, infant school, shops, night time leisure, sports leisure, GP surgeries, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a secondary school and leisure centre is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of tennis courts, although these are no longer in use or maintained.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – There are mature trees and bushes / scrub on the site. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>There are some surface water concerns close to the north end of the site from adjacent site REC19a [this site was excluded because development on the site is already underway] and also at the south end of the site.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
	<p>There are listed buildings in the area, but not in the immediate vicinity. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment for the site states that in terms of impact there will be no change, adding that the site is partly screened by Victoria Academy and its boundary planting. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a partly greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																	
REC26 Land East of Holbeck, Barrow																		
	<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, open space and night time leisure. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to several other services is poor, including a primary school, shops, a GP surgery, secondary school, leisure centre and sports leisure. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have an indirect adverse effect upon a European site, if site has either ecological or hydrological links to a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to five grade II listed buildings, and their group value enhances their significance. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment for the site shows that the impact of development on these assets would be low but potentially beneficial, depending on archaeology. There is already a modern housing development between the heritage assets and the proposed allocation. There is also a mature tree belt to the east of the public house which, combined with the landform, helps to mitigate any impact. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.</p> <p>There are no surface water concerns but the Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that they would look for flood mitigation to Main River.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p> <p>Social Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																	
REC54 Strawberry Ground, Barrow																		
	<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, sports leisure, a frequent bus route, a secondary school, further education and employment. However, access to shops, a primary school and a leisure centre is poor. There is satisfactory to access to night time leisure and a GP surgery.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub.</p> <p>There are some surface water concerns on the surrounding road network, but not within the site itself.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site. The area to the South East and the playing field to the North West of the site are both identified as</p>																	

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>Green Wedge and this will help to maintain the landscape setting of the site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL001 Marina Village, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, night time leisure, primary school, GP surgery, further education and employment, although access to sports leisure is poor. It has good access to the countryside, being close to waterside paths around Cavendish dock and the coastal path to Rampside. The site is also within 400m of Barrow town centre (as proposed in the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft). Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock and regenerate the area.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – There are bushes / scrub on the site and the site is adjacent to a European designated biodiversity site. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could indirectly affect a European site e.g. because it provides for, or steers, a quality or type of development that may be very close to it, or ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or may increase disturbance as a result of recreational pressure." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The site is brownfield and offers little visually to the built environment and there could be potential noise pollution from nearby commercial uses. Remediation is likely to be required prior to construction. The St George’s Square Conservation Area is adjacent to the site. The area is of very high historic significance, which is reflected in the number of designated assets in close proximity to the site and their communal value. There is potential for cumulative impact including impact on archaeological assets. See the Heritage Impact Assessment for the site for full details of the significance of the heritage assets. The Council’s Heritage Impact Assessment for the site shows that the impact would be medium but potentially beneficial. It is considered that the impact will not necessarily be harmful as development presents the opportunity to enhance the conservation area and listed buildings and their settings and to contribute positively to significance by restoring the built up frontage and bringing listed buildings at potential risk back into use. The site in its present form detracts from the setting of the conservation area and the adjacent listed buildings. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.</p> <p>Parts of the site are within Flood Zones 2 and 3 and there are also many surface water concerns. The site is well located in terms of access to Barrow town centre, therefore reducing the reliance upon the private car.</p> <p>The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry. Development of such a large, prominent site will also help improve the image of the Borough. The site is within walking distance of the town centre, and its development may help regenerate the south eastern parts of the town centre.</p>																		
SHL010a Land at Mill Lane, Walney																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access open space, a frequent bus route, primary school, shops, sports leisure, a secondary school, night time leisure, a GP surgery, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. There is a sports centre within the site. Developing the site for</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains hedgerows, mature trees and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could indirectly affect a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The area has a history of surface water flooding.</p> <p>This is a mixed brownfield / greenfield site. Most of the site falls within the Green Wedge as identified in the Draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. The site is in the locality of North Scale Conservation Area. The prevailing interest of Vickerstown as a Conservation Area is its historical interest as a model housing estate to accommodate the growing number of shipyard workers along the 'garden village' ethos. North Scale Conservation Area has an unplanned building pattern with large green spaces, mature trees and traditional building materials. It also contains two listed buildings. See the Heritage Impact Assessment for the site for full details of the significance of the heritage assets. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment of the site states that the site is some distance from the conservation areas and it is unlikely that there will be any impact on them or the nearest listed buildings or their settings. Topography and physical / visual barriers combine to minimise impact. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and would also support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre at Mill Lane.</p>																		
SHL013b Former Candleworks site (south), Schneider Road, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, a primary school, open space, night time leisure, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a GP surgery, sports leisure, a secondary school and a leisure centre is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing would result in the loss of a gypsy and traveller site, although new housing on the site could meet other local housing needs.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – There are hedgerows and bushes / scrub on this site. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is brownfield and is within a Wildlife Corridor.</p> <p>This site has some surface water concerns.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL037 Land South of Ashley and Rock, Park Road, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, open space, sports leisure, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a GP surgery, secondary school and leisure centre is poor. The site also has 'satisfactory' access to a primary school, shops and night time leisure. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains wet / marshy grassland, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>development on the site "could have a direct adverse effect upon the European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The site currently forms an informal buffer between industrial areas and residential areas.</p> <p>The site is in close proximity to a grade II* listed barn and a Grade II listed farmhouse. The farmhouse is listed for its group value as part of the farmstead wherein its significance lies. The barn is much older, dating from the late C16-early C17 with some later additions. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment of the site shows that impact will be low but potentially beneficial, dependent on archaeological evidence. The site is brownfield, so little change is expected, although there is potential for the approach to the heritage assets to be improved. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.</p> <p>This is a mixed brownfield / greenfield site, and the site has some surface water flooding issues.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and would also support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre at Middlefield.</p>																		
SHL047 North Central Clearance Area, Barrow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	
<p>Social Objectives – This site is within 300m of Barrow town centre (as proposed in the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft) and has good access to night time leisure, a frequent bus route, an infant school, a junior school, open space, a GP surgery, further education, shops and employment. However, the site does not have good access to the countryside. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock and regenerate the area.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The site is unsightly and brownfield and within a residential area. Development on this site would improve the quality of the built environment in this area, although remediation would be required prior to construction.</p> <p>The site is well located in terms of access to Barrow town centre, therefore reducing the reliance upon the private car. There are some surface water concerns to the southern part of the site bordering Sutherland Place and Greengate Street.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL059 Former Avon Garden Centre, Mill Lane, Walney	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, primary school, shops, open space, night time leisure, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. There is also 'satisfactory' access to a secondary school, GP surgery and sports leisure. However, the site has poor access to a leisure centre. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site is brownfield and contains derelict buildings and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to Vickerstown Conservation Area and North Scale Conservation Area. The prevailing interest of Vickerstown as a Conservation Area is its historical interest as a model housing estate to accommodate the growing number of shipyard workers along the 'garden village' ethos. North Scale Conservation Area has an unplanned building pattern with large green spaces, mature trees and traditional building materials. It also contains two listed buildings. See the Heritage Impact Assessment for the site for full details of the significance of the heritage assets. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment of the site shows that in terms of impact there will be no change. There is potential for distant views of the site once developed from both conservation areas. However, topography and physical / visual barriers combine to minimise impact. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.</p> <p>There is high infiltration into the sewer network in this area.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and would also support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre on Mill Lane.</p>																		
SHL068 Fields to rear of Croslands Park (Holly Croft), Barrow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, sports leisure, a secondary school, further education and employment. However, access to shops, a primary school and a leisure centre is poor. There is satisfactory to access to a frequent bus route, night time leisure and a GP surgery. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains wet / marshy grassland, derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>A linear surface water feature runs through the middle of the site. The site is close to a known flooding problem on Rating Lane, which may be linked to the surface water feature.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site. The area to the South of the site is Green Wedge and this will help to maintain the landscape setting of the site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL070a Land to South of Abbey Meadow, Barrow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, a leisure centre, further education and employment. It is also within 500m of local shops and has good access to the countryside. However, the site has poor access to infant and junior schools.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
	<p>Environmental Objectives – The site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could have no conceivable effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																
SHL082 Land East of Rakesmoor Lane, Barrow																	
	<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, sports leisure, night time leisure, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to shops, a secondary school, a GP surgery and leisure centre is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, hedgerows and mature trees. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could have a direct adverse effect upon the European site, although the effect would be dependent upon how the option is implemented in the future.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>This site extends significantly beyond the urban area. The impact would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.</p> <p>The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that the size of the site means that it has great potential to adversely affect the hydrological regime of Dane Ghyll Beck and Mill Beck, which already have known flooding problems. Also, many parts of the site are at risk of surface water flooding.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of greenfield land.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																
SHL100a Land North of Westpoint House (western section), Solway Drive																	
	<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to the coastline at Earnse Bay, along with good access to a frequent bus route and sports leisure. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, the site is generally remote from most key services and access to shops, an infant school, secondary school, GP surgery and leisure centre is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – The site contains wet / marshy grassland and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could have an indirect adverse effect upon the European site, if sites which are brought forward for development have either ecological or hydrological links to a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>This site is adjacent the Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. The impact on the landscape would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.</p>																

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>There are surface water issues at the site. Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL101 Land South of Westpoint House, Solway Drive, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space and a frequent bus route. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a GP surgery and a leisure centre is poor, and access to several other key services is only satisfactory.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – The site contains wet / marshy grassland and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could have an indirect adverse effect upon the European site, if sites which are brought forward for development have either ecological or hydrological links to a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The site is greenfield and is close to the proposed Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. The impact on the landscape would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.</p> <p>There are some surface water concerns for this site, and development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and would also support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre at Mill Lane.</p>																		
<p>Sites under Consideration in Dalton</p>																		
REC10 Land to the West of Crooklands Brow, Dalton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, a primary school, secondary school, night time leisure, a leisure centre and a GP surgery. The site also has good access to the countryside and is close to Dalton town centre. Access to sports leisure, employment and education is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains grassland, derelict buildings and hedgerows. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could have no conceivable effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The site is well located in terms of access to Dalton town centre, therefore reducing the reliance upon the private car.</p> <p>The site has significant surface water concerns.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.																		
REC25a Land at Greenhills Farm, Dalton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route (good pedestrian links to the bus route will be required) and open space and is within 500m of a primary school. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to shops, a secondary school, a leisure centre and sports leisure is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>There are surface water concerns to the north of the site. The Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge point for the site. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
REC34 Site at junction of Long Lane and Newton Road, Dalton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, night time leisure, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to shops, a primary school, a secondary school, a leisure centre and sports leisure is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The site is greenfield and adjacent to the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>The Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that there are issues if surface water was to discharge to the north of the site. There are also surface water flooding issues in the middle of the site. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
REC43 Land east of Greystone Lane, Dalton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route (good pedestrian access to the bus route would be required), open space, a GP surgery and night time leisure. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, the site has poor access to shops and sports leisure. The site has 'satisfactory' access to several services including a primary school, secondary school, a leisure centre, further education and employment.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains hedgerows. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
REC47 Land to West of Askam Road (including Elliscales Quarry), Dalton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to some services, such as open space. However, there is poor access to several services including infant and junior schools and shops. Access to several services is 'satisfactory', including a GP and secondary school. Access to a frequent bus route is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site.” This site is adjacent to several grade II listed barns and farm buildings, with further listed buildings to the south east of the site. There is a conservation area around the village core of Dalton which also houses a large number of listed buildings, including a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The Council’s Heritage Impact Assessment states that there is potential for impact on setting of the listed barns and farm buildings depending on the scale of the development. Although some distance from the conservation area there is potential for impact on setting by urban encroachment. Development could also impact upon archaeology. Mitigation measures could overcome potential impacts / harm. Careful consideration should be given to the developable area of the site, combined with the Green Infrastructure Strategy. Furthermore, it will be important to consider access, the grouping of buildings, landscaping, boundary treatments and materials. Various local plan policies seek to achieve good design and ensure that due consideration is given to heritage assets. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.</p> <p>Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is within a Wildlife Corridor.</p> <p>There are flooding concerns downstream in Dalton / Goose Green area, and development must not make this problem worse.</p> <p>The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to a Local Geological Site on the A590. It is also within a SSSI (the quarry), which is identified due to its geological importance. However, the quarry is currently used as a scrapyards, and it is considered that use of the site for housing could help to protect the geological importance of the site. The site</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>extends significantly beyond the urban area and is a mixed brownfield / greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
REC48 Land East of Askam Road, Dalton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to some services including a secondary school and a GP surgery. There is 'satisfactory' access to some services, including open space. However, access to some services, including infant and junior schools, shops and a frequent bus route is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The site is in proximity to several listed barns and farm buildings and a listed building at Dowdales School. The Council’s Heritage Impact Assessment states that the impact of development would be minimal, dependent on archaeology. The site is some distance from the assets and the site doesn’t directly contribute to their setting. Development in the foreground would help to minimise impact. Although some distance from the conservation area there is potential for impact on setting by urban encroachment. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.</p> <p>There are flooding concerns downstream in Dalton / Goose Green area, and development must not make this problem worse. Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
REC49 Land at Hollygate Road, Dalton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to several services including primary schools, open space, a frequent bus route, sports leisure, shops and employment areas. Distance to a secondary school is satisfactory.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help to improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains woodland, hedgerows and grassland. The site was not assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The site is in proximity to a listed building at Dalton Cemetery. There is a conservation area and numerous listed buildings in the village core although not in close proximity. The Council’s Heritage Impact Assessment states that in terms of the impact of development, there will be no change. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.</p> <p>There are surface water issues on Hollygate Road and development should not make these issues worse.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
REC52 Land at Tantabank, Dalton	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – The site has good access to the town centre, open space, a frequent bus route, a GP surgery and the countryside. Access to primary schools, shops and nurseries is poor, whilst access to a secondary school, employment and a leisure centre is satisfactory.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help to improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains woodland, mature trees, hedgerows, bushes / scrub and grassland. This site was not assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL005 Land at Crooklands Brow, Dalton	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, the town centre, sports leisure, open space and a primary school. The site also has good access to the countryside.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – There are mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub on this site. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is brownfield and is within a Wildlife Corridor.</p> <p>This site has some surface water concerns, along with Crooklands Garden Centre to the North. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and would help to increase footfall in the town centre.</p>																		
SHL096 Crompton Drive, Dalton	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, open space, night time leisure, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a primary school and sports leisure is poor.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – The site contains mature trees and hedgerows. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "can have no foreseeable, direct or indirect effect upon the Natura 2000 site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Site is adjacent to the Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. The site is not sewered. United Utilities have stated that connecting to the sewer system in this location could be an issue as the land gradient flows in the opposite direction. Flooding has occurred to the East of the site, and development must not make this issue worse.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
Sites under Consideration in Askam and Ireleth																		
REC01 Land West of Saves Lane, Ireleth																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, night time leisure, shops, open space and sports leisure. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a primary school, secondary school, leisure centre, further education and employment is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains wet / marshy grassland. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>There are a number of listed buildings around the station and there is a conservation area at the eastern end of Ireleth. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment for the site states that in terms of impact there will be no change. See the Heritage Impact Assessment for further details.</p> <p>There are some surface water concerns for this site.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and would support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre at Duke Street.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
REC02 Duke Street, Askam	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, shops, night time leisure, a primary school, sports leisure and a GP surgery. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to employment, a secondary school, further education and a leisure centre is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains wet / marshy grassland, derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.</p> <p>The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. Much of the site is susceptible to surface water flooding.</p> <p>There are a number of listed buildings around the station and there is a conservation area at Ireleth some distance to the east. The Council’s Heritage Impact Assessment states that the impact of development would be minimal but potentially beneficial. There is potential to improve the setting of the listed fountain and station buildings to further the recent environmental improvement work that has taken place around the site. See the Heritage Impact Assessment for further details.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and would support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre at Duke Street.</p>																		
REC03 Land at junction of Lots Road and Duke Street, Askam	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, shops, open space, a GP surgery, a primary school, night time leisure and sports leisure. The site also has good access to the countryside. The site has poor access to a secondary school, leisure centre, further education and employment. Developing this site for housing as opposed to others will neither help nor hinder the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains mature trees. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>There are some surface water flooding concerns for this site. The site is close to a known flooding problem at Sharp Street / Steel Street, and development should not make these issues worse.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and would support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre at Duke Street.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
REC31 Land North of New Road, Askam	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a GP surgery, a frequent bus route, a primary school, night time leisure and sports leisure. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, the site has poor access to a secondary school, leisure centre, further education and employment. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “ could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The impact would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.</p> <p>There are some surface water flooding issues on this site.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and would support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre at Duke Street.</p>																		
SHL017 Urofoam Factory, Duddon Road, Askam	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to sports leisure, night time leisure, a frequent bus route, shops and open space. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a primary school, secondary school, a leisure centre, further education and employment is poor and distance to a GP surgery is only satisfactory.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – There are derelict buildings and mature trees on this site. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is brownfield.</p> <p>There are a number of listed buildings around the station and there is a conservation area at Ireleth some distance to the east. The Council’s Heritage Impact Assessment states that the impact of development would be minimal as the site is well screened. See the Heritage Impact Assessment for further details.</p> <p>Some flooding concerns with Main River near to site and linear surface water feature within the site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – The development of this site would result in the loss of an employment use. However, the number of employees has reduced significantly in recent years and now employs very few people. Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and would support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre at Duke Street.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
REC36 Land South of New Road, Askam	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a GP surgery, a primary school, a frequent bus route and night time leisure. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a secondary school, a leisure centre, further education and employment is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains grassland, derelict buildings, mature trees and hedgerows. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>There are some surface water flooding issues on this site.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and would support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre at Duke Street.</p>																		
Sites under Consideration in Lindal and Newton																		
REC37 Land East of London Road, Lindal	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site is in a village location and has poor access to several services including a primary school, shops, a leisure centre, a GP surgery, a secondary school, further education, employment and sports leisure. However, the site does have good access to open space and a frequent bus route. The site also has good access to the countryside. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains grassland, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The site is greenfield and is adjacent to The Green Lindal Conservation Area. There are various listed buildings within the Conservation Area along with numerous non-designated heritage assets, including the village green, various buildings, barns and railings. See the Heritage Impact Assessment for the site for full details of the significance of the heritage assets. The Council’s Heritage Impact Assessment of the site shows that the impact will be low, dependent of archaeology. Rooftops on the more elevated part of the site might be glimpsed from some parts of the conservation area but this is not felt to have any impact on significance as long as the height of any new build elements is of an appropriate scale. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
REC39 Land to rear of Farmers Arms, Newton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site is in a village location and has poor access to a frequent bus route, open space, shops, night time leisure, a secondary school, a GP surgery, a leisure centre and sports leisure. However, the site does have good access to employment and further education. The site also has good access to the countryside.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains grassland, hedgerows and mature trees. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>There are significant surface water flooding issues to the South of the site at Newton Cross Road, and development should not make this issue worse.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		

Table 4: Employment Sites

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
EMR1 – Remaining Part of Furness Business Park	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route and open space. However, access to a railway station and shops is poor.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains bushes / scrub. The HRA shows that developing this site for employment “could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is within 50 metres of European designated biodiversity sites.</p> <p>The site is unsightly and brownfield and is within an existing business park. Development of the site would improve the quality of the built environment in this area.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site for employment would create new employment opportunities and support jobs in the construction industry. It would also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough.</p>																	
EMR3 – Waterfront Business Park, Barrow	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, although an extension to the route into the site would be desirable. However, access to a railway station, open space and shops is poor.</p> <p>Development would act as a catalyst for the regeneration of the wider area. The Barrow Port AAP states that this site should be developed as a high quality business and employment location. The 'Growth Zone' element of the site seeks to build on BAE's investment to create jobs in advanced manufacturing and to support the supply chain for Furness and national companies. An Advanced Manufacturing Technology Centre is planned at Furness College to support skills growth linked to BAE and GSK growth plans.</p> <p>There are residential properties adjacent to the northern edge of this site. Much of this site is derelict and an eyesore in its current state. Development would result in the regeneration of the site.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains bushes / scrub. The HRA shows that developing this site for employment “could indirectly affect a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is adjacent to European designated biodiversity sites. There are surface water flooding issues at some parts of this site.</p> <p>The site is unsightly and brownfield. Development on this site would improve the quality of the built environment in this area, although remediation would be required prior to construction.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site for employment would create new employment opportunities and support jobs in the construction industry. It would also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough. Development would support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre on Anchor Road.</p>																	

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
EMR5 – Land East of Park Road, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space. However, access to a frequent bus route, railway station and shops is poor.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains grassland, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA shows that developing this site for employment “could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. A very small part of the site is within a Wildlife Corridor.</p> <p>This site protrudes out into the countryside. The impact would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.</p> <p>This is a greenfield extension to an existing industrial estate.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site for employment would create new employment opportunities and support jobs in the construction industry. It would also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough.</p>																		
EMR6 – Land West of Robert McBride, Park Road, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route and shops. However, access to a railway station and open space is poor.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains grassland, a waterbody, mature trees and hedgerows. The HRA shows that developing this site for employment “could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Developing this site could have an impact on the view from Walney to Barrow. However, this is likely to be minimal, and the impact would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.</p> <p>This is a greenfield extension to an existing industrial estate and would not greatly impact on the built environment. There surface water flooding hotspots on some parts of the site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site for employment would create new employment opportunities and support jobs in the construction industry. It would also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough. The site provides space for future expansion of the Robert McBride factory, if required.</p>																		
EMR7 – Land South of Kimberley Clark, Park Road, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route and shops, whilst access to open space is 'satisfactory.' Access to a railway station is 'poor.'</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains grassland, bushes / scrub and hedgerows. The HRA shows that developing this site for employment “could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The development of employment on this site could impact upon views between Barrow and Walney. The impact would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.</p> <p>This is a greenfield extension to an existing industrial estate and would not greatly impact on the built environment.</p> <p>There surface water flooding hotspots on some parts of the site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site for employment would create new employment opportunities and support jobs in the construction industry. It would also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough.</p>																		
EMR8 – Land West of County Park Industrial Estate, Park Road, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, whilst access to open space and shops are 'satisfactory.' Access to a railway station is 'poor.'</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains grassland, bushes / scrub and hedgerows. The HRA shows that developing this site for employment “could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Developing this site could have an impact on the view from Walney to Barrow. However, this is likely to be minimal given the industrial units that front onto Park Road. The impact would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.</p> <p>This is a greenfield extension to an existing industrial estate and would not greatly impact on the built environment.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site for employment would create new employment opportunities and support jobs in the construction industry. It would also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough.</p>																		
EMR11 – Ulverston Road, Dalton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route and open space. However, access to a railway station and shops is poor.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains grassland and bushes / scrub. The HRA shows that developing this site for employment “could have no foreseeable direct or indirect effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The development of employment on this site could impact upon views into the countryside from Ulverston Road. The impact would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.</p> <p>This is a greenfield extension to an existing industrial estate and would not greatly impact on the built environment.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site for employment would create new employment opportunities and support jobs in the construction industry. It would also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough.</p>																		
EMR12 – Land at Billings Road, Dalton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route and open space, although access to a railway station and shops is poor.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The site was not assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The development of employment on this site could impact upon views into the countryside from Barrow Road. The impact would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.</p> <p>This is a brownfield extension to an existing industrial estate. The site is close to two Grade II Listed buildings. There may need to be some evaluation of the impact of the development of the site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site for employment would create new employment opportunities and support jobs in the construction industry. It would also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough.</p>																		
EMR13 – Former Training Centre, North Scale																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route and open space, although access to a railway station and shops is poor.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The site was not assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is adjacent the Green Wedge. This will contribute towards enhancing the landscape setting of development on the site.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to a Conservation Area and Listed buildings, therefore there may need to be some evaluation of the impact of the development of the site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site for employment would create new employment opportunities and support jobs in the construction industry. It would also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough.</p>																		
EMR15 – Land opposite Phoenix Court, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route and open space, although access to a railway station and shops is poor.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains bushes / scrub. The site was not assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is approximately 200 metres from European designated biodiversity sites.</p> <p>The site is brownfield and is within an existing business park. Development of the site would improve the quality of the built environment in this area. There are some surface water concerns on the site.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site for employment would create new employment opportunities and support jobs in the construction industry. It would also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough.</p>																		

Table 5: Opportunity Sites

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
OPP1 – Land at Channelside (South), Barrow																		
• Housing	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
• Employment	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	
• Leisure	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to the town centre, a frequent bus route, employment areas, further education and night time leisure. There is satisfactory access to shops, open space and a GP surgery. However, access to schools and a railway station is poor.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings and bushes / scrub. The site was not assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is adjacent to European designated biodiversity sites.</p> <p>The site is brownfield and is within an existing business park. Development of the site would improve the quality of the built environment in this area. There are some surface water concerns on the site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site will support jobs in the construction industry. Developing the site for employment or leisure will also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough.</p>																		
OPP2 – Former Golf Driving Range, Walney Road, Barrow																		
• Housing	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
• Employment	Green	Red	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	
• Leisure	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to the town centre, frequent bus route, employment areas, education, sports leisure and night time leisure. However, access to several other key services is poor, including schools, shops, open space, GP surgeries and a leisure centre. The site also has poor access to a railway station.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains grassland, derelict buildings, mature trees and bushes / scrub. The site was not assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is within 300m of European designated biodiversity sites.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p> <p>The site is partly greenfield / partly brownfield and is adjacent to a reservoir.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site will support jobs in the construction industry. Developing the site for employment or leisure will also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough.</p>																		
OPP3 – Salthouse Mills, Barrow																		
• Housing	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Orange	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
• Employment	Green	Red	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	
• Leisure	Green	Red	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to night time leisure, a GP surgery, further education and employment. It also has good access to the countryside, being close to waterside paths around Cavendish dock and to Rampside. However, it has poor access to several other services including shops, open space, a primary school, sports leisure and a railway station and is 600m from a frequent bus route. Developing the site will help to regenerate the area.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – There are derelict buildings, mature trees and bushes / scrub on the site. The site is also adjacent to a European designated biodiversity site. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could indirectly affect a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The site would require remediation prior to construction. The site is brownfield and half-cleared and this detracts from the area and attracts fly tipping, graffiti and litter. Developing the site would provide an opportunity to improve the environment. Parts of the site are within flood zones 2 and 3. The site also has many surface water concerns. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry. Development of such a large, prominent site will also help improve the image of the Borough. Developing the site for employment or leisure will also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough.</p>																		
OPP4 – Phoenix Road (by Travelodge), Barrow																		
• Leisure	Green	Red	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	
• Employment	Green	Red	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space. However, access to a frequent bus route, schools, nurseries, shops and a railway station is poor.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains mature trees and bushes / scrub. The site was not assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is within 300m of European designated biodiversity sites.</p> <p>The site is brownfield and is within an existing business park. There are some surface water concerns on the site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site will support jobs in the construction industry. Developing the site for employment or leisure will also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
OPP5 – Former Kwik Save Premises, Holker Street, Barrow																		
• Housing	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Green	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Green	Green	
• Employment	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	
• Leisure	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	
<p>Social Objectives – This site is within Barrow town centre (as proposed in the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft) and has good access to a frequent bus route, open space, shops, night time leisure, a GP surgery, sports leisure, a leisure centre, further education and employment. Access to a junior school is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock and regenerate the area.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – There are derelict buildings and bushes / scrub on the site. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is unsightly and brownfield and within a residential area.</p> <p>The site is in close proximity to Central Barrow Conservation Area. The conservation area has historic interest in Barrow's growth as a planned town. There are also a number of listed buildings in close proximity to the site. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment states that the impact of development on these assets would be low but potentially beneficial. Parts of the site are screened by buildings. The site is currently of a poor appearance and the vacant building is of heavy proportions. There is the potential for a development of a more domestic scale with the introduction also of soft landscaping. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.</p> <p>The site is well located in terms of access to Barrow town centre, therefore reducing the reliance upon the private car. There are some surface water concerns to the south of the site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development here would improve the quality of the public realm in this area and improve first impressions of the town centre. Whilst it would support jobs in the construction industry, it does involve the loss of a former employment use.</p>																		

Significance of Adverse Effects of Sites: Avoidance and Mitigation Measures

Avoidance and Potential Mitigation

The section below considers those sites where a negative effect is considered likely and determines whether the effect is significant, taking into account Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The Regulations also require consideration of measures to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset and significant adverse effects on the environment. This section therefore discusses possible prevention and mitigation measures. This is Stage B4 of the SA process.

Key	
Soc/env/eco	Option would have an adverse effect on a social/environmental/economic objective
ST	Effect is likely to be short term i.e. 0-5 years of adoption of the Plan
MT	Effect is likely to be medium term i.e. 6-10 years of adoption of the Plan
LT	Effect is likely to be long term i.e. 11 years plus of adoption of the Plan
F	Effect is likely to be frequent
D/ID	Direct/indirect effect
R/IR	Reversible/irreversible effect
H/M/L	High, medium, low certainty of prediction
SS/SE/BW/W	Effect is site specific, settlement specific, borough wide or will have a wider impact
V	Vulnerable features (i.e. listed buildings, protected species) or populations are likely to be affected
C	Effect is cumulative
+/-	Significant positive effect / significant negative effect

A significant positive effect is identified with a + symbol and a significant negative effect with a – symbol. Where a positive effect can be further enhanced, this is listed from page 192 in this document.

Many of the potential adverse effects of the sites on the SA objectives can be mitigated through the implementation of the policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft. Other potential adverse effects can be mitigated using methods that are used across all sites that could have a potential adverse effect on a sustainability objective. These are set out in the table below:

Objective	Potential Adverse Effect	Mitigation
<p>SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space</p>	<p>Site has poor access to several key services</p>	<p>The Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. It also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.</p>
<p>EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity</p>	<p>Site contains biodiversity features and habitats that could be lost as a result of development, and species could be displaced</p>	<p>New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features and habitats. The Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.</p> <p>In considering how a development might affect protected species on or near to a proposed development site when reviewing a planning application, Natural England has produced standing advice for protected species which local planning authorities need to take into account when making planning decisions. This will help the authority to agree appropriate risk reduction and compensation measures to avoid harming a protected species.</p>
<p>EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations</p>	<p>Development could have a negative impact on the landscape</p>	<p>The Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft contains policies relating to green infrastructure, landscape and design, and the implementation of these would help to mitigate against potential adverse effects of development on greenfield land.</p>

<p>NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.</p>	<p>Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.</p>
<p>NR2: To improve water quality and water resources</p>	<p>Site has some surface water concerns and / or development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft contains policies relating to surface water management, watercourse management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts.</p>
<p>NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity</p>	<p>Development would result in the loss of greenfield land.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft contains policies on the conserving and improving of soil resources. It also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into development. The implementation of these policies would help development on this site to restore and protect land and soil as far as possible.</p>
<p>NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste</p>	<p>The site is within a Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.</p>	<p>The Council consults the Minerals and Waste Authority on any development that would likely to affect the winning and working of minerals in the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Areas.</p>

Housing Sites

Sites in Barrow

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
REC05 Land South of Leece Lane, Barrow												
SP2	Access to several key services, including a primary school, shops, a GP surgery, a leisure centre, a secondary school and sports leisure, is poor.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS		V		See Table on page 109. This site would particularly benefit from high quality pedestrian and cycle linkages from the site into Holbeck to the west of the site, to enable access to Roose where local services are available.
EN1	This site contains wet / marshy grassland, mature trees and bushes / scrub. The landscape type (7b) in which the site is located in includes species-rich hedgerows.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure will contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site. The site has reduced in size since the Issues and Options consultation so that it excludes the wooded area to the East of the site, which is within the Green Wedge.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The Green Wedge identified to the east and to the south of the site provides the setting for entering Barrow.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Site has some surface water concerns near to the Main River. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
REC09 Field between Netherby Drive and Ormsgill Lane, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure will contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the existing urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				See table on page 109. The site is adjacent to the Green Wedge, which forms a substantial green lung that provides a significant 'edge of settlement' character.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	This site is situated adjacent to a Local Geological Site (LGS) at Hawcoat Quarry, and could therefore have a potentially adverse effect on the LGS.	Env	ST	F	I	R	L	W		V		The Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains a policy on the protection of geological designations and this will mitigate against the impact on the Local Geological Site at Hawcoat Quarry.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A
REC18 Field to East of Park View, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure will contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land within the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The site is adjacent to the Green Wedge at the South of the site, which forms a substantial green lung and buffer for the Lesh Lane housing area.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	There are surface water flooding issues in the wider area. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-	V		See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that drainage must not go towards known flooding location at junction of West Avenue / Jesmond Avenue.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				See table on page 109. Two other greenfield sites adjacent to this site were considered during the 'Issues and Options' consultation stage. However, these have not been selected for allocation, and the large site to the South is now identified as Green Wedge in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
REC19b Thorncliffe South (tennis courts / field section), Barrow												
EN1	There are mature trees and bushes / scrub on the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure will contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land within the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Site has some surface water concerns close to the north and south ends of the site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-	V		See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that there is no obvious point of discharge. They add that the discharge must not increase pressure on the combined system passing through Harrogate Street, where there is a known flooding problem.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is partly on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A
REC26 Land East of Holbeck, Barrow												
SP2	Access to several key services is poor, including a primary school, shops, a GP surgery, secondary school, leisure centre and sports leisure.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS		V		See table on page 109. This site would particularly benefit from high quality pedestrian and cycle linkages from the site into Holbeck to the west of the site, to enable access to Roose where local services are available.
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The landscape type (7b) in which the site is located in includes species-rich hedgerows.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure will contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site. See table on page 109. Note that the boundaries of the site have changed since the Preferred Options consultation so that they match the existing field boundary. This will more easily enable the existing hedgerows at the field boundary to be safeguarded.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	The HRA states that development "could have an indirect adverse effect upon a European site, if site has either ecological or hydrological links to a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.	Env	LT	F	I	R	M	W	-	V		See table on page 109. Note that the Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains policies for coastal management and the conservation of international, national and local wildlife designations, along with other key habitats and species. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will help to ensure that development can be supported by the necessary infrastructure, therefore reducing the likelihood of overcapacity infrastructure (e.g. sewers) impacting on the natural environment.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to create a soft urban edge to this gateway into Barrow.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	No surface water concerns at the site, however development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V		See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	elsewhere.											
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				See table on page 109.
REC54 Strawberry Ground, Croslands Park, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. This site is currently playing fields, therefore biodiversity features are located around the edge of the site. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure will contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats at the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land within the	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure can help to create a high quality landscape setting for new development. Much of the area adjacent to the

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	urban area.											South East of the site, and also the football ground to the North West, is Green Wedge and the protection of these will help to maintain the landscape setting of the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	There are surface water issues on the current road network. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. Coordinated delivery of surface water infrastructure may be required in conjunction with neighbouring site SHL068.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				See table on page 109. Much of the area adjacent to the South East of the site, and also the football ground to the North West, is now identified as Green Wedge which will help conserve greenfield land in this area.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	site is on greenfield land.											
SHL001 Marina Village, Barrow												
EN1	There are bushes / scrub on the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site. The site's size and location provides the opportunity for green links to neighbouring areas and coastal paths, and such links could incorporate existing wildlife features.
	The site is adjacent to a European designated biodiversity site. The HRA states that "the option could indirectly affect a European site e.g. because it provides for, or steers, a quality or type of development that may be very close to it, or ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or may increase disturbance as a result of recreational pressure."	Env	LT	F	I	R	M	W		V		See table on page 109. The Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains policies for coastal management and the conservation of international, national and local wildlife designations, along with other key habitats and species. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will help to ensure that development can be supported by the necessary infrastructure, therefore reducing the likelihood of overcapacity infrastructure (e.g. sewers) impacting on the natural environment.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Parts of the site are within Flood Zones 2 and 3. The site also has many surface water concerns. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V		Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. Site must be split into multiple sub-catchments with control features for each sub-catchment. Potential discharge of surface water to the docks. See table on page 109. Identifying the part of the site within the flood zones for green infrastructure will reduce flood risk impacts.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
SHL010a Land at Mill Lane, Walney												
EN1	This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109.
	The HRA states that development "could indirectly affect a European site e.g. because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development that may be very close to it, or ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or it may increase disturbance as a result of recreational pressure." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	W	-	V		Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site. See table on page 109. The Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains policies for the conservation of international, national and local wildlife designations, along with other key habitats and species. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will ensure that development can be supported by the necessary infrastructure, therefore reducing the likelihood of overcapacity infrastructure (e.g. sewers) impacting on the natural environment.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjacent to the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure can help to create a high quality landscape setting for new development. The site is adjacent to the Green Wedge and this will help to maintain the landscape setting of the site.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	The area has a history of surface water flooding. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V		See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is partly on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
SHL013b Former Candleworks site (south), Schneider Road, Barrow												
EN1	There are hedgerows and bushes / scrub on this site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	This site has some surface water concerns. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that discharge to adjacent beck will require check on capacity under Walney Road.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
SHL037 Land South of Ashley and Rock, Park Road, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains wet / marshy grassland, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
	The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have a direct adverse effect upon the European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	W	-	V	C	See table on page 109. The Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains policies for the conservation of international, national and local wildlife designations, along with other key habitats and species. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will help to ensure that development can be supported by the necessary infrastructure, therefore reducing the likelihood of overcapacity infrastructure (e.g. sewers) impacting on the natural environment.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land within the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. There are open fields to the North of the site, and this can help to provide a high quality landscape setting for development on the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	be short term.											
NR2	This site has some surface water concerns. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	The impact of development on water quality and water resources will largely depend upon the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems for the development. The site should be split into sub-catchments with control features for each sub-catchment.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is partly on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
SHL047 North Central Clearance Area, Barrow												
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR2	There are some surface water concerns at the southern end of the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	The impact of development on water quality and water resources will largely depend upon the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems for the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
SHL059 Former Avon Garden Centre, Mill Lane, Walney												
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of a site in an open area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure can help to create a high quality landscape setting for new development. The site is adjacent to the Green Wedge and this will help to maintain the landscape setting of the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	be short term.											
NR2	There is high infiltration into the sewer network in this area. Further development will increase the risk of sewer and / or surface water flooding. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR4	Demolition materials will not necessarily be used on site, in which case new development will require the use of raw materials.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	The Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.
SHL068 Fields to rear of Croslands Park (Holly Croft), Barrow												
EN1	This site contains wet / marshy grassland, derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land within the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure can help to create a high quality landscape setting for new development. Much of the area adjacent to the south of the site is Green Wedge and the protection of this will help to maintain the landscape setting of the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	There are some surface water concerns to the south of the site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that a linear surface water feature runs through the site, and that this along with any SuDS storage should be within a green corridor across the site. Attention to detail is also needed at the site boundary to ensure that surface water flooding issues at Ratings Lane are not exasperated. Coordinated delivery of surface water infrastructure may be required in conjunction with neighbouring site REC54.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. Much of the area adjacent to the south of the site is now identified as Green Wedge, and this will help to protect greenfield land in this area.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
SHL070a Land to South of Abbey Meadow, Barrow												
EN1	The site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would preserve a proportion of the site as greenfield land. Land adjacent the south and east of the site is identified as Green Wedge.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	be short term.											
NR2	Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. Land adjacent the south and east of the site is already identified as Green Wedge, and this will help to protect greenfield land in this area.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
SHL082 Land East of Rakesmoor Lane, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings, hedgerows and mature trees. The landscape type (5c) in which the site is located is mainly agricultural with a	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	variety of wildlife including barn owls, little owls and skylarks.											
	The HRA states that "development could have a direct adverse effect upon the European site, although the effect would be dependent upon how the option is implemented in the future e.g. location and quantum of development brought forward." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	W	-	V	C	See table on page 109. The Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains policies for the conservation of international, national and local wildlife designations, along with other key habitats and species. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will help to ensure that development can be supported by the necessary infrastructure, therefore reducing the likelihood of overcapacity infrastructure (e.g. sewers) impacting on the natural environment.
EN2	This is a large site (Broad Location) that extends significantly beyond the urban area. The impact on the landscape would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development. The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		C	See table on page 109. Parts of the site are identified as Green Wedge in the Green Infrastructure Strategy, and this would help to preserve the landscape setting of development on the site. A large area to the east of the site is also identified as Green Wedge.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	Parts of the site are within the Green Wedge, as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.											
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	<p>The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that the size of the site means that it has great potential to adversely affect the hydrological regime of Dane Ghyll Beck and Mill Beck, which already have known flooding problems. Also, many parts of the site are at risk of surface water flooding.</p> <p>The site is not sewered and wastewater would need to be pumped through the system.</p> <p>Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.</p>	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that the site should be split into multiple sub-catchments with control features including SuDS basins / wetlands for each sub-catchment.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. A large area to the east of the site is now identified as Green Wedge and this will help to conserve greenfield land in this area. This is a large site, and the policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
SHL100a Land North of Westpoint House (western section), Solway Drive												
SP2	The site is generally remote from most key services and access to shops, an infant school, secondary school, GP surgery and leisure centre is poor.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS		V		See table on page 109. The site does have access to a bus service within a short distance of the site which could be of benefit for those who are not able to walk the half mile distance to services on Mill Lane and services and facilities beyond.
EN1	The site contains wet / marshy grassland and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure will contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	The landscape types (1b and 2d) in which the site is located includes a wealth of species including great crested newts, natterjack toads and wildfowl.											the site.
	The HRA states that development "could have an indirect adverse effect upon the European site, if sites which are brought forward for development have either ecological or hydrological links to a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.	Env	LT	F	I	R	M	W	-	V	C	See table on page 109. The Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains policies for coastal management and the conservation of international, national and local wildlife designations, along with other key habitats and species. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will help to ensure that development can be supported by the necessary infrastructure, therefore reducing the likelihood of overcapacity infrastructure (e.g. sewers) impacting on the natural environment.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The site is adjacent to the Green Wedge, as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy, which protects the 'green spine' that runs up the centre of Walney Island.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	be short term.											
NR2	There are surface water issues for this site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. Surface water area to the North may be ideal for a SuDS basin / wetland.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The site is already adjacent to the Green Wedge which will help to protect greenfield land in this area.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
SHL101 Land South of Westpoint House, Solway Drive, Barrow												
EN1	The site contains wet / marshy grassland and bushes / scrub. The landscape types (1b and 2d) in which the site is located includes a wealth of species including great crested newts, natterjack toads and wildfowl.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	The HRA states that development "could have an indirect adverse effect upon the European site, if sites which are brought forward for development have either ecological or hydrological links to a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.	Env	LT	F	I	R	M	W	-	V	C	See table on page 109. The Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains policies for coastal management and the conservation of international, national and local wildlife designations, along with other key habitats and species. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will help to ensure that development can be supported by the necessary infrastructure, therefore reducing the likelihood of overcapacity infrastructure (e.g. sewers) impacting on the natural environment.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The site is adjacent to the Green Wedge which protects the 'green spine' that runs up the centre of Walney Island.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	There are some surface water concerns for this site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. Surface water areas may be ideal for a SuDS

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	and elsewhere.											basin / wetland.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The site is already adjacent to the Green Wedge which will help to protect greenfield land in this area.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A

Sites in Dalton

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
REC10 Land to the West of Crooklands Brow, Dalton												
EN1	<p>This site contains grassland, derelict buildings and hedgerows.</p> <p>The landscape type (3c) includes a rich diversity of semi-natural habitats forming a valuable wildlife refuge bounded by pasture or built-up areas.</p>	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The area adjacent the North, West and South of the site is identified as Green Wedge, and this would help to preserve the landscape setting of development on the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR2	There are significant surface water concerns for this site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The area adjacent the North, West and South of the site is identified as Green Wedge, and this will help to protect greenfield land in this area.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
REC25a Land at Greenhills Farm, Dalton												
EN1	This site contains a waterbody, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The landscape type (7b) in	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	which the site is located in includes species-rich hedgerows.											
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The identification of the Green Wedge creates a buffer between new development and existing development, therefore helping to ensure a landscape setting for development on the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	There are surface water concerns to the north of the site, and the Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that the area to the North of the site is likely to be an ideal location for a SuDS basin / wetland although this would need to be in addition to the existing pond.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The areas of Green Wedge adjacent to this site will help to protect greenfield land in this area.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
REC34 Site at junction of Long Lane and Newton Road, Dalton												
EN1	This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The site is adjacent to the Green Wedge, as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. This will enhance the setting of development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.											
NR2	<p>The Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that there are issues if surface water was to discharge to the north of the site. There are also surface water flooding issues in the middle of the site.</p> <p>Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.</p>	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that there are concerns if surface water is allowed to flow to the North of the site where there are known flooding problems. There is also surface water flooding issues in the middle of the site and this should be part of a green corridor across the site.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The adjacent Green Wedge will help to protect greenfield land in this area.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
REC43 Land east of Greystone Lane, Dalton												
EN1	This site contains hedgerows. The landscape type (7b) in which the site is located in includes species-rich hedgerows.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure can provide a high quality landscape setting for new development and create a soft urban edge.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
REC47 Land to West of Askam Road (including Elliscales Quarry), Dalton												
EN1	This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The landscape type (3c) in which the site is located includes a rich diversity of semi-natural habitats forming a valuable wildlife refuge. The site is also within landscape type 5c which is mainly agricultural with a variety of wildlife.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EN2	The development of the site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the retention of greenfield land on the site and create a soft urban edge.
EN3	The Council’s Heritage Impact Assessment states that there is potential for impact on setting of the listed barns and farm buildings depending on the scale of the development. Although some distance from the conservation area there is potential for impact on setting by urban encroachment. Development could also impact upon archaeology.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	M	SE		V	C	The Council’s Heritage Impact Assessment states that Mitigation measures could overcome potential impacts / harm. Careful consideration should be given to the developable area of the site, combined with the Green Infrastructure Strategy. Furthermore, it will be important to consider access, the grouping of buildings, landscaping, boundary treatments and materials. Various local plan policies seek to achieve good design and ensure that due consideration is given to heritage assets. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere. There are flooding	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. SuDS

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	concerns downstream in Dalton / Goose Green area, and development must not make this problem worse.											needs to be used to the maximum to keep surface water out of watercourses, sewers and road drainage.
NR3	The development of the site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
	The site is adjacent to a Local Geological Site (LGS) on the A590 and could therefore have a potentially adverse effect on the LGS. It is also within a SSSI (the quarry) that is identified due to its geological importance.	Env	ST	F	I	R	L	W		V	C	The Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains a policy on the protection of geological designations which will mitigate against the impact on the Local Geological Site on the A590. The quarry is currently used as a scrapyard, and it is considered that sensitive housing on this part of the site may be able to contribute towards the safeguarding and enhancement of this geological resource.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is partly on greenfield land. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding /	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
Consultation Area.												
REC48 Land East of Askam Road, Dalton												
EN1	This site contains mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site. The trees on the site are subject to a Tree Preservation Order and should be protected.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land on the edge of the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The site is adjacent to the Green Wedge, and this help to ensure a high quality landscape setting for development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere. There are flooding concerns downstream in Dalton / Goose Green area, and	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. SuDS needs to be used to the maximum to keep surface water out of watercourses, sewers and

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	development must not make this problem worse.											road drainage.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The adjacent Green Wedge will help to protect greenfield land in this area.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
REC49 Land at Hollygate Road, Dalton												
EN1	The site contains woodland, hedgerows and grassland.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. Parts of the site are within the Green Wedge, as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The site is triangular and there is development adjacent to two sides of the site and Green Wedge adjacent the East side. This will help to reduce the impact of new development on the landscape.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere. There are surface water issues on Hollygate Road and development should not make these issues worse.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The Green Wedge adjacent to the East side will help to protect greenfield land in this area.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
REC52 Land at Tantabank, Dalton												
EN1	This site contains woodland, mature trees, hedgerows, bushes / scrub and grassland. The landscape type (7b) in which the site is located in includes species-rich hedgerows.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards a high quality landscape setting for new development and create a soft urban edge.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR2	Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
SHL005 Land at Crooklands Brow, Dalton												
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of land adjoining the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to create a soft urban edge to this gateway into Dalton.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	The site has some surface water concerns. There are surface water concerns at Crooklands Garden Centre, and development must not make this problem worse. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that SuDS should not make surface water flooding concerns at Crooklands Garden Centre any worse and that attention to detail is required at the site boundary to ensure that flow pathways do not send excess surface water that way.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
SHL096 Crompton Drive, Dalton												
EN1	The site contains mature trees and hedgerows.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The site is adjacent to the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	The site is adjacent to the Green Wedge, as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. This can enhance the setting of development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	This area is not sewered. United Utilities have stated that connecting to the sewer system in this location could be an issue as the land gradient flows in the	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. Flooding has occurred to the East of the site and the Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	opposite direction.											every effort should be made to prevent any surface water discharge to the East.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The adjacent Green Wedge will help to protect greenfield land in this area.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A

Sites in Askam and Ireleth

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/	Reversible/	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
REC01 Land West of Saves Lane, Ireleth												
EN1	This site contains wet / marshy grassland. The landscape type (2d) in which the site is located supports a wealth of wildlife, often associated with former industries.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land outside but adjoining the current development cordon.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure could provide a high quality landscape setting for new development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	There are surface water	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/	Reversible/	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	<p>concerns at this site.</p> <p>Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.</p>											Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
REC02 Duke Street, Askam												
EN1	<p>This site contains wet / marshy grassland, derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.</p> <p>The landscape type (2d) in which the site is located supports a wealth of wildlife, often associated with former industries.</p>	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/	Reversible/	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land within the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards providing a high quality landscape setting for new development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Much of the site is susceptible to surface water flooding. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that surface water concerns affect most of the site, therefore care will be required with SuDS.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/	Reversible/	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
REC03 Land at junction of Lots Road and Duke Street, Askam												
EN1	This site contains mature trees. The landscape type (2d) in which the site is located supports a wealth of wildlife, often associated with former industries.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land outside but adjoining the current development cordon.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards providing a high quality landscape setting for new development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	There are some surface water flooding concerns for this site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS		V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that the site is close to a known flooding problem at Sharp Street / Steel Street, therefore SuDS needs to be used to the maximum to keep surface water out

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/	Reversible/	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
												of sewers and road drainage. Coordinated delivery of surface water infrastructure may be required in conjunction with neighbouring sites REC31 and REC36.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
REC31 Land North of New Road, Askam												
EN1	This site contains bushes / scrub. The landscape type (2d) in which the site is located supports a wealth of wildlife, often associated with former industries.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land outside but adjoining the current	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards providing a high quality landscape

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/	Reversible/	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	development cordon.											setting for new development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that are surface water flooding issues on this site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that the site is close to a known flooding problem at Sharp Street / Steel Street, therefore SuDS needs to be used to the maximum to keep surface water out of sewers and road drainage. Coordinated delivery of surface water infrastructure may be required in conjunction with neighbouring sites REC03 and REC36.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/	Reversible/	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
REC36 Land South of New Road, Askam												
EN1	This site contains grassland, derelict buildings, mature trees and hedgerows. The landscape type (2d) in which the site is located supports a wealth of wildlife, often associated with former industries.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land outside but adjoining the development cordon.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards reducing the loss of greenfield land on the site. The site is adjacent to the identified Green Wedge at the East of the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/	Reversible/	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR2	There are some surface water flooding issues on this site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. Coordinated delivery of surface water infrastructure may be required in conjunction with neighbouring sites REC03 and REC31.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The adjacent Green Wedge will help to protect greenfield land in this area.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
SHL017 Urofoam Factory, Duddon Road, Askam												
EN1	There are derelict buildings and mature trees on this site. The landscape type (2d) in which the site is located supports a wealth of wildlife, often associated with former industries.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/	Reversible/	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Some flooding concerns with Main River near to site and linear surface water feature within the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	The impact of development on water quality and water resources will largely depend upon the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems for the development. Surface water features and any SuDS storage should be within a green corridor across the site.

Sites in Lindal and Newton

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
REC37 Land East of London Road, Lindal												
SP2	This site is in a village location and has poor access to several services including a primary school, shops, a leisure centre, a GP surgery, a secondary school, further education, employment and sports leisure.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS		V		See table on page 109. The site would benefit from high quality pedestrian and cycle links from the site to the crossing points at the A590 to access the services on the north side of the village, and also to access the bus stops to the east.
EN1	This site contains grassland, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The landscape type (7b) in which the site is located in includes species-rich hedgerows.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land outside but adjoining the development cordon.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the retention of greenfield land on the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.											
NR2	Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that the site should be split into sub-catchments with control features for each sub-catchment.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
REC39 Land to rear of Farmers Arms, Newton												
SP2	This site is in a village location and has poor access to a frequent bus route, open space, shops, night time leisure, a secondary school, a	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS		V		See table on page 109. The site would benefit from a bus service that links the village to Dalton and Barrow. It would also benefit from new services and facilities within the village.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	GP surgery, a leisure centre and sports leisure.											
EN1	This site contains grassland, hedgerows and mature trees.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land outside but adjoining the development cordon.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards providing a high quality landscape setting for new development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere. In particular, there are significant surface water flooding issues to the South of the site at Newton Cross Road, and development should not make this issue worse.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The site should be designed to slow the flow down the slope towards the flood problem and must make sure that any discharge at the base of the slope is controlled.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Employment Sites

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EMR1 Remaining Part of Furness Business Park												
EN1	This site contains bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the provision of habitats for wildlife on the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
EMR3 Waterfront Business Park, Barrow												
SP2	This site has good access to a frequent bus route. However, access to a railway station, open	Soc	LT	F	D	M	M	SS		V		See table on page 109. Many business parks benefit from mobile food stalls within the parks. There is also opportunity for the site to provide links to the coast. There could also be opportunity

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	space and shops is poor.											to extend a bus service into the site.
EN1	This site contains bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the provision of habitats for wildlife on the site.
	The site could result in the loss of land and habitats (land take) and could affect species movement/migration patterns.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	W	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of habitats wildlife on the site. Waterfront Business Park is allocated for development in the Barrow Port Area Action Plan and the policies relating to the protection of the natural environment are still extant (BP2, BP13, BP15). Reference to the BPAAP is made within the relevant policies in the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft.
	The HRA states that development “could indirectly affect a European site.”	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	W	-	V	C	See table on page 109. The Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains policies for the conservation of international, national and local wildlife designations, along with other key habitats and species. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will help to ensure that development can be supported by the necessary infrastructure, therefore reducing the

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
												likelihood of overcapacity infrastructure (e.g. sewers) impacting on the natural environment.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				See table on page 109. Travel Plans are required under the Barrow Port AAP for all new developments in this area which generate large volumes of employees. This can help reduce reliance upon private vehicles and improve air quality.
NR2	There are surface water flooding issues at some parts of this site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V		The impact of development will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains policies relating to sustainable drainage and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will help ensure that development has a positive impact on the achievement of this objective.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EMR5 Land East of Park Road, Barrow												
SP2	This site has good access to open space. However, access to a frequent bus route, railway station and shops is poor.	Soc	LT	F	D	M	M	SS		V		See table on page 109. Many business parks benefit from mobile food stalls within the parks. There is also opportunity for the site to provide links to the coast. There could also be opportunity to connect the business park to a bus service.
EN1	This site contains grassland, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The landscape type (2d) in which the site is located supports a wealth of wildlife, often associated with former industries. Part of the site is also within landscape type 5c which is mainly agricultural with a variety of wildlife.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to create a soft urban edge.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	be short term.											
NR2	Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
EMR6 Land West of Robert McBride, Park Road, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains grassland, a waterbody, mature trees and hedgerows. The landscape types (1b and 2d) in which the site is located in includes a wealth of species including great crested newts, natterjack toads and wildfowl.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to create a soft urban edge in terms of views from Walney.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	There are surface water flooding issues on some parts of this site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. The impact of development will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. Coordinated delivery of surface water infrastructure may be required in conjunction with neighbouring sites EMR7 and EMR8.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EMR7 Land South of Kimberley Clark, Park Road, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains grassland, bushes / scrub and hedgerows.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection wildlife features on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to create a soft urban edge to this gateway into Barrow.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	There are surface water flooding issues on some parts of this site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	The impact of development will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. Coordinated delivery of surface water infrastructure may be required in conjunction with neighbouring sites EMR6 and EMR8.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
EMR8 Land West of County Park Industrial Estate, Park Road, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains grassland, bushes / scrub and hedgerows. The landscape types (1b and 2d) in which the site is located includes a wealth of species including great crested newts, natterjack toads and wildfowl.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to create a soft urban edge to this gateway into Barrow.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. Coordinated delivery of surface water infrastructure may be required in conjunction with neighbouring sites EMR6 and EMR7.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
EMR11 Ulverston Road, Dalton												
EN1	This site contains grassland and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	The landscape type (7b) in which the site is located in includes species-rich hedgerows.											towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to create a soft urban edge to this gateway into Dalton.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is within a Mineral	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	Consultation Zone.											
EMR12 Land at Billings Road, Dalton												
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The landscape type (7b) in which the site is located in includes species-rich hedgerows.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
EN2	Although this is a brownfield site, the mostly undeveloped and open nature of the site gives the appearance of greenfield, and this would be lost if development was to take place.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	M	SE			C	See table on page 109. The site rises to the South and is therefore hidden in views from the South and East. The site, however, is visible from Barrow Road.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR3	Although this is a brownfield site, the mostly undeveloped and open nature of the site gives the appearance of greenfield, and this would be lost if development was to take place.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
EMR13 Former Training Centre, North Scale												
EN1	This site contains mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
EMR15 Land opposite Phoenix Court, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the provision of habitats for wildlife on the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Site has some surface water concerns.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A

Opportunity Sites

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
OPP1 Land at Channelside (South), Barrow												
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the provision of habitats for wildlife on the site.
	The site is adjacent to a European designated biodiversity site. The HRA states that "development could indirectly affect a European site e.g. because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development that may be very close to it, or ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or it may increase disturbance as a result of recreational pressure."	Env	LT	F	I	R	M	W		V	C	See table on page 109. The Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains policies for coastal management and the conservation of international, national and local wildlife designations, along with other key habitats and species. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will help to ensure that development can be supported by the necessary infrastructure, therefore reducing the likelihood of overcapacity infrastructure (e.g. sewers) impacting on the natural environment.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Site has some surface water concerns. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
OPP2 Former Golf Driving Range, Walney Road, Barrow												
SP2	<i>Employment uses</i> – Although access to a frequent bus route is good, the site has poor access to a railway station, shops and open space.	Soc	LT	F	D	M	M	SS		V		See table on page 109. Many business parks benefit from mobile food stalls within the parks. There is also opportunity for the site to provide links to the coast.
EN1	This site contains grassland, derelict buildings, mature trees	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	and bushes / scrub.											habitats on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to create a soft urban edge to this gateway into Barrow and will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The policies of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials. The site is situated within the	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.											
OPP3 Salthouse Mills, Barrow												
SP2	The site has poor access to several key services including shops, open space, a primary school, sports leisure and a railway station, and is 600m from a frequent bus route.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS		V		See table on page 109. The site would benefit from improved pedestrian and cycle linkages to the coastal path, and also north of the site towards Salthouse Road and to the west into Marina Village (SHL001). There is also potential for links to Rampside Road. Some services and facilities could potentially be developed as part of the site or within the neighbouring Marina Village site.
EN1	There are derelict buildings, mature trees and bushes / scrub on the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the provision of habitats for wildlife on the site.
	The site is adjacent to a European designated biodiversity site. The HRA states that "The option could indirectly affect a European site e.g. because it provides for, or steers, a quality or type of development that may be very close to it, or	Env	LT	F	I	R	M	W		V	C	See table on page 109. The Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains policies for coastal management and the conservation of international, national and local wildlife designations, along with other key habitats and species. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will help to ensure

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or may increase disturbance as a result of recreational pressure."											that development can be supported by the necessary infrastructure, therefore reducing the likelihood of overcapacity infrastructure (e.g. sewers) impacting on the natural environment.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Parts of the site are within flood zones 2 and 3. The site also has many surface water concerns. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. There are likely to be ideal locations to leave as open space or be used as SuDS basins / wetlands.
NR4	Demolition materials will not necessarily be used on site, in which case new development will require the use of raw materials. The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	See table on page 109. The Local Plan Pre-Submission document contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
OPP4 Phoenix Road (by Travelodge), Barrow												
SP2	This site has good access to open space. However, access to a frequent bus route, schools, nurseries, shops and a railway station is poor.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS		V		See table on page 109. Many business parks benefit from mobile food stalls within the parks. There could be opportunity to connect the site to a bus route.
EN1	This site contains mature trees and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	Site has some surface water concerns. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-	V	C	See table on page 109. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			C	N/A
OPP5 Former Kwik Save Premises, Holker Street, Barrow												
EN1	There are derelict buildings and bushes / scrub on the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the provision of habitats for wildlife on the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	There are some surface water concerns to the south of the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	The impact of development on water quality and water resources will largely depend upon the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems for the development. The design should ensure that flow pathways do not send excess surface water south.

Significance of Positive Effects of Sites: Enhancement Measures

Positive Effects

Further Enhancing the Positive Effects

This table below sets out the sites in the Pre-Submission Draft of the Barrow Local Plan which have been assessed as having a positive effect on the SA Objectives. It considers whether the positive effects can be further enhanced. Where such positive effects can be enhanced, the table sets out how this could be done.

Objective	Positive Effects	Type	Sites which have a positive sustainability effect on the objective	Duration	Frequency	Direct / Indirect	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant Effect	Can the positive effect be further enhanced?
SP1	Development proposals present opportunities for local people to get involved in decision-making.	Soc	All sites	ST		D	H	BW	+	Yes, by using a range of methods to engage the community and take on board their views and opinions during the Plan preparation process, as set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement.
SP2	These housing sites and opportunity site have good access to the majority of key services.	Soc	REC02 REC03 REC10 REC18 REC19B REC31 REC49 SHL001 SHL005 SHL010 SHL037 SHL047 SHL059 SHL070A SHL090 SHL091 OPP1 (Hsg only)	LT	F	D	H	SS	+	The positive effects could be further enhanced by ensuring proposals provide good access to the existing footpath and cycle network and to bus stops, as required in the Local Plan Pre-Submission document. This will promote good access to services by means of sustainable travel choices. The Barrow Transport Improvement Study proposes extensions to the Borough's cycle network to service the sites proposed in the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft.

Objective	Positive Effects	Type	Sites which have a positive sustainability effect on the objective	Duration	Frequency	Direct / Indirect	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant Effect	Can the positive effect be further enhanced?
SP3	Development of the housing sites will contribute towards meeting the objectively assessed housing need of the Borough.	Soc	All housing sites	LT	F	D	H	BW		Yes, by providing a mix of housing in accord with the needs of the housing market as set out in the latest SHMA.
SP4	<p>The Barrow Port AAP states that this employment site should be developed as a high quality business and employment location.</p> <p>Also, the 'Growth Zone' element of the site seeks to build on BAE's investment to create jobs in advanced manufacturing and to support the supply chain for Furness and national companies.</p>	Soc	EMR3	LT	F	I	H	W		Yes, Local Growth Funding is being used to help fund an Advanced Training Centre at Furness College. This is linked to the investment taking place at BAE and the development of the Growth Zone at Waterfront Business Park, which will be a focus for supply chain firms and advanced manufacturing.

Objective	Positive Effects	Type	Sites which have a positive sustainability effect on the objective	Duration	Frequency	Direct / Indirect	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant Effect	Can the positive effect be further enhanced?
SP5	This housing site is large and unsightly. Development is expected to have a positive effect on health and wellbeing, particularly for residents who live close to the site.	Soc	SHL001	LT	F	I	H	SE		This is a large unsightly brownfield site which has a negative impact on the image and perceptions of the area. Developing the site as a new sustainable waterfront neighbourhood for Barrow, with a significant proportion of the site set aside for sport / recreation uses and a leisure offer, in accord with the Barrow Port AAP, will support the improvement of health and wellbeing further.
	There are residential properties adjacent to the northern edge of this employment site. Much of the site is derelict and an eyesore in its current state. It is therefore anticipated that the development of the site will have a positive effect on health and wellbeing.	Soc	EMR3	LT	F	I	H	SE		This is also a large unsightly brownfield site. Developing the site with good links to the waterfront would further help to support the improvement of health and wellbeing.

Objective	Positive Effects	Type	Sites which have a positive sustainability effect on the objective	Duration	Frequency	Direct / Indirect	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant Effect	Can the positive effect be further enhanced?
	This is a large unsightly brownfield site. Development for housing is expected to have a positive effect on health and wellbeing.	Soc	OPP3 (Hsg only)	LT	F	I	H	SE		Another large unsightly brownfield site, the development of this site with good links to the waterfront and coastal path would further help to support the improvement of health and wellbeing.
SP6	There are residential properties adjacent to the northern edge of this site. Much of this site is derelict and an eyesore in its current state. Development would result in the regeneration of the site and would help to create a vibrant community. Therefore, it is considered that the overall effect on this objective would be positive.	Soc	EMR3	LT	F	I	H	SE		The development of this site with good links to the waterfront and coastal path would further help to support this objective.
EN2	These housing, employment and opportunity sites are unsightly and brownfield. Development (particularly housing)	Env	SHL001 SHL047 SHL017 EMR1 EMR3 EMR15 OPP1 OPP3	LT	F	D	H	SE	+	Ensuring new development is of a high quality design that responds to the characteristics of the site and its context, in accord with the Local Plan Pre-Submission version will enhance the positive effects of development on

Objective	Positive Effects	Type	Sites which have a positive sustainability effect on the objective	Duration	Frequency	Direct / Indirect	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant Effect	Can the positive effect be further enhanced?
	would be expected to improve the appearance of the sites and therefore improve local landscape quality and character.									this objective.
EN3	These housing, employment and opportunity sites are unsightly and brownfield. Development (particularly housing) would be expected to improve the appearance of the sites and therefore improve the quality of the built environment.	Env	SHL001 SHL047 SHL017 EMR1 EMR3 EMR15 OPP1 OPP3	LT	F	D	H	SE	+	Ensuring new development is of a high quality design that responds to the characteristics of the site and its context, in accord with the Local Plan Pre-Submission version, will enhance the positive effects of development on this objective.
NR3	These housing, employment and opportunity sites are brownfield, therefore development will help to protect greenfield land and soil.	Env	SHL001 SHL005 SHL013b SHL017 SHL047 SHL059 SHL091 EMR1 EMR3 EMR13 EMR15 OPP1 OPP3	LT	F	D	H	SS		The positive effects can be enhanced by ensuring that development safeguards and improves soils as set out in the Local Plan Pre-Submission document. Development also could consider including areas that provide suitable conditions for food growing or alternatively consider improving nearby allotments, as encouraged in

Objective	Positive Effects	Type	Sites which have a positive sustainability effect on the objective	Duration	Frequency	Direct / Indirect	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant Effect	Can the positive effect be further enhanced?
										the policy.
EC1	The development of all the sites will support jobs in the construction industry.	Eco	All housing and employment sites	ST	F	D	H	SS		Yes, apprentices could potentially be employed during the construction process and this could provide them with skills for further employment. Such effects, however, are beyond the influence of the Local Plan.
	The identification of the employment sites will have additional benefits as development on the sites will continue to create new employment opportunities upon completion of development.	Eco	All employment sites	LT	F	D	H	W	+	For employment uses, employers could facilitate training / apprenticeship schemes, thus creating further employment opportunities.
	The development of the opportunity sites will support jobs in the construction industry.	Eco	Opportunity sites (hsg)	ST	F	D	H	SS		For employment and leisure uses, employers could facilitate training / apprenticeship schemes, thus creating further employment opportunities.
	The identification of the employment and leisure sites will have additional benefits as development on the sites will continue to create new		Opportunity sites (emp)	LT	F	D	H	W	+	
	Opportunity sites (leis)		LT	F	D	H	W	+		

Objective	Positive Effects	Type	Sites which have a positive sustainability effect on the objective	Duration	Frequency	Direct / Indirect	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant Effect	Can the positive effect be further enhanced?
	employment opportunities upon completion of development.									
EC2	Development on these sites will provide local employment opportunities.	Eco	All employment sites and opportunity sites (emp and leis)	LT	F	D	H	W	+	Yes, the Local Plan Pre-Submission document includes a flexible policy that allows employment (class B uses) to come forward on windfall sites, subject to the listed criteria. This will allow further employment development to come forward on additional sites and will therefore further improve access to jobs.
EC3	Development of all sites will support jobs in the construction industry.	Eco	All housing sites	ST	F	D	H	SS		Apprentices could potentially be employed during the construction process and this could provide them with skills for further employment. Such effects, however, are beyond the influence of the Local Plan.
	Development of all sites will support jobs in the construction industry.	Eco	All employment sites	ST	F	D	H	SS		The Employment Land Review identifies a range of employment needs in the Borough. In particular, the forthcoming Central Barrow

Objective	Positive Effects	Type	Sites which have a positive sustainability effect on the objective	Duration	Frequency	Direct / Indirect	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant Effect	Can the positive effect be further enhanced?
	Employment development will create new employment opportunities upon completion of development.	Eco	All employment sites	LT	F	D	H	W	+	<p>Masterplan could identify potential sites for managed business centres, of which there is an identified need. Such centres would provide greater opportunities for new businesses to establish themselves before moving on to larger premises as the business grows. The Local Plan Pre-Submission document includes a flexible policy that allows employment (class B uses) to come forward on windfall sites, subject to the listed criteria. This will allow further employment development to come forward on additional sites and will therefore further improve access to jobs.</p> <p>There is land within BAE’s premises for significant development as part of the ongoing modernisation of the shipyard. Such land does not need to be allocated.</p> <p>The Barrow Port AAP identifies land at the Port of Barrow for port-related uses, including along the frontage of the Walney Channel which has deep water access required for the Operation and Maintenance bases for the offshore windfarms.</p>

Objective	Positive Effects	Type	Sites which have a positive sustainability effect on the objective	Duration	Frequency	Direct / Indirect	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant Effect	Can the positive effect be further enhanced?
	Development of all sites will support jobs in the construction industry.	Eco	Opportunity sites (hsg)	ST	F	D	H	SS		Apprentices could potentially be employed during the construction process and this could provide them with skills for further employment. Such effects, however, are beyond the influence of the Local Plan. For employment, see above.
	Employment and leisure development will create new employment opportunities upon completion of development.	Eco	Opportunity sites (emp)	LT	F	D	H	W	+	
		Eco	Opportunity sites (leis)	LT	F	D	H	W	+	
EC4	These housing sites are close to either Barrow or Dalton town centres and would likely increase the footfall in such centres when developed.	Eco	SHL001 SHL005 SHL010a SHL017 SHL037 SHL047 SHL059 SHL101 REC01 REC02 REC03 REC09 REC18 REC31 REC36	LT	F	I	H	SE		It is considered unlikely that a policy could ensure that the positive effects on the vitality and viability of the town centres could be increased even further through policy.

Neutral Effects of Sites: Enabling Positive Effects

Neutral Effects

Potential Interventions to enable Positive Effects

This table below sets out the sites in the Pre-Submission Draft of the Barrow Local Plan which have been assessed as having a neutral effect on the SA Objectives. It considers whether intervention could result in positive effects. Where positive effects can be achieved, the table sets out how this could be done.

Objective	Type	Sites which have a neutral sustainability effect on the objective	Can intervention result in a positive effect?
SP2	Soc	The following housing sites: REC01 REC09 REC25a REC34 REC36 REC43 REC47 REC48 REC52 SHL013b SHL017 SHL068 SHL082 SHL096 SHL101	<p>The Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft contains a policy that requires new housing development to demonstrate how the existing local community facilities will be suitable and accessible for users of the proposed development. Where such facilities are not suitable and accessible, development proposals should provide appropriate community facilities to fulfil the needs created by the proposed development.</p> <p>Positive effects could be created by ensuring proposals provide good access to the existing footpath and cycle network and to bus stops, as required in the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft. This will promote good access to services by means of sustainable travel choices.</p> <p>The Barrow Transport Improvement Study proposes extensions to the Borough’s cycle network to service the sites proposed in the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft.</p>

Objective	Type	Sites which have a neutral sustainability effect on the objective	Can intervention result in a positive effect?
		<p>The following employment sites: EMR1 EMR5 EMR6 EMR7 EMR8 EMR12 EMR13 EMR15</p> <p>The following opportunity sites: OPP1 (Emp and leis) OPP2 (Hsg and leis)</p>	<p>Positive effects could be created by ensuring proposals provide good access to the existing footpath and cycle network and to bus stops, as required in the Local Plan Pre-Submission document. This will promote good access to services by means of sustainable travel choices.</p> <p>The Barrow Transport Improvement Study proposes extensions to the Borough’s cycle network to service the sites proposed in the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft.</p>
SP3	Soc	<p>All employment sites.</p> <p>The following opportunity sites: OPP1 (Emp and leis) OPP2 (Emp and leis) OPP3 (Emp and leis) OPP4 (Emp and leis)</p>	<p>It is considered unlikely that interventions could result in a positive effect for this objective.</p>
SP4	Soc	<p>All housing sites</p> <p>The following opportunity sites: OPP1 (Hsg) OPP2 (Hsg) OPP3 (Hsg)</p>	<p>There could be a positive effect on this objective if apprentices are employed during the construction process, enabling them to learn and practice new skills.</p>
SP5	Soc	<p>The following employment sites: EMR1 EMR5 EMR6 EMR7 EMR8 EMR12 EMR13 EMR15</p>	<p>Incorporating green infrastructure into a site could help to improve the health and wellbeing of employees.</p>
	Soc	<p>The following opportunity sites: OPP1 (Emp) OPP2 (Emp) OPP3 (Emp) OPP4 (Emp)</p>	<p>The Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft requires new development to contribute toward the protection and enhancement of the Borough’s distinctive and valued landscape and settlement character implementing a network of Green Infrastructure as the context and setting for coherent and locally distinctive place making. This could potentially help to improve health and wellbeing of employees.</p>

Objective	Type	Sites which have a neutral sustainability effect on the objective	Can intervention result in a positive effect?
EN3	Env	The following employment sites: EMR5 EMR6 EMR7 EMR8 The following opportunity site: OPP2 (Hsg & emp)	These sites are on the edge of the built up area.
NR3	Env	The following opportunity site: OPP4	Positive effects could be created by ensuring that development safeguards and improves soils as set out in the Local Plan Pre-Submission document.
EC2	Eco	All housing sites (except SHL017) The following opportunity sites: OPP1 (Hsg) OPP2 (Hsg) OPP3 (Hsg)	Apprentices could potentially be employed during the construction process and this could provide them with skills for further employment. Such effects, however, are beyond the influence of the Local Plan.
EC4	Eco	All housing sites (except SHL001 SHL005 SHL010a SHL017 SHL037 SHL047 SHL059 SHL101 REC01 REC02 REC03 REC09 REC18 REC31 REC36) OPP1 OPP2 OPP3 OPP4	Positive effects could be created by ensuring proposals provide good access to the existing footpath and cycle network and to bus stops, as required in the Local Plan Pre-Submission document. This will promote good access to town and local centres.

Contact:

Planning Policy Team

Development Services

Barrow Borough Council

Town Hall

Duke Street

Barrow-in-Furness

Cumbria

LA14 2LD

Email: developmentplans@barrowbc.gov.uk

Website: www.barrowbc.gov.uk/residents/planning/



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



Appendix E

Assessment of Non-Selected Policy Options and Sites

Final Draft Sustainability Report (Updated)
(Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)

March 2017

Barrow Borough Local Plan



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



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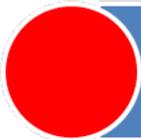
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Assessment of Non-Selected Policy Options

Key: Sustainability Objectives

Social Objectives	SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes
	SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space
	SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home
	SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training
	SP5: To improve the health and well-being of people
	SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history
Environmental Objectives	EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity
	EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations
	EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment
	NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions
	NR2: To improve water quality and water resources
	NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity
	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste
Economic Objectives	EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
	EC2: To improve access to jobs
	EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy
	EC4: To improve the vitality and viability of town and local centres

Key: Assessment Codes

	Positive Effect -The option would help in achieving the objective -Consider whether the positive effect can be further enhanced
	Neutral Effect -The option would neither help nor hinder the achievement of the objective -The option is likely to be acceptable -Consider whether intervention/amendment could result in positive effects
	Negative Effect -The policy would be in conflict with the objective -Consider mitigation, such as delete/amend option
	-Effect depends on how the policy will be implemented
	Uncertain-need more information -Consider where this may come from-who has it? What will be done about collecting it?

A significant positive effect is identified with a + symbol and a significant negative effect with a – symbol. Where a positive effect can be further enhanced, this is listed in the results tables below.

This appendix should be read in conjunction with the Barrow Local Plan Issues and Options Draft

In 2014 the Council consulted on the Barrow Local Plan Issues and Options Draft. This included a variety of different policy options and sites which were subsequently assessed in the Draft Interim Sustainability Appraisal (February 2016). This appendix shows the assessments of the policy options and sites that have not been taken forward in subsequent drafts of the Local Plan and should be read alongside the Issues and Options Draft.

See Appendix D for a full assessment of the policy options and sites that have been included in Publication Draft. Note that the policy options that have been taken forward may have been significantly modified between the Issues and Options and the Publication Drafts.

Table 1: Development Strategy Chapter

Policy Option	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
SP3 – Strategy for the Borough																		
Option 1	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	
Option 2	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	
<p>Social Objectives: The effects of Options 1 and 2 on social objectives would depend upon how the policy is implemented. For example, restricting growth may result in population loss to other areas if employment opportunities and housing is limited. Option 3 of allowing sustainable, balanced growth would have apposite effect on the majority of social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The effect of the options on environmental objectives would depend upon how the policy is implemented and is particularly dependent upon <i>where</i> any proposed growth occurs.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Options 1 and 2 restrict growth to some extent and may have a negative impact on the economic objectives through limiting opportunities for new employment and housing. This could have a detrimental effect on the local economy.</p> <p>Both options direct retail to central areas and therefore would have a positive impact upon the vitality and viability of town and local centres.</p>																		
Distribution of Development in the Borough																		
Option 1	N/A																	
Option 2	N/A																	
Option 3	N/A																	
Option 4	Yellow	Orange	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Red	Orange	Red	Orange	Green	Yellow	Green	Orange	
<p>Option 4 would allow growth and could provide enough housing to meet the requirement. It would help support the construction industry, will improve housing choice and may attract new residents to the borough which can have an indirect positive effect on the local economy.</p>																		

Policy Option	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
<p>Allowing development in peripheral areas would reduce the pressure for development on greenfield sites within existing urban areas and villages.</p> <p>The exact impact upon the natural, built and historic environment would be largely dependent upon which extension was chosen. This is looked at further in the site assessments.</p> <p>Option 4 would have likely adverse environmental and social effects. Some of these affects are unavoidable, with limited scope for mitigation. Alternative options should therefore be considered.</p>																	
SP7 - Development Briefs																	
Option 1	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Option 2	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Option 3	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
<p>Social Objectives: Options 1, 2 and 3 have a positive or neutral effect on most of the social objectives as they give the public a further opportunity to be involved in place making, with the aim of producing better quality developments.</p> <p>Option 4 would allow developers to determine the design, scale and location of housing developments with little public input.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Options 1 and 2 help ensure that developers give due consideration to environmental issues, such as biodiversity, flooding contamination at the earliest stage of the application process. This will have positive effects on environmental objectives.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: The options have a neutral effect on most of the economic objectives but may help improve the vitality and viability of town and local centres by making them more attractive places to live and work.</p>																	

Table 2: Climate Change & Pollution Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
C3 – Water Management																		
Option 2																		
<p>Social Objectives: The public would have no opportunity to be involved in the development of drainage strategies etc.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The option would have positive effects on the environmental objectives as its purpose is to ensure sustainable use of water. There could however be negative effects upon the built environment and landscape if sustainable urban drainage systems are poorly designed and poorly implemented and maintained.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Water management is likely to have cost implications for developers, however they are likely to have an overall neutral effect on the economic objectives.</p>																		
C5 – Promoting Renewable Energy																		
Option 1																		
Option 2																		
<p>Social Objectives: Whilst renewable energy schemes can help improve health through reducing the reliance upon heavy industries, they can have a negative effect on residential amenity. This policy accepts that and states that where there is unavoidable harm, mitigation will be required.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Requiring the inclusion of renewable energy schemes in new developments can have a positive effect upon the environment in terms of reducing pollution. They can however have a negative effect upon species and habitats where they are poorly located, for example, migratory birds flight paths can be affected by wind turbines.</p> <p>Option 1 includes criteria to ensure that developments do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on nature conservation, biodiversity and geodiversity. Where there is unavoidable harm, the policy requires mitigation.</p> <p>Option 2 does not specify which sites are considered for allocation. There could therefore be significant adverse effects on biodiversity.</p>																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>Economic Objectives: The renewable sector is a growing industry employing a large number of people in the borough. New developments may provide employment and training and improve access to jobs.</p>																		
<p>C6 – Renewable Energy</p>																		
<p>Option 2</p>																		
<p>Social Objectives: Public access to parts of the countryside may be limited if they are required for energy production.</p> <p>Renewable energy schemes can have a negative impact on residential amenity where they are poorly sited. The effects of option 2 would depend on which site was allocated for such uses.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Renewable energy developments can harm the natural environment where they are poorly sited, e.g. wind turbines can disrupt bird migration patterns etc. They can also have a negative impact upon the landscape and built and historic environment, e.g. if inappropriate solar panelling is used on a listed building.</p> <p>The effect of option 2 would depend on which site was allocated for such uses.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Renewable energy development provides employment and can help attract additional business to the area i.e. supply chain companies.</p>																		

Table 3: Infrastructure Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
I2 – Existing Community Facilities																		
Option 1	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
Community facilities such as local shops, schools, libraries and public houses etc can form the heart and focal point of communities, benefitting health and well-being. This policy ensures that they are protected where possible, particularly where access to them is good.																		
I4 – Accessing New Developments																		
Option 2	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	
The option encourages a reduction in vehicular movements which would have a positive effect on air quality to the benefit of residents and biodiversity. Ensuring development is accessible by a range of transport modes may make them more attractive to businesses and employees.																		
I5 – Travel Plans																		
Option 1	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	
<p>Social Objectives: One of the main objectives of requiring a Travel Plan is to encourage cycling and walking. This helps encourage active communities. Travel Plans can also help improve access to facilities and services by a variety of means of transport, which has a positive effect on health and well-being.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The effect will depend upon what the Travel Plan requires, however one of the objectives of requiring a Travel Plan is to encourage cycling and walking. This would help improve air quality to the benefit of biodiversity and residents.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Improving access to central areas can also improve the viability of funding infrastructure works.</p>																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
I6 – Parking Guidelines																		
Option 2	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	
Option 3	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	
<p>Social Objectives: Options 2 requires developers to follow set standards which will help ensure that adequate parking levels are provided in developments without detriment to local residents.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Parked cars can have a negative effect on the landscape. This impact can be reduced by encouraging parking behind the building line or in more discrete locations.</p> <p>These options could have a negative effect on water quality through increased hardsurfacing and run-off. The impact could be reduced by ensuring that standards encourage the use of permeable surfacing, reducing surface water run-off.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: A lack of suitable parking provision can dissuade people from visiting the town centre and push shoppers to out-of-town shopping centres where free parking is generally offered. This can have a negative effect on the vitality and viability of shopping centres.</p>																		

Table 4: Economy Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
EM1 – Waterfront Business Park																		
Option 2																		
If option 2 was chosen, an alternative use would be required for the site, the effects of which are unknown.																		
EM3 – Protecting Employment Sites																		
Option 2																		
<p>Social Objectives: The effect upon social objectives would depend upon the type of use proposed and its location. Alternative uses are likely to be less harmful than the allocated use.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The impact upon environmental objectives would depend upon the use proposed and its location. Alternative uses are likely to be less harmful than the allocated employment use.</p> <p>The option encourages the reuse of vacant units and previously developed land.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Option 2 could result in the loss of employment sites which are under pressure from more profitable uses, such as housing.</p>																		

Table 5: Housing Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
H2 – Distribution of Housing																		
Option 2	Orange	Orange	Red	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	
Option 3	Green	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Green	
<p>Social Objectives: Option 3 allows for the most sustainable parts of the Borough to grow in order to meet the housing requirement.</p> <p>Option 2, which continues the present approach of restricting development outside urban areas and development cordons, means insufficient sites will be available to meet housing need. A lack of housing is likely to have negative impacts upon the social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The effects would be dependent upon the location of the sites and the quantum of development brought forward under option 3.</p> <p>Option 2 is a restrictive strategy which could lead to more applications being determined on appeal. This could have negative effects on environmental objectives.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Option 3 which allows for growth would support the construction industry and may help prevent further population decrease.</p> <p>Option 2 which is a “business as usual” strategy is unlikely to have such benefits.</p>																		
H3 – Distribution of Housing in Askam and Ireleth																		
Option 1	Green	Orange	Red	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	
Option 2	N/A																	
<p>Option 2 is not considered to be reasonable as preventing development in the village which is in a sustainable location would be contrary to the NPPF. Given this the effects of the option have been assessed no further.</p> <p>Social Objectives: Both options allow for public participation in the planning process which helps achieve objective SP1.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Option 1 would protect land outside the cordon and could encourage remediation of brownfield sites within it.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Retaining the existing development cordon allows for limited growth given the small number of sites within the cordon that are suitable for</p>																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
development.																		
H4 – Development in Biggar Village																		
Option 1	N/A																	
<p>This option is not considered to be a reasonable option for the following reasons: The village is not a sustainable location for new build development as approximately half of the land within the cordon is within flood risk zone 3, the village is cut off from the rest of Walney Island during high tides, the only community facility is a public house and the village is not served by public transport. Given this, retaining the cordon and thus allowing development within is deemed to be contrary to the NPPF. The option has been assessed no further.</p>																		
H5 – Development in Lindal																		
Option 1																		
Option 2	N/A																	
<p>Option 2 is not considered to be reasonable as preventing development in the village which is in a sustainable location would be contrary to the NPPF. Given this the effects of the option have been assessed no further.</p> <p>Social Objectives: Both options allow for public participation in the planning process which helps achieve objective SP1.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Option 1 would protect land outside the cordon and could encourage remediation of brownfield sites within it.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Retaining the existing development cordon allows for limited growth given the small number of sites within the cordon that are suitable for development.</p>																		
H6 – Development in Marton																		
Option 1																		
Option 2																		
<p>Social Objectives: Option 1 allows for public participation in the planning process which helps achieve objective SP1.</p>																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>Environmental Objectives: Option 1 would protect land outside the cordon and could encourage remediation of brownfield sites within it.</p> <p>Option 2 would prevent future development in the village meaning there would be no negative impact upon the environmental objectives.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Retaining the existing development cordon would stifle growth in the village as there are a limited number of suitable sites available for new housing within the existing cordon.</p> <p>Option 2 prevents any new development in the village which would prevent its economy from growing further. This impact could be reduced by amending the policy to allow for the conversion and reuse of existing buildings (particularly historic buildings) where they are no longer viable for the current use.</p>																		
H7 – Development in Newton																		
Option 1	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
Option 2	Yellow	Red	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Green	Green	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Orange	Red	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives: Option 1 allows for public participation in the planning process which helps achieve objective SP1.</p> <p>Option 2 does not support any of the social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Option 1 would protect land outside the cordon and could encourage remediation of brownfield sites within it. Option 2 would prevent future development in the village meaning there would be no negative impact upon the environmental objectives.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Retaining the existing development cordon would stifle growth in the villages of Newton as there are a limited number of suitable sites available for new housing within the existing cordon.</p> <p>Option 2 prevents any new development in the village which would prevent its economy from growing further. This impact could be reduced by amending the policy to allow for the conversion and reuse of existing buildings (particularly historic buildings) where they are no longer viable for the current use.</p>																		
H8 – Development in North Scale																		
Option 2	N/A																	
<p>Option 2 is not considered to be reasonable as preventing development in the village which is in a sustainable location would be contrary to the NPPF. Given this the effects of the option have been assessed no further.</p>																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
H9 – Development in Rampside																		
Option 2	Yellow	Red	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	
Option 3	Green	Orange	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	
<p>Social Objectives: Option 3 allows for public participation in the planning process which helps achieve objective SP1. Option 2 does not support any of the social objectives.</p> <p>Option 3 allows for significant new housebuilding which will increase housing choice in the village. This can allow residents to remain in their community as their needs change.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Option 2 would prevent future development in the village meaning there would be no negative impact upon the environmental objectives. The effect of option 3 would depend on the location and scale of development.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Option 2 prevents any new development in the village which would prevent its economy from growing further. This impact could be reduced by amending the policy to allow for the conversion and reuse of existing buildings (particularly historic buildings) where they are no longer viable for the current use.</p> <p>Increasing the population of the village under option 3 would help support existing local businesses and may attract new shops and services.</p>																		
H10 – Development in Roa Island																		
Option 1	N/A																	
Option 1 is not considered reasonable as it directs development to flood risk zone 3 areas, which is contrary to the NPPF. This option should be progressed no further.																		
H14 – Housing Densities																		
Option 1	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
Option 3	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives				
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Option 4	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
<p>Social Objectives: The options have a neutral impact upon most of the social objectives, however building at densities which are too high can result in development cramming which may harm residential amenities, health and well-being.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Building at lower densities may mean that a larger number of sites are required to meet housing need. This may have potential impacts upon the environmental objectives. On the other hand building at high densities may result in development cramming, which may have a negative effect on the built environment and residential amenity.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: The density of a development may affect the return a developer receives, however the effects of this policy on the economic objectives are minimal.</p>																		
H15 – Phasing of Development																		
Option 1	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
<p>Social Objectives: The option would have a neutral impact upon most of the social objectives, however if phasing schemes put in place isn't deliverable this could result in an insufficient number of homes being delivered when required.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The option would have a neutral impact upon environmental objectives as they are concerned with <i>when</i> development will happen rather than <i>where</i>.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: The phasing of development may have an impact upon the development industry in terms of when housing schemes can commence, however the impact is considered to be minimal.</p>																		
H16 – Housing Types																		
Option 2	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Option 3	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
<p>Social Objectives: Option 2 requires a mixture of housing types which would allow different groups to access a mixture of sites. It will also allow people to stay within their communities as their needs change e.g. if they wish to downsize. Option 3 may lead to the creation of "gated communities" where housing does not</p>																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
support local needs.																	
<p>Environmental Objectives: The impact on the natural and built environment would depend upon the number of housing, its location and its design. These are issues covered by other policies in the Plan.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Different types of housing provides different returns to developers, however the impact on the economic objectives is considered to be minimal.</p>																	
H17 – Housing Standards																	
Option 1	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Option 2	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Option 3	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Option 4	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Option 5	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
<p>Social Objectives: Lifetime homes allow people to stay in their homes and communities as their needs change over time. This has indirect health and well-being benefits and can aid community cohesion. Option 1 requires all homes to meet this standard, options 2-5 provide only a certain level of housing at this standard.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: These options have a neutral impact upon the environmental objectives as they are concerned with the internal design of housing.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Requiring all new market homes to meet these standards may make schemes less viable and less attractive to developers which could affect the local economy. It may also make homes less affordable.</p>																	
H19 – Affordable Housing																	
Option 1	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Option 2	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
<p>Social Objectives: Requiring affordable housing, as under option 2, would increase the choice of housing for residents who have difficulty purchasing a home at</p>																	

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>present. They would also lead to mixed communities where people are able to stay as their needs change.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: These options have a neutral impact upon the environmental objectives as they are concerned with the internal design of housing.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Requiring affordable housing may reduce developer profitability as a result of increased costs, however the effect on the economic objectives is minimal.</p>																		
H20 – Gypsy and Traveller Sites																		
Option 2	Yellow	Orange	Green	Yellow	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	
Option 3	Red	Orange	Green	Yellow	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	
<p>Social Objectives: All of these options are concerned with having sufficient sites for gypsy and traveller accommodation, however option 3 does not allow the public to be involved in deciding which site is chosen. Given this, option 3 has a negative impact upon one of the social objectives. There are uncertainties regarding the effects of the options on access and community objectives.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The effects of options 2 and 3 would depend upon the location chosen.</p> <p>The options could be improved by requiring provision for recycling and composting facilities on site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Options 2 and 3 could have an effect on the economic objectives depending on where the site is located. For example, if the gypsy and traveller site was located within an employment site.</p>																		
H31 – Space around Dwellings																		
Option 1	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives: Building dwellings too close together can have an overbearing effect on residents and can reduce the amount of external space available for recreation. It also creates difficulty for repair and maintenance. This policy helps prevent these problems.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The policy helps protect spaciousness and prevents “terracing” which can have a negative effect on the street-scene.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Cramped developments can have an impact upon property values. However in general the policy is considered to have a neutral effect on economic objectives.</p>																		

Table 5: Retail Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
R3 – Barrow Primary Shopping Area Boundaries																		
Option 1	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	
<p>The policy may have an indirect impact upon the built environment depending upon the design and location of any new development associated with it. Keeping the boundaries of the Primary Shopping Area as they currently are limits the sites available for new retail units and may result in further edge of centre/out of town development.</p>																		
R4 – Acceptable Uses in Barrow Primary Shopping Area																		
Option 2	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	
<p>Social Objectives: Option 2 does not allow members of the public to be involved in decision making, it is therefore contrary to social objective SP1.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Allowing alternative uses in the primary shopping area without assessing the impact, as under option 2, could lead to retail uses being pushed out into more peripheral areas which may put pressure on greenfield sites outside the town centre. It could also have a negative effect on air quality as shoppers may have to rely on private vehicles to access out-of-town retail uses.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: The effect of option 2 on the economic objectives depends on which uses are proposed.</p>																		
R5 – Sequential Test for Retail Uses																		
Option 2	Orange	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	
<p>Social Objectives: The sequential test directs retail uses to the most accessible locations within town centres, thereby supporting social objective sp2. A sequential test is required by the NPPF. Without the sequential test retail uses could locate in more peripheral areas which are only accessible by private vehicle.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The sequential test requires to developers to consider previously developed land and vacant sites.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: The purpose of the sequential test is to improve the viability and vitality of the town centre.</p>																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
R7 – Non-Retail Uses in Dalton Town Centre																		
Option 2	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	
<p>Social Objectives: Option 2 does not allow members of the public to be involved in decision making, it is therefore contrary to social objective SP1.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Allowing alternative uses in the town centre without assessing the impact, as under option 2, could lead to retail uses being pushed out into more peripheral areas which may put pressure on greenfield sites outside the town centre. It could also have a negative effect on air quality as shoppers may have to rely on private vehicles to access out-of-town retail uses.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: The effect of option 2 on the economic objectives depends on which uses are proposed.</p>																		
R8 – Sequential Test for Retail Uses in Dalton																		
Option 2	Orange	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	
<p>Social Objectives: The sequential test directs retail uses to the most accessible locations within town centres, thereby supporting social objective sp2. A sequential test is required by the NPPF, therefore both policy options are likely to have the same impact. Without the sequential test retail uses could locate in more peripheral areas which are only accessible by private vehicle.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The sequential test requires to developers to consider previously developed land and vacant sites.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: The purpose of the sequential test is to improve the viability and vitality of the town centre.</p>																		
R9 – Impact Assessments																		
Option 2	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	
<p>Social Objectives: The policy option would have a neutral impact upon the social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The policy option would have a neutral impact upon the environmental objectives.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: The thresholds in the NPPF are considered to be too large for towns the size of Barrow and Dalton and using them may lead to further out-of-town retail development which would have a negative effect on the town centre.</p>																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
R11 – Sequential Test for Office Development																		
Option 2	Orange	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	
<p>Social Objectives: The sequential test directs offices to the most accessible locations within town centres, thereby supporting social objective sp2. A sequential test is required by the NPPF. Without the sequential test retail uses could locate in more peripheral areas which are only accessible by private vehicle.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The sequential test requires to developers to consider previously developed land and vacant sites.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: The purpose of the sequential test is to improve the viability and vitality of the town centre.</p>																		
R14 – Bars and Nightclubs																		
Option 1	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	
Option 2	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	
<p>Social Objectives: Nightclubs and bars can have a negative effect on noise pollution. They can also attract anti-social behaviour and crime and the level of this may be affected by opening hours.</p> <p>On the other hand, evening uses can bring people into a town centre which would otherwise be empty once the retail uses have closed. This provides an element of natural surveillance which may help reduce crime.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The effects of the options on the environmental objectives are considered to be neutral.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Extending opening hours may create new employment opportunities.</p>																		
R15 – Location of Hot Food Takeaways																		
Option 1	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	
Option 3	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	
<p>Social Objectives: Whilst hot food takeaways can have a negative effect upon health, this policy is only concerned with their location. Options 1 directs takeaways away from sites which adjoin residential dwellings in order to protect them from noise and odours associated with such uses. Under option 3</p>																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
takeaway uses could be located anywhere which could cause potential harm to residential amenity and well-being.																		
Environmental Objectives: Option 1 contains criteria to protect the environment in terms of noise, odour, litter, waste and traffic. The options are considered to have a neutral effect on the environmental objectives, however option 1 could be improved further by adding additional criteria requiring grease traps to be provided.																		
Economic Objectives: The policies support the creation of takeaways, which create employment opportunities.																		
R16 – Opening Hours of Hot Food Takeaways																		
Option 1	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Green	Green	
Option 2	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Green	Green	
The options have a neutral effect on most of the objectives. Extending opening hours may create new employment opportunities.																		
R18 – Residential Protection Areas																		
Option 2	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
Social Objectives: This policy would help protect existing residential dwellings in central areas from any negative effects associated with retail and commercial uses, such as noise, parking problems etc.																		
Environmental Objectives: The policy would have a neutral effect on the environmental objectives.																		
Economic Objectives: The policy would have a neutral effect on the economic objectives.																		
R19 – Neighbourhood Shopping Centres																		
Option 1	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	
Option 3	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	
Social Objectives: NSAs are important community facilities which are set within existing residential areas. They are particularly important to vulnerable people and those who don't have access to a private vehicle. Option 1 which protects such areas has a neutral or positive effect on the social objectives. Option 3																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>which allows the market decide whether they are lost to alternative uses, may have a negative impact depending upon the proposed replacement use.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Options 1 helps reduce the reliance upon private vehicles protecting important community facilities in accessible locations. This has a positive impact upon objective NR1. Option 3 which allows the market decide whether they are lost to alternative uses, may have a negative impact on air quality depending upon the proposed replacement use.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Option 1 protects existing retail uses, allowing for changes of use where it can be demonstrated that the use is no longer viable. Option 3 may result in the loss of jobs to create new housing.</p>																		
R20 – Rural Shops and Services																		
Option 2																		
<p>Social Objectives: Rural shops and services are important community facilities particularly to vulnerable people and those who don't have access to a private vehicle. There is often pressure to convert such uses to more profitable uses such as housing. Option 2, which allows the market decide whether they are lost to alternative uses, may have a negative impact depending upon the proposed replacement use.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Option 2 which allows the market decide whether they are lost to alternative uses, may have a negative impact on air quality depending upon the proposed replacement use.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Option 2 may result in the loss of jobs to create new housing.</p>																		

Table 6: Heritage & Built Environment Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
HE1 – Local Heritage Assets																		
Option 2	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	
Heritage assets can encourage a sense of civic pride and community spirit. Improving the built environment through protecting and enhancing heritage asset can make an area more attractive which may help when trying to attract inward investment.																		
HE3 – Conservation Areas																		
Option 2	Orange	Green	Orange	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	
<p>Social Objectives: Conservation areas can encourage a sense of civic pride and community spirit. Option 2 helps protect such assets however including a policy in the Local Plan raises the importance of the issue.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The option helps to protect the built environment and preserve landscape character.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Good quality conservation areas can have a positive effect on an area’s image and can make an area more attractive which may help when trying to attract inward investment.</p>																		
HE4 – Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Features																		
Option 2	Orange	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological features can encourage a sense of civic pride and community spirit. This option helps protect such assets, however including a policy in the Local Plan would raise the importance of the issue.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The option intends to conserve or enhance the built environment.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological features can attract visitors and investment to an area.</p>																		

Table 7: Natural Environment Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
N2 - Soils																		
Option 2	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives: Both options would have positive effects on social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Providing areas for growing food, as required under option 2, would reduce the amount of hardsurfacing in a development, reducing run off and flooding. It could however cause water pollution where pesticides/fertilisers are used for growing food and increase water usage.</p> <p>Option 2 could also have a negative impact upon the built environment if there is uncontrolled usage of polytunnels, sheds etc.</p> <p><i>The positive effects could be enhanced by adding criteria to policy option 2 to could encourage composting.</i></p> <p>Economic Objectives: The impact of option 2 on the economic objectives is considered to be neutral, although there may be minor economic benefits to residents as the option would help enable them to produce their own food.</p>																		
N4 – Species and Non-Designated Sites																		
Option 2	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives: Trees and other wildlife features can have a positive impact upon health and well-being. Option 2 allows for the loss of such features where the Council is satisfied that this is justified. However, the option does not require replacements to be made and is therefore likely to have a negative impact upon some social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Option 2 does not require the replacement of trees, woodland and other wildlife features or mitigation against any harm caused by their loss. It is difficult to judge whether the effects outweigh the harm given that the benefits of trees, woodlands and other wildlife features is often not monetary. The loss of trees, woodland and wildlife features would have a negative effect on air quality and flooding and could result in soil degradation through increased surface run-off.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: High quality landscapes can help increase an area’s attractiveness, encouraging people to visit and live in the area and attracting inward investment. They can also have a positive impact upon property values.</p>																		

Table 8: Green Infrastructure Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
GI1 – Green Infrastructure Strategy																		
Option 2																		
<p>Social Objectives: Well managed, accessible green areas can have a positive effect on health and well-being and can increase civic pride.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: It is unknown how option 2 would affect the objectives as the criteria for requiring GI is not identified.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Well managed green infrastructure can help increase an area’s attractiveness, encouraging people to visit and live in the area and attracting inward investment.</p> <p>Property values may be higher where housing is located close to well managed, accessible green space.</p>																		

Table 9: Promoting Healthy Communities Chapter

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
HC1 – Health and Wellbeing																		
Option 2	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	
Healthy communities are likely to be more active in democratic processes. Healthy communities are more likely to be economically active. Having active workforce helps strengthen the local economy.																		
HC2 – Land at Furness General Hospital																		
Option 1	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives: The current site is private open space. The loss of the site for hospital uses which could occur under option 1 would result in the loss of existing GI which may be harmful to health and well-being. The scale of the impact on the area of GI would depend upon the location, scale and type of development.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: The site has biodiversity value and provides important GI, which could be harmed by development under option 1. The scale of the impact would depend upon the size, location and type of development.</p> <p>The site is in a prominent location on one of the main routes into Barrow and its open character gives it landscape value. It also provides the setting for nearby listed buildings. Development of the site under option 1 may therefore cause harm to the landscape, however the scale of the harm will depend upon the type, design and location of development.</p> <p>Developing additional hospital buildings on site rather than elsewhere may reduce the need for patients and visitors to travel, however the construction process can increase air pollution. The exact impact would depend on the scale, location and design of the new buildings and whether they incorporate any renewable technologies and/or increase in the number of trees on site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Providing additional hospital buildings under option 1 could help improve skills, education and training in healthcare. However the landowners have stated that the site is surplus to their requirements suggesting there is no intention to develop it for this purpose.</p>																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
HC3 – Doctors Surgeries and Health Centres																		
Option 2																		
<p>Social Objectives: Healthy communities are likely to be more active in democratic processes.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: New developments can have a negative effect on the environment where they are poorly designed and located. The scale of the impact would depend upon the location, type and design of the development.</p> <p>Other Local Plan Policies, such as those relating to design, will help ensure there is no negative impact upon the built environment.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Healthy communities are more likely to be economically active. Having active workforce helps strengthen the local economy.</p>																		
HC4 – Children’s Nurseries																		
Option 2																		
<p>Social Objectives: Nurseries can contribute to a sense of community.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: New developments can have a negative effect on the environment where they are poorly designed and located. The scale of the impact would depend upon the location, type and design of the development.</p> <p>Other Local Plan policies, such as those under N3, N4 will help ensure there is no negative impact upon habitats or biodiversity.</p> <p>Other Local Plan Policies, such as those relating to design, will help ensure there is no negative impact upon the built environment.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: Nurseries are important for developing careers in childcare. Childcare provision can also enable parents to return to work.</p>																		
HC5 – Access to Buildings and Open Space																		
Option 2																		
<p>Poor access can act as a barrier to people engaging in democratic processes.</p> <p>Poorly designed developments which don’t take into account peoples needs can act as a barrier to people accessing education and training facilities, health</p>																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>care.</p> <p>Adapting buildings to improve access could harm biodiversity, for example where a tree needs to be removed to incorporate an access ramp. The scale of the harm will depend on the specifics of the proposal.</p> <p>The policy will however sit alongside other Local Plan policies which relate to the protection of habitats and biodiversity.</p>																		
HC6 – Crime Prevention																		
Option 2	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
<p>The option has a neutral effect on most of the objectives.</p>																		
HC7 – Leisure Facilities																		
Option 2	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
<p>The option has a neutral effect on most of the objectives.</p> <p>New leisure facilities can have a positive impact upon people’s health and well-being. Option 1 included criteria to protect the amenities of nearby residents from any disturbance associated with such uses. If the policy did not contain such a policy, as under option 2, new leisure facilities could be located in less accessible locations, limiting their positive impact.</p> <p>The impact upon the built environment will depend upon the scale, design and location of the development. Option 2 would mean these issues could not be controlled.</p>																		
HC8 – Playing Fields, Sports Pitches and Facilities																		
Option 2	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
<p>Option 2 could result in the loss of open space and sports facilities. The scale of the harm would depend upon the location and design of the development.</p>																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
HC9 – Outdoor Sports Facilities																		
Option 2	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
<p>Sporting facilities can contribute to the local economy and can make an area a more attractive place to live and visit.</p> <p>Option 2 would mean that new sporting facilities could be located in less accessible locations.</p> <p>Option 1 included criteria to protect the natural and natural environment, whilst option 2 would mean that such developments could be located in more harmful locations.</p>																		
HC10 – Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs)																		
Option 2	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives: Option 2 would mean that multi-use games areas could be located in less accessible locations.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives: Option 1 directed MUGAs to accessible areas, reducing the need to travel by private vehicle, whilst option 2 would mean that such developments could be located in more harmful locations.</p> <p>Economic Objectives: This option will have a neutral impact on the economic objectives.</p>																		
HC11 – Play Areas																		
Option 2	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
<p>The option has a neutral effect on most of the objectives.</p>																		
HC12 – Golf Courses																		
Option 2	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
<p>The option has a neutral effect on most of the objectives.</p>																		

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
HC13 – Equestrian Development																		
Option 2																		
The option has a neutral effect on most of the objectives.																		
HC14 – Allotments																		
Option 2																		
The option has a neutral effect on most of the objectives.																		
HC15 – Despoiled Landscapes																		
Option 2																		
The option has a neutral effect on most of the objectives. Redevelopment or reclamation of the site could result in a loss of trees and vegetation which could have a negative impact upon air quality. This impact could be reduced if any trees lost were replaced. The loss of trees is dealt with under policy N4.																		
HC16 – Education Facilities																		
Option 2																		
The option has a neutral effect on most of the objectives.																		

Significance of Adverse Effects of Non-Selected Policy Options: Avoidance and Mitigation

Avoidance and Potential Mitigation

The following table assesses those policy options where a negative effect is considered likely and determines whether the effect is significant, taking into account Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The Regulations also require consideration of measures to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment. This stage is known as Stage B4 of the SA process and potential avoidance and mitigation measures are listed in the table.

Key	
Soc/env/eco	Option would have an adverse effect on a social/environmental/economic objective
ST	Effect is likely to be short term i.e. 0-5 years of adoption of the Plan
MT	Effect is likely to be medium term i.e. 6-10 years of adoption of the Plan
LT	Effect is likely to be long term i.e.11 years plus of adoption of the Plan
F/LF	Effect is likely to be frequent/low frequency
D/ID	Direct/indirect effect
R/IR	Reversible/irreversible effect
H/M/L	High, medium, low certainty of prediction
SS/SE/BW/W	The effect is site specific, settlement specific, borough wide or will have a wider impact
V	Vulnerable features (i.e. listed buildings, protected species) or populations are likely to be affected
C	Potential to have a cumulative effect with other proposals or plans
?	Unknown at this stage/dependent upon several factors

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
<h3>Distribution Option 4</h3> <p>Concentrate all new housing development within one or more large scale urban extensions (Broad Locations) to Barrow</p> <p><i>This option is likely to have significant, unavoidable impacts. Alternative options should be considered.</i></p>										
<p>This option could result in the loss of land and habitats (land take) and could affect species movement/migration patterns. The loss of biodiversity can also have an adverse effect on resident's health and well-being.</p>	Env Soc	LT	?	D	IR	H	W	?	C	<p>The effects can be avoided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directing development to areas which are the least sensitive in terms of biodiversity. The effects of allocating specific sites for development has been assessed through the SA and HRA process. Managing potential disturbance during the construction phases through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. <p>The Draft Local Plan contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable.</p> <p>The HRA suggests that developing any of the sites identified as potential broad locations would be unlikely to have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site.</p>
<p>This option directs development to peripheral areas, some of which are not served by public transport at present, and is likely to increase reliance upon the private vehicle to the detriment of air quality.</p> <p>There will also be an impact on air quality during the construction of new</p>	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	<p>These effects can be reduced as the Draft Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage sustainable construction practices. Encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments, reducing the reliance upon carbon heavy industries. Encourage developments which are accessible by

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
development.										<p>public transport, cycling and walking. In order to improve accessibility developer contributions may be required, particularly as the sites are peripheral.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote tree planting which can help offset any decline in air quality.
This option could lead to the hardsurfacing of green spaces which is likely to increase surface water run-off and potentially flooding. This could have an adverse effect on water quality.	Env	LT	?	D	R	H	W	V	C	<p>The Draft Local Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the use of permeable surfacing and sustainable drainage. Direct development to areas at low risk of flooding. Where a site is at risk of flooding, a flood risk assessment will be required along with appropriate mitigation measures.
Directing all housing developments to large sites on the edge of Barrow is likely to have significant landscape effects. This is considered further in the individual site assessments.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	BW	V	C	<p>The effect can be avoided by directing development to areas which are the least sensitive in landscape terms.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the most important areas in landscape terms from harmful development. Landscape is also protected through the Cumbria County Council Landscape Character Assessments Document.
Directing all housing developments to large extension sites may result in the coalescence of settlements which can harm the built environment and have negative effects on legibility and	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	BW	V	C	<p>The effect can be avoided by directing development to areas which are the least likely to lead to the coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the most important areas in landscape

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
settlement identity.										terms from harmful development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape is also protected through the Cumbria County Council Landscape Character Assessments Document.
This option could have a negative effect upon the amenity of existing residents in terms of loss of privacy, disturbance from traffic and loss of sunlighting. This can have an adverse effect upon health and well-being.	Soc	LT	F	D	IR	L	SS	V	C	The Draft Local Plan contains specific policies protecting residential amenity in terms of privacy, lighting and space. It also contains policies to ensure there is sufficient parking available in new developments which will help reduce disturbance. This effect can also be avoided by locating housing development in areas where there is infrastructure capacity.
<h3>Policy Option C3 Option 2</h3> <p>Do not include such a specific water management policy and manage water through building regulations</p> <p>This option is likely to have adverse effects however these are not considered to be significant for the reasons below.</p>										
Taking this option would result in the loss of an opportunity for public involvement in the development of drainage strategies.	Soc	ST	LF	D	R	L	BW	V	-	There are other opportunities available for the public to be involved in the development of drainage strategies such as at planning application stage.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
<h3>Policy Option H3 Option 1</h3> <p>Retain existing development cordon around Askam & Ireleth</p>										
<p>This option is likely to have significant adverse effects, which are avoidable or can be mitigated through the measures below.</p>										
<p>This option, which prevents development on sites outside the cordon may lead to increased pressure for housing elsewhere in the Borough, potentially on more environmentally sensitive sites.</p>	Env	ST LT	?	ID	IR	H	W	V	C	<p>This effect is unavoidable although the most sensitive sites in terms of biodiversity, heritage, landscape etc will be protected from development through other draft policies.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan also contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable.</p>
<p>This option may limit opportunities for economic growth and new employment in the village if there are insufficient sites available within the cordon.</p>	Env	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	<p>The significance of the effect can be reduced by improving access from the village to areas of housing/employment within neighbouring settlements.</p>
<p>This option limits the opportunities for new housing in the village if there are insufficient sites within the cordon. This may mean that residents have to move out of their existing community if their housing needs change. This can have a negative effect upon social cohesion and health and well-being.</p>	Soc	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
This option limits the opportunities for improving access to services and facilities in the village and increasing choice	Soc	LT	?	D	R	M	SE	V	-	
This option could result in the loss of land and habitats (land take) and could affect species movement/migration patterns. The loss of biodiversity can also have an adverse effect on resident's health and well-being.	Env Soc	LT	?	D	IR	H	W	?	C	<p>The effect can be reduced by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the most important areas of open space with the highest amenity and biodiversity value from development through Green Infrastructure policies in the Draft Plan. Where loss is unavoidable requiring mitigation measures such as replacement land for recreation/biodiversity. <p>Natura 2000 sites also have additional national protections.</p>
This option may to lead to village cramming which could have a negative effect upon the built and historic environment. This can have an adverse effect on resident's health and well-being.	Env Soc	LT	?	D	IR	M	SS	V	C	<p>The Draft Local Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect heritage assets and their setting. The loss of or substantial harm to a listed building would only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. Heritage assets are also protected under the NPPF and the Listed Building and Conservation Areas Act. Would help ensure developments do not harm the streetscene.
This option could have a negative effect upon the amenity of existing residents in terms of loss of privacy, disturbance from traffic and loss of	Soc	LT	F	D	IR	L	SS	V	C	<p>The Draft Local Plan contains specific policies protecting residential amenity in terms of privacy, lighting and space. It also contains policies to ensure there is sufficient parking available in new developments which</p>

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
sunlighting. This can have an adverse effect upon health and well-being.										will help reduce disturbance. This effect can also be avoided by locating housing development in areas where there is infrastructure capacity.
This option could lead to the hardsurfacing of green spaces which is likely to increase surface water run-off and potentially flooding. This could have an adverse effect on water quality.	Env	LT	?	D	R	H	W	V	C	The Local Plan contains policies which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the use of permeable surfacing and sustainable drainage. • Direct development to areas at low risk of flooding. Where a site is at risk of flooding, a flood risk assessment will be required along with appropriate mitigation measures.
This option could have an adverse effect upon air quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction phases, • Through greater energy demands from increased population, • Through increased commuting into and out of the village. 	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	The Draft Plan contains policies which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage sustainable construction practices. • Encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments, reducing the reliance upon carbon heavy industries. • Encourage developments which are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. In order to improve accessibility developer contributions may be required. • Promote tree planting which can help offset any decline in air quality. <p>The number of available sites within the development cordon which are suitable for development is limited, therefore the impact is unlikely to be significant.</p>

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
<h3>Policy Option H3 Option 2</h3> <p>No development cordon around Askam & Ireleth, restrict development.</p> <p>This option is not considered to be reasonable as preventing development in the village which is in a sustainable location would be contrary to the NPPF. Given this the effects of the option have been assessed no further.</p>										
<h3>Policy Option H4 Option 1</h3> <p>Retain existing development cordon in the current Plan around Biggar Village</p> <p>This option is not considered to be a reasonable option for the following reasons: The village is not a sustainable location for new build development as approximately half of the land within the cordon is within flood risk zone 3, the village is cut off from the rest of Walney Island during high tides, the only community facility is a public house and the village is not served by public transport. Given this, retaining the cordon and thus allowing development within is deemed to be contrary to the NPPF. The option should be progressed no further.</p>										
<h3>Policy Option H4 Option 2</h3> <p>No development cordon around Biggar, restrict future development</p> <p>This option is likely to have adverse effects however these are not considered to be significant for the reasons below.</p>										
<p>This option, which prevents development on sites outside the cordon, may lead to increased pressure for housing elsewhere in the Borough, potentially on more environmentally sensitive sites.</p>	Env	ST LT	?	ID	IR	H	W	V	C	<p>This effect is unavoidable although the most sensitive sites in terms of biodiversity, heritage, landscape etc will be protected from development through other draft policies.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan also contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable.</p>

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
This option limits the opportunities for economic growth and new employment in the village if there are insufficient sites available within the cordon.	Env	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	The significance of the effect can be reduced by improving access from the village to areas of housing/employment within neighbouring settlements.
This option limits the opportunities for new housing in the village if there are insufficient sites within the cordon. This may mean that residents have to move out of their existing community if their housing needs change. This can have a negative effect upon social cohesion and health and well-being.	Soc	LT	LF	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	
This option limits the opportunities for improving access to services and facilities in the village and increasing choice.	Soc	LT	?	D	R	M	SE	V	-	
Policy Option H5 Option 1										
Retain existing development cordon in the current Plan around Lindal										
This option is likely to have significant adverse effects which are unavoidable. An alternative option should be considered.										
This option, which prevents development on sites outside the cordon, may lead to increased pressure for housing elsewhere in the Borough, potentially on more	Env	ST LT	?	ID	IR	H	W	V	C	This effect is unavoidable although the most sensitive sites in terms of biodiversity, heritage, landscape etc will be protected from development through other draft policies.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
environmentally sensitive sites.										The Draft Local Plan also contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable.
This option limits the opportunities for economic growth and new employment in the village if there are insufficient sites available within the cordon.	Env	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	The significance of the effect can be reduced by improving access from the village to areas of housing/employment within neighbouring settlements.
This option limits the opportunities for new housing in the village if there are insufficient sites within the cordon. This may mean that residents have to move out of their existing community if their housing needs change. This can have a negative effect upon social cohesion and health and well-being.	Soc	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	
This option limits the opportunities for improving access to services and facilities in the village and increasing choice.	Soc	LT	?	D	R	M	SE	V	-	
This option could result in the loss of land and habitats (land take) and could affect species movement/migration patterns. The loss of biodiversity can also have an adverse effect on resident's health and well-being.	Env Soc	LT	?	D	IR	H	W	?	C	<p>These effects can be avoided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directing development to areas which are the least sensitive in terms of biodiversity. The effects of allocating specific sites for development has been assessed through the SA and HRA process. The Draft Local Plan contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
										mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requiring appropriate Environmental Management Plans to reduce disturbance during construction phases. The HRA states that this option is unlikely to have significant adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites.
This option may to lead to village cramming which could have a negative effect upon the built and historic environment. This can have an adverse effect on resident’s health and well-being.	Env Soc	LT	?	D	IR	M	SS	V	C	The Draft Local Plan contains policies which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect heritage assets and their setting. The loss of or substantial harm to a listed building would only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. Heritage assets are also protected under the NPPF and the Listed Building and Conservation Areas Act. Would help ensure developments do not harm the streetscene.
This option could have a negative effect upon the amenity of existing residents in terms of loss of privacy, disturbance from traffic and loss of sunlighting. This can have an adverse effect upon health and well-being.	Soc	LT	F	D	IR	L	SS	V	C	The Draft Local Plan contains specific policies protecting residential amenity in terms of privacy, lighting and space. It also contains policies to ensure there is sufficient parking available in new developments which will help reduce disturbance. <p>This effect can also be avoided by locating housing development in areas where there is infrastructure capacity.</p>
This option could lead to the hardsurfacing of green spaces which is likely to increase surface water run-off and potentially flooding. This could have an adverse effect on water	Env	LT	?	D	R	H	W	V	C	The Local Plan contains policies which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the use of permeable surfacing and sustainable drainage.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
quality.										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct development to areas at low risk of flooding. Where a site is at risk of flooding, a flood risk assessment will be required along with appropriate mitigation measures.
<p>This option could have an adverse effect upon air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During construction phases, Through greater energy demands from increased population, Through increased commuting into and out of the village 	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	<p>The Draft Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage sustainable construction practices. Encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments, reducing the reliance upon carbon heavy industries. Encourage developments which are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. In order to improve accessibility developer contributions may be required. Promote tree planting which can help offset any decline in air quality. <p>The number of available sites within the development cordon which are suitable for development is limited, therefore the impact is unlikely to be significant.</p>
<h2>Policy Option H5 Option 2</h2> <p>No development cordon around Lindal restrict future development</p>										
<p>This option is not considered to be reasonable as preventing development in the village which is in a sustainable location would be contrary to the NPPF. Given this the effects of the option have been assessed no further.</p>										

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
Policy Option H6 Option 1 Retain the existing development cordon in the current Plan around Marton										
<p>This option is likely to have significant adverse effects which are unavoidable. It is also contrary to NPPF which encourages sustainable growth as Marton is not considered to be a sustainable location for development. An alternative option should be considered.</p>										
<p>This option, which prevents development on sites outside the cordon, may lead to increased pressure for housing elsewhere in the Borough, potentially on more environmentally sensitive sites.</p>	Env	ST LT	?	ID	IR	H	W	V	C	<p>This effect is unavoidable although the most sensitive sites in terms of biodiversity, heritage, landscape etc will be protected from development through other draft policies.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan also contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable.</p>
<p>This option limits the opportunities for economic growth and new employment in the village if there are insufficient sites available within the cordon.</p>	Env	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	<p>The significance of the effect can be reduced by improving access from the village to areas of housing/employment within neighbouring settlements.</p>
<p>This option limits the opportunities for new housing in the village if there are insufficient sites within the cordon. This may mean that residents have to move out of their existing community if their housing needs change. This can have a negative effect upon social cohesion and health and well-being.</p>	Soc	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
This option limits the opportunities for improving access to services and facilities in the village and increasing choice.	Soc	LT	?	D	R	M	SE	V	-	
This option could result in the loss of land and habitats (land take) and could affect species movement/migration patterns. The loss of biodiversity can also have an adverse effect on resident's health and well-being.	Env Soc	LT	?	D	IR	H	W	?	C	The effect can be reduced by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the most important areas of open space with the highest amenity and biodiversity value from development through Green Infrastructure policies in the Draft Plan. Where loss is unavoidable requiring mitigation measures such as replacement land for recreation/biodiversity. The HRA states that this option is unlikely to have significant adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites.
Temporary disturbance to habitats and biodiversity during construction process	Env	ST	?	D	R	M	SS	?	C	
Increased recreational/visitor pressure resulting from increased population could cause noise and disturbance which may harm biodiversity.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	
This option may to lead to village cramming which could have a negative effect upon the built and historic environment. This can have an adverse effect on resident's health and well-being.	Env Soc	LT	?	D	IR	M	SS	V	C	The Draft Local Plan contains policies which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect heritage assets and their setting. The loss of or substantial harm to a listed building would only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. Heritage assets are also protected under the NPPF and the Listed Building and Conservation Areas Act. Would help ensure developments do not harm the streetscene.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
This option could have a negative effect upon the amenity of existing residents in terms of loss of privacy, disturbance from traffic and loss of sunlighting. This can have an adverse effect upon health and well-being.	Soc	LT	F	D	IR	L	SS	V	C	<p>The Draft Local Plan contains specific policies protecting residential amenity in terms of privacy, lighting and space. It also contains policies to ensure there is sufficient parking available in new developments which will help reduce disturbance.</p> <p>This effect can also be avoided by locating housing development in areas where there is infrastructure capacity.</p>
This option could lead to the hardsurfacing of green spaces which is likely to increase surface water run-off and potentially flooding.	Env	LT	?	D	R	H	W	V	C	<p>The Local Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the use of permeable surfacing and sustainable drainage. Direct development to areas at low risk of flooding. Where a site is at risk of flooding, a flood risk assessment will be required along with appropriate mitigation measures.
<p>This option could have an adverse effect upon air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During construction phases Through greater energy demands from increased population Through increased commuting into and out of the village, particularly as the village is not served by public transport. 	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	<p>The Draft Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage sustainable construction practices. Encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments, reducing the reliance upon carbon heavy industries. Encourage developments which are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. In order to improve accessibility developer contributions may be required. Promote tree planting which can help offset any decline in air quality.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
										The number of available sites within the development cordon which are suitable for development is limited, therefore the impact is unlikely to be significant.
<h3>Policy Option H6 Option 2</h3> <p>No development cordon around Marton-restrict development</p>										
<p>This option is likely to have adverse effects however these are not considered to be significant for the reasons below.</p>										
This option, which prevents development on sites outside the cordon, may lead to increased pressure for housing elsewhere in the Borough, potentially on more environmentally sensitive sites.	Env	ST LT	?	ID	IR	H	W	V	C	<p>This effect is unavoidable although the most sensitive sites in terms of biodiversity, heritage, landscape etc will be protected from development through other draft policies.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan also contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable.</p>
This option limits the opportunities for economic growth and new employment in the village if there are insufficient sites available within the cordon.	Env	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	The significance of the effect can be reduced by improving access from the village to areas of housing/employment within neighbouring settlements.
This option limits the opportunities for new housing in the village if there are insufficient sites within the cordon. This may mean that residents have to move out of their existing community if their housing needs change. This can have a negative effect upon social	Soc	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
cohesion and health and well-being.										
This option limits the opportunities for improving access to services and facilities in the village and increasing choice.	Soc	LT	?	D	R	M	SE	V	-	
Policy Option H7 Option 1										
Retain existing development cordon around Newton										
This option is likely to have significant adverse effects which are unavoidable. An alternative option should be considered.										
This option, which prevents development on sites outside the cordon, may lead to increased pressure for housing elsewhere in the Borough, potentially on more environmentally sensitive sites.	Env	ST LT	?	ID	IR	H	W	V	C	This effect is unavoidable although the most sensitive sites in terms of biodiversity, heritage, landscape etc will be protected from development through other draft policies. The Draft Local Plan also contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable.
This option limits the opportunities for economic growth and new employment in the village if there are insufficient sites available within the cordon.	Env	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	The significance of the effect can be reduced by improving access from the village to areas of housing/employment within neighbouring settlements.
This option limits the opportunities for new housing in the village if there are insufficient sites within the cordon. This	Soc	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
may mean that residents have to move out of their existing community if their housing needs change. This can have a negative effect upon social cohesion and health and well-being.										
This option limits the opportunities for improving access to services and facilities in the village and increasing choice.	Soc	LT	?	D	R	M	SE	V	-	
This option could result in the loss of land and habitats (land take) and could affect species movement/migration patterns. The loss of biodiversity can also have an adverse effect on resident's health and well-being.	Env Soc	LT	?	D	IR	H	W	?	C	The effect can be avoided by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directing development to areas which are the least sensitive in terms of biodiversity. The effects of allocating specific sites for development has been assessed through the SA and HRA process. The Draft Local Plan contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable.
Temporary disturbance to habitats and biodiversity during construction process.	Env	ST	?	D	R	M	SS	?	C	
Increased recreational/visitor pressure resulting from increased population could cause noise and disturbance which may harm biodiversity.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	
This option may to lead to village cramming which could have a negative effect upon the built and historic environment. This can have an	Env Soc	LT	?	D	IR	M	SS	V	C	The Draft Local Plan contains policies which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect heritage assets and their setting. The loss of or substantial harm to a listed building would only

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
adverse effect on resident's health and well-being.										<p>be permitted in exceptional circumstances. Heritage assets are also protected under the NPPF and the Listed Building and Conservation Areas Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would help ensure developments do not harm the streetscene.
This option could have a negative effect upon the amenity of existing residents in terms of loss of privacy, disturbance from traffic and loss of sunlighting. This can have an adverse effect upon health and well-being.	Soc	LT	F	D	IR	L	SS	V	C	<p>The Draft Local Plan contains specific policies protecting residential amenity in terms of privacy, lighting and space. It also contains policies to ensure there is sufficient parking available in new developments which will help reduce disturbance.</p> <p>This effect can also be avoided by locating housing development in areas where there is infrastructure capacity.</p>
This option could lead to the hardsurfacing of green spaces which is likely to increase surface water run-off and potentially flooding. This could have an adverse effect on water quality.	Env	LT	?	D	R	H	W	V	C	<p>The Local Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the use of permeable surfacing and sustainable drainage. • Direct development to areas at low risk of flooding. Where a site is at risk of flooding, a flood risk assessment will be required along with appropriate mitigation measures.
<p>This option could have an adverse effect upon air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction phases, • Through greater energy demands from increased population, 	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	<p>The Draft Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage sustainable construction practices. • Encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments, reducing the reliance upon carbon heavy industries.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through increased commuting into and out of the village, particularly as the village is not served by public transport 										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage developments which are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. In order to improve accessibility developer contributions may be required. Promote tree planting which can help offset any decline in air quality. <p>The number of available sites within the development cordon which are suitable for development is limited, therefore the impact is unlikely to be significant.</p>
<h3>Policy Option H7 Option 2</h3> <p>No development cordon around Newton, restrict development</p>										
<p>This option is likely to have adverse effects however these are not considered to be significant for the reasons below.</p>										
<p>This option, which prevents development on sites outside the cordon, may lead to increased pressure for housing elsewhere in the Borough, potentially on more environmentally sensitive sites.</p>	Env	ST LT	?	ID	IR	H	W	V	C	<p>This effect is unavoidable although the most sensitive sites in terms of biodiversity, heritage, landscape etc will be protected from development through other draft policies.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan also contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable.</p>
<p>This option limits the opportunities for economic growth and new employment in the village if there are insufficient sites available within the cordon.</p>	Env	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	<p>The significance of the effect can be reduced by improving access from the village to areas of housing/employment within neighbouring settlements.</p>

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
This option limits the opportunities for new housing in the village if there are insufficient sites within the cordon. This may mean that residents have to move out of their existing community if their housing needs change. This can have a negative effect upon social cohesion and health and well-being.	Soc	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	
This option limits the opportunities for improving access to services and facilities in the village and increasing choice.	Soc	LT	?	D	R	M	SE	V	-	
<h3>Policy Option H8 Option 2</h3> <p>Do not identify a development cordon around North Scale</p> <p>This option is not considered to be reasonable as preventing development in the village which is in a sustainable location would be contrary to the NPPF. Given this the effects of the option have been assessed no further.</p>										
<h3>Policy Option H9 Option 2</h3> <p>No development cordon around Rampside, restrict future development</p>										
This option, which prevents development on sites outside the cordon, may lead to increased pressure for housing elsewhere in the Borough, potentially on more environmentally sensitive sites.	Env	ST LT	?	ID	IR	H	W	V	C	<p>This effect is unavoidable although the most sensitive sites in terms of biodiversity, heritage, landscape etc will be protected from development through other draft policies.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan also contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require</p>

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
										mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable.
This option limits the opportunities for economic growth and new employment in the village if there are insufficient sites available within the cordon.	Env	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	The significance of the effect can be reduced by improving access from the village to areas of housing/employment within neighbouring settlements.
This option limits the opportunities for new housing in the village if there are insufficient sites within the cordon. This may mean that residents have to move out of their existing community if their housing needs change. This can have a negative effect upon social cohesion and health and well-being.	Soc	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	
This option limits the opportunities for improving access to services and facilities in the village and increasing choice.	Soc	LT	?	D	R	M	SE	V	-	

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
<h3>Policy Option H9 Option 3</h3> <p>New, extended cordon around Rampside</p> <p>This option is likely to have significant adverse effects however these can be avoided or mitigated through the measures below. No sites within or around Rampside have been put forward for consideration for housing, suggesting there are none available.</p>										
<p>This option could have an adverse effect upon air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction phases • Through greater energy demands from increased population • Through increased commuting into and out of the village, particularly as the site is not well served by public transport. 	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	<p>The Draft Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage sustainable construction practices. • Encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments, reducing the reliance upon carbon heavy industries. • Encourage developments which are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. In order to improve accessibility developer contributions may be required. • Promote tree planting which can help offset any decline in air quality.
<p>Loss of land and habitats (land take) could affect species movement/migration patterns. The loss of biodiversity can also have an adverse effect on resident's health and well-being.</p>	Env Soc	LT	?	D	IR	H	W	?	C	<p>The effect can be avoided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directing development to areas which are the least sensitive in terms of biodiversity. The effects of allocating specific sites for development has been assessed through the SA and HRA process. • The Draft Local Plan contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable.
<p>Increased recreational/visitor pressure resulting from increased population may cause noise and disturbance</p>	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
which can harm biodiversity.										
Temporary disturbance to habitats and biodiversity during construction process	Env	ST	?	D	R	M	SS	V	C	
This option could lead to the hardsurfacing of green spaces which is likely to increase surface water run-off and potentially flooding. This could have an adverse effect on water quality.	Env	LT	?	D	R	H	W	V	C	<p>The Draft Local Plan contains policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the use of permeable surfacing and sustainable drainage. • Direct development to areas at low risk of flooding. Where a site is at risk of flooding, a flood risk assessment will be required along with appropriate mitigation measures.
This option would lead to an increased amount of waste through increased population.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	W	V	C	The Draft Plan contains policies which encourage the use of renewable energy in new development, recycling and composting in order to reduce waste.
This option could have a negative effect upon the amenity of existing residents in terms of loss of privacy, disturbance from traffic and loss of sunlighting. This can have an adverse effect upon health and well-being.	Soc	LT	F	D	IR	L	SS	V	C	<p>The Draft Local Plan contains specific policies protecting residential amenity in terms of privacy, lighting and space. It also contains policies to ensure there is sufficient parking available in new developments which will help reduce disturbance.</p> <p>This effect can also be avoided by locating housing development in areas where there is infrastructure capacity.</p>

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
Policy Option H10 Option 1										
Retain the existing development cordon in the current Plan around Roa Island										
This option is not considered reasonable as it directs development to flood risk zone 3 areas, which is contrary to the NPPF. This option should be progressed no further.										
Policy H20 Option 3										
Require the Council to always have a tolerated site for G&Ts available										
This option is likely to have an adverse effect, however this is not considered to be significant for the reasons below.										
The option would not allow the public to be involved in the decision regarding where to locate a site for gypsy and travellers.	Soc	ST	LF	D	R	L	SS	V	-	Planning permission is likely to be required for gypsy and traveller sites. This gives the public an opportunity to be involved in the decision making process. The effect is therefore not considered to be significant.
Policy Option R15 Option 3										
Do not control location of takeaways										
This option is likely to have significant, adverse effects which are unavoidable. An alternative option should be considered.										
Under option 3 takeaway uses could be located anywhere which could cause potential harm to residential amenity and well-being.	Soc	LT	F	D	IR	M	SS	V	-	Although other draft plan policies can control the opening hours of which may reduce some disturbance in the later hours, this option could have an unavoidable negative effect on residential amenity in terms of noise, odours, traffic, litter etc.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
Policy Option R20 Option 2										
Do not protect rural shops and services and let the market determine their future										
This option is likely to have significant, adverse effects which are unavoidable. An alternative option should be considered.										
The loss of rural shops and services to more profitable uses such as housing, can have a negative effect upon health and well-being. This could also have a negative effect on air quality if people need to travel further for basic goods and services, especially in areas which are not well served by public transport.	Env Soc	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	This effect is unavoidable under this option.
Policy Option N4 Option 2										
Include a policy which allows wildlife features to be lost in particular circumstances										
This option is likely to have significant adverse effects however these can be avoided or mitigated through the measures below.										
Option 2 does not require replacements to be provided where natural features are lost. This could result in a net decrease in habitats and biodiversity.	Env Soc	LT	?	D	IR	H	W	?	C	The policy could be amended to require replacement wildlife features where loss is unavoidable.
The loss of trees and woodland would have a negative effect upon air	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
quality and may increase flood risk and soil degradation.		LT								
The loss of natural features may have a negative effect upon the health and well-being of local residents.	Soc	LT	F	D	IR	M	BW	V	C	
The loss of natural features can have a negative effect upon the street scene and built environment.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	M	BW	V	C	

Assessment of Non-Selected Sites

Key: Assessment Codes

- Positive Effect**
 - The option would help in achieving the objective
 - Consider whether the positive effect can be further enhanced
- Neutral Effect**
 - The option would neither help nor hinder the achievement of the objective
 - The option is likely to be acceptable
 - Consider whether intervention/amendment could result in positive effects
- Negative Effect**
 - The policy would be in conflict with the objective
 - Consider mitigation, such as delete/amend option
- Uncertain**
 - Effect depends on how the policy will be implemented
- Uncertain-need more information**
 - Consider where this may come from-who has it? What will be done about collecting it?

Table 1: Housing Sites

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Non-selected sites in Barrow																		
REC21 No. 4 Market Street (Social Services), Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site is within Barrow town centre and has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, a GP surgery, night time leisure, shops, sports leisure, further education and employment. Access to an infant school is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – There are bushes / scrub on the site. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "can have no foreseeable, direct or indirect effect upon the Natura 2000 site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The site is situated within the Central Barrow Conservation Area. There will need to be some evaluation of the impact the development of the site might have upon those elements that contribute to the significance of the heritage assets including their setting. The site is brownfield and is well located in terms of access to Barrow town centre, therefore reducing the reliance upon the private car.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – This site is within the proposed town centre and development would generate increased footfall in this area of the town centre. Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
REC24 Land East of Moor Tarn Lane, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, sports leisure, a secondary school, night time leisure, a GP surgery, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the coastline. However, access to a leisure centre is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains a waterbody, wet / marshy grassland, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>Site is entirely within area identified as 'Green Spaces' in the Green Infrastructure Strategy, and is a greenfield site that forms part of Furness Golf Course.</p> <p>The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that the site has some surface water concerns from the drain on the golf course and the wet area to the North of the site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
REC29 Land West of Breast Mill Beck Road, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, open space, night time leisure, further education and employment. This site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a primary school, shops, a GP surgery and a leisure centre is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. Development of the site would result in the loss of greenfield land.</p> <p>This site extends significantly beyond the urban area. Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. This site is also adjacent to a grade II Listed cottage, drinking fountain and gateway.</p> <p>There are no surface water flooding concerns, but the Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that they would look for flood mitigation to culverts under Abbey Road. The site is not sewered and wastewater would need to be pumped through the system.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
REC33 Land East of Yarlside Road, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, a primary school, open space, night time leisure, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to shops, a GP surgery, a secondary school, a leisure centre and sports leisure is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "can have no foreseeable, direct or indirect effect upon the Natura 2000 site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is within a Wildlife Corridor.</p> <p>There are no surface water flooding concerns but the Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that they would look for flood mitigation to Hagg Gill which is a</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>Main River. Flooding occurs down towards Goose Green.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
REC45 Rock Lea, Abbey Road, Barrow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, sports leisure, open space, night time leisure, a secondary school, further education, employment and a GP surgery. However, access to a leisure centre is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains mature trees. This site has not been assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>This is a partly greenfield / partly brownfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
REC46 Bevan House, Stackwood Avenue, Barrow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a primary school, a frequent bus route, open space, shops, a leisure centre, a secondary school, a GP surgery, further education and employment.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains mature trees. The site has not been assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>This site is partly brownfield / partly greenfield.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
SHL010 Park Vale, Walney	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access open space, a frequent bus route, primary school, shops, sports leisure, a secondary school, night time leisure, a GP surgery, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, the site has poor access to a leisure centre. There is a sports centre within the site. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could indirectly affect a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to North Scale Conservation Area. Historic England have stated that "before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact of the development of the site."</p> <p>A small part of the site falls within flood zones 2 and 3. The site also has a history of surface water flooding.</p> <p>This is a mixed brownfield / greenfield site. Most of the site falls within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL014 Land to South East of Former Park View School, Barrow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, shops, a leisure centre, GP surgery, secondary school, night time leisure, further education and employment.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains mature trees and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there would need to be an integrated approach to dealing with surface water and wastewater for sites in this area, as surface water flooding occurs at the junction of Lesh Lane and Bridgegate Lane.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
SHL065 Former Presbyterian Church, Barrow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Green	Green	Red	Orange	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green
<p>Social Objectives – This site is adjacent to Barrow town centre (as proposed in the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft) and has good access to night time leisure, a frequent bus route, a junior school, open space, GP surgery, leisure centre, further education and employment.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock and regenerate the area.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “can have no foreseeable, direct or indirect effect upon the Natura 2000 site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The site is unsightly and brownfield and within a residential area. Development on this site would improve the quality of the built environment in this area. The site is well located in terms of access to Barrow town centre, therefore reducing the reliance upon the private car.</p> <p>This is a brownfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																	
SHL070 Land East of Abbey Meadow, Flass Lane, Barrow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. Access to several other services is 'satisfactory.' However, access to sports leisure is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could indirectly affect a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is partly within a Wildlife Corridor and is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>There are surface water issues to the west boundary. The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that strong consideration needs to be given to mitigation due to Main River flooding nearby.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																	

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
SHL073 Fields to rear of Sixth Form College and St Bernard's, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a secondary school, further education, employment, sports leisure and night time leisure. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a frequent bus route, shops, a primary school, a GP surgery and a leisure centre is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains grasslands and hedgerows. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have an indirect adverse effect upon the European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>This site extends significantly beyond the urban area. The impact would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development. Development would result in the loss of greenfield land.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to the Furness Abbey Conservation Area, which includes various designated heritage assets. Historic England have stated that they strongly object to the allocation of this site and recommend that it be removed from the Plan.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL074 Field between Manor Road and Sixth Form College, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to several services including a primary / secondary school, open space, further education, employment, sports leisure and a frequent bus route. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to shops and a GP surgery is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains hedgerows and mature trees. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>This site is within the Furness Abbey Conservation Area, and is within the setting of Furness Abbey, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.</p> <p>There are surface water concerns with the site and there is ponding at the lower end of the site.</p> <p>The site is wholly within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
SHL078 Furness General Hospital Site, Dalton Lane, Barrow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, open space, primary school, shops, night time leisure, further education and employment. However, access to a GP surgery is poor, although the site is very close to the hospital. Access to a leisure centre is also poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains a waterbody, mature trees and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "can have no foreseeable, direct or indirect effect upon the Natura 2000 site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>The Lead Local Flood Authority and United Utilities have stated that there are land drainage issues in this area. There may need to be an integrated approach to managing surface water and wastewater if the sites in this area are to be developed.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL079 Furness General Hospital Site, Abbey Road, Barrow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a secondary school, further education, employment, sports leisure and night time leisure. This site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to shops and a leisure centre is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains a waterbody, wet / marshy grassland, mature trees and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity will depend on how the site is developed.</p> <p>This site is greenfield and is important to the character of the green approach into Barrow. It is also entirely within the new Green Wedge as identified in the draft GI Strategy. The site is adjacent to the Furness Abbey Conservation Area. Historic England have stated that "before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact the development of the site."</p> <p>There are land drainage issues in this area. There may need to be an integrated approach to managing surface water and wastewater if the sites in this area are to be developed.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.																		
SHL080 Land North of Dungeon Lane, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a primary school, open space, night time leisure and a frequent bus route. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to several services is poor, including shops, a GP surgery, a leisure centre, a secondary school and sports leisure. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is partly within a Wildlife Corridor.</p> <p>This site extends significantly beyond the urban area. The impact would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development. The site contains a Grade II Listed barn and is adjacent to three Grade II Listed farm houses.</p> <p>There are some surface water concerns for this site and the site is not sewered. Development would result in the loss of greenfield land.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL081 Land South of Ormsgill Lane, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a primary school, a frequent bus route, night time leisure, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a GP surgery, secondary school and a leisure centre is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains a waterbody, derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. Development would result in the loss of allotments and the site is within a Wildlife Corridor. The site is also entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>There is a Grade II listed Building adjacent to the site. Historic England have stated that "before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact the development of the site." The site is also situated adjacent to an LGS at Hawcoat Quarry.</p> <p>The Lead Local Flood Authority stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge point for the site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
SHL083 Land East of Holbeck Park Avenue, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, open space and night time leisure. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to several other services is poor, including a primary school, shops, a GP surgery, a leisure centre, a secondary school and sports leisure. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is partly within a Wildlife Corridor.</p> <p>This site extends significantly beyond the urban area. The impact would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development. Development would result in the loss of greenfield land.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to five grade II listed buildings. Historic England have stated that "before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact the development of the site."</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL085 Land West of Old Rampside Road, Barrow																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, shops, night time leisure, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a leisure centre, secondary school and sports leisure is poor. Development would result in the loss of allotments, although developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have an indirect adverse effect upon the European site, if sites which are brought forward for development have either ecological or hydrological links to a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is partly within a Wildlife Corridor.</p> <p>Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
SHL087 Long Croft, Barrow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, shops, open space, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. Access to several other services is 'satisfactory.' However, access to a GP surgery, secondary school and leisure centre is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The site was not assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Site is entirely within an area identified as 'Green Spaces' in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL088 Bank Lane / Middlefield junction, Barrow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, shops and sports leisure. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a primary school, a GP surgery, a secondary school and a leisure centre is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "can have no foreseeable, direct or indirect effect upon the Natura 2000 site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to a grade II* listed building and a Grade II listed building. Historic England have stated that "before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact of the development of the site."</p> <p>There are surface water issues at the top right corner of the site.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
SHL089 Land adjacent to Island Tavern, Walney	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to primary schools, shops, night time leisure, open space, sports leisure and a frequent bus route. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site is greenfield and contains wet / marshy grassland, derelict buildings and bushes / scrub. The site is c.300m from European designated sites. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to North Vickerstown Conservation Area. Historic England has stated that "before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact of the development of the site." There is high infiltration into the sewer network in this area.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and would also support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre on Mill Lane.</p>																		
SHL093 Holker Old Boys Football Ground, Rakesmoor Lane	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, sports leisure, night time leisure and further education. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, the site has poor access to shops, a primary school, secondary school, a GP surgery and a leisure centre.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of sports facilities.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. This site was not assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>This is a mixed brownfield / greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL094 Land West of Mill Lane, Walney	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to most of the key services, including a frequent bus route, open space, a primary school, shops, sports leisure, secondary school, night time leisure and a GP surgery. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, distance to a leisure centre is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
	<p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains a waterbody, wet / marshy grassland, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “ could have an indirect adverse effect upon the European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Site is entirely within area identified as 'Green Spaces' in the Green Infrastructure Strategy, and is a greenfield site that forms part of Furness Golf Course.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																	
SHL095 Furness General Hospital Site, Dalton, Abbey Barrow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
	<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, night time leisure, a secondary school, further education and employment. This site also has good access to the countryside. However, the site has poor access to shops, a GP surgery and a leisure centre. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains a waterbody, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site “could have no conceivable effect on a European site.” Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity will depend on how the site is developed.</p> <p>This site is greenfield and is important to the character of the green approach into Barrow. It is also entirely within the new Green Wedge as identified in the draft GI Strategy.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to the Furness Abbey Conservation Area. Historic England have stated that “before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact the development of the site.”</p> <p>There are land drainage issues in this area. There may need to be an integrated approach to managing surface water and wastewater if the sites in this area are to be developed.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																	
SHL099a Hawcoat Park (North), Barrow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
	<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, sports leisure, a junior school, open space, night time leisure, a GP surgery, further education and employment. However, access to an infant school and a leisure centre is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p>																	

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. This site contains mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge for this site. Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL100b Land North of Westpoint House (Eastern Section), Solway	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to the coastline at Earnse Bay, along with good access to open space and a frequent bus route. However, access to several other services is poor, including a primary school, secondary school, shops, sports leisure, secondary school, a GP surgery and a leisure centre.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains woodland, mature trees and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have an indirect adverse effect upon the European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>There are surface water issues at this site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
Non-selected sites in Dalton																		
REC41 Land North of Cobden Street, Dalton	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, shops, night time leisure, a leisure centre, a junior school, infant school, a frequent bus route, a GP surgery and a secondary school. The site also has good access to the countryside and is within 500m of Dalton town centre (as proposed in the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft). However, access to further education, employment and sports leisure is poor.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. This site has not been assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL039 Land East of Ulverston Road, Dalton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, open space, primary school and night time leisure. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to shops, a leisure centre, secondary school, further education, employment and sports leisure is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there are some surface water concerns, particularly in terms of where surface water would discharge to.</p> <p>This is a mixed brownfield / greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL102 Land South of Long Lane, Dalton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to further education and employment. Access to several other services is 'satisfactory.' The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a secondary school, a leisure centre and sports leisure is poor.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, hedgerows and mature trees. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.																		
Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.																		
Non-selected sites in Askam and Ireleth																		
SHL006a Land at Beach Street / Sharp Street (West), Askam																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a GP surgery, primary school, shops, night time leisure, open space, sports leisure and a frequent bus route. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a secondary school, leisure centre, further education and employment is poor. Developing this site for housing as opposed to others will neither help nor hinder the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings and bushes / scrub. The site is within 100m of European designated sites. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>There is a known flooding problem at Sharp Street / Steel Street, and development should not make these issues worse. Development would result in the loss of a partly greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and would support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre at Duke Street.</p>																		
SHL077 High Riddings, Ireleth																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, open space, primary school, shops and night time leisure. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a leisure centre, secondary school, further education and employment is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This is a mixed brownfield / greenfield site. The site contains derelict buildings, mature trees and bushes / scrub. The site was not assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>This site is situated within Ireleth Conservation Area. Although Historic England have not commented on this site, it is anticipated that there will need to be some evaluation of the impact the development.</p> <p>United Utilities have stated that there is a high quantity of water in the sewer system in this area, but the reason for this is currently unknown. The impact of</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>development will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL086 Land at Lots Road, Askam	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a GP surgery, primary school, shops, night time leisure, open space, sports leisure and a frequent route. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, the site has poor access to a secondary school, leisure centre, further education and employment. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains a waterbody, wet / marshy grassland, mature trees and bushes / scrub. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>There are some surface water flooding issues on this site.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry and would support the Neighbourhood Shopping Centre at Duke Street.</p>																		
REC40 Land to South of Ireleth Road	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, open space, a primary school, shops and night time leisure. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, the site has poor access to employment, further education, a secondary school and a leisure centre. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains a waterbody, wet / marshy grassland, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The site was not assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>This site is situated adjacent to Ireleth Conservation Area. It is anticipated that there may need to be some evaluation of the impact the development of the site might have upon those elements that contribute to the significance of the heritage assets including their setting.</p> <p>United Utilities have stated that there is a high quantity of water in the sewer system in this area, but the reason for this is currently unknown. The impact of development will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
<p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
<p>Non-selected sites in Lindal and Newton</p>																		
REC32 Field to South of Newton Village, Newton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site is in a village location and has poor access to many services including a frequent bus route, shops, night time leisure, a secondary school, a GP surgery, a leisure centre and sports leisure. However, the site does have good access to a primary school, further education, open space and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains hedgerows. The site has not been assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge point for the site.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
REC35 Land to rear of Greystone, Newton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site is in a village location and has poor access to a frequent bus route, open space, shops, night time leisure, a secondary school, a GP surgery, leisure centre and sports leisure. However, the site does have good access to a primary school, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains grassland, mature trees and hedgerows. The site has not been assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge point for this site.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
REC42 Land North of Newton School, Newton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site is in a village location and has poor access to several services including a frequent bus route, open space, shops, night time leisure, a secondary school, a GP surgery, a leisure centre and sports leisure. However, the site does have good access to a primary school, employment and further education. The site also has good access to the countryside.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains hedgerows. The site has not been assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		
SHL092 Land to rear of Newton Village Hall, Newton																		
<p>Social Objectives – This site is situated in a village location and has poor access to many of the key services, including a frequent bus route, open space, shops, night time leisure, a secondary school, a GP surgery, a leisure centre and sports leisure. However, the site does have good access to further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside.</p> <p>Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. This site was not assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that this site is the drain point for the village. The whole of the site is susceptible to surface water flooding. The Lead Local Flood Authority have advised that there should be no housing development on this site.</p> <p>Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.</p>																		

Table 2: Employment Sites

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
EMR2 Land at Sandscale Park	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Orange	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route and open space. However, access to a railway station and shops is poor.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The site was not assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is within a Wildlife Corridor.</p> <p>This is a brownfield site and is outside of the built-up area of Barrow.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site for employment would create new employment opportunities and support jobs in the construction industry. It would also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough.</p>																	
EMR4 Land South of Scarth Road, Barrow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route and open space. However, access to a railway station and shops is poor.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains grassland, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. The site was not assessed in the HRA. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is within a Wildlife Corridor.</p> <p>This site forms a green relief on the industrial approach into Barrow. The impact would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.</p> <p>This is a greenfield site that is not within the built environment.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site for employment would create new employment opportunities and support jobs in the construction industry. It would also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough.</p>																	
EMR9 Land South of Ashley and Rock, Park Road, Barrow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
<p>Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route and open space. However, access to a railway station and shops is poor. The development of this site will result in the loss of a greenfield site adjacent to a residential area. The impact on social objectives will depend upon the exact location, scale and design of the development.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – This site contains grassland, bushes / scrub and hedgerows. The HRA shows that developing this site for employment "could have a</p>																	

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
	<p>direct adverse effect upon a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>Development could impact upon views between Barrow and Walney, and forms an informal buffer between industrial areas and residential areas. The impact would depend upon how the site is developed.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to two listed buildings. Historic England have stated that "before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact of the development of the site."</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Developing the site for employment would create new employment opportunities and support jobs in the construction industry. It would also provide better access to jobs and would help to encourage / enable economic growth in the Borough.</p>																

Significance of Adverse Effects of Non-Selected Sites: Avoidance and Mitigation

Avoidance and Potential Mitigation

The section below considers those sites where a negative effect is considered likely and determines whether the effect is significant, taking into account Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The Regulations also require consideration of measures to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset and significant adverse effects on the environment. This section therefore discusses possible prevention and mitigation measures. This is Stage B4 of the SA process.

Key	
Soc/env/eco	Option would have an adverse effect on a social/environmental/economic objective
ST	Effect is likely to be short term i.e. 0-5 years of adoption of the Plan
MT	Effect is likely to be medium term i.e. 6-10 years of adoption of the Plan
LT	Effect is likely to be long term i.e. 11 years plus of adoption of the Plan
F	Effect is likely to be frequent
D/ID	Direct/indirect effect
R/IR	Reversible/irreversible effect
H/M/L	High, medium, low certainty of prediction
SS/SE/BW/W	Effect is site specific, settlement specific, borough wide or will have a wider impact
V	Vulnerable features (i.e. listed buildings, protected species) or populations are likely to be affected
C	Effect is cumulative
+/-	Significant positive effect / significant negative effect

A significant positive effect is identified with a + symbol and a significant negative effect with a – symbol. Where a positive effect can be further enhanced, this is listed in Appendix H.

Many of the potential adverse effects of the sites on the SA objectives can be mitigated through the implementation of the policies of the Local Plan Submission Draft. Other potential adverse effects can be mitigated using methods that are used across all sites that could have a potential adverse effect on a sustainability objective. These are set out in the table below:

Objective	Potential Adverse Effect	Mitigation
<p>SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space</p>	<p>Site has poor access to several key services</p>	<p>The Local Plan Submission Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. It also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.</p>
<p>EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity</p>	<p>Site contains biodiversity features and habitats that could be lost as a result of development, and species could be displaced</p>	<p>New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features and habitats. The Local Plan Submission document contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.</p> <p>In considering how a development might affect protected species on or near to a proposed development site when reviewing a planning application, Natural England has produced standing advice for protected species which local planning authorities need to take into account when making planning decisions. This will help the authority to agree appropriate risk reduction and compensation measures to avoid harming a protected species.</p>
<p>EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations</p>	<p>Development could have a negative impact on the landscape</p>	<p>The Local Plan Submission Draft contains policies relating to green infrastructure, landscape and design, and the implementation of these would help to mitigate against potential adverse effects of development on greenfield</p>

		land.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	Site has some surface water concerns and / or development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	The Local Plan Submission Draft contains policies relating to surface water management, watercourse management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	Development would result in the loss of greenfield land.	The Local Plan Submission Draft contains policies on the conserving and improving of soil resources. It also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into development. The implementation of these policies would help development on this site to restore and protect land and soil as far as possible.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone.	The Council consults the Minerals and Waste Authority on any development that would likely to affect the winning and working of minerals in the Mineral Consultation Zones.

Housing Sites

Sites in Barrow

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
REC21 No. 4 Market Street (Social Services), Barrow												
EN1	There are bushes / scrub on the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for landscaping would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features on the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
REC24 Land East of Moor Tarn Lane, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains a waterbody, wet / marshy grassland, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. This site is proposed to be protected, although identifying parts of the site for landscaping would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features on the site if development was ever to take place.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				The site is considered to have an important visual and amenity role. The site is identified as Green

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	greenfield land and part of the golf course. Development would appear visually prominent and dominant from all directions, appearing isolated within the wider coastal landscape and street scene setting.											Space in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that the site has some surface water concerns from the drain on the golf course and the wet area to the North of the site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-			See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts would depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				The site is identified as Green Space in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A
REC29 Land West of Breast Mill Beck Road, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. This site is proposed to be protected, although identifying parts of the site for landscaping and green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features on the site.
EN2	This is a large site (Broad Location) that extends significantly beyond the urban area. It is considered that any scale of development on this site would result in an incongruous, obtrusive and irreversible form of development that would compromise the openness and	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-			Developing the site would have considerable adverse landscape impacts. Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	<p>sense of place characteristic of this important linear section of Abbey Road and its contribution to the semi-rural settlement edge character of Barrow.</p> <p>Development in this location would also have the effect of reducing actual and perceived separation due to a reduced journey time between experiencing the built up areas of Barrow and Dalton.</p>											
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	There are no significant surface water flooding concerns, but the Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that they would look to have Qbar for flood mitigation to ordinary watercourse culverts under Abbey Road, as flooding	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-			See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	<p>occurs down towards Abbey Cottage. The site is not sewered and wastewater would need to be pumped through the system.</p> <p>Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.</p>											
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A
REC33 Land East of Yarlside Road, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EN2	The development of this site would result in a settlement extension and the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				See Table on page 4. It is considered that development of this site for anything other than a very limited scheme of one or two units based on a substantial set back from existing properties in the north western part of the site and from the Yarside Road frontage. A structural landscape buffer to the northern boundary would be required to offset what would otherwise be a prominent and unacceptable visual effect on the landscape and visual character of the settlement edge. Much of the site is identified as Green Space in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	There are no significant surface water flooding concerns but the Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that they would look to have Qbar for flood mitigation to Hagg Gill which is a Main River. Flooding occurs down towards Goose Green. Development could increase	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-			See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.											
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				See Table on page 4. The policies of the Local Plan Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development. Much of the site is identified as Green Spaces in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				The Council consults the Minerals and Waste Authority on any development that would likely to affect the winning and working of minerals in the Mineral Consultation Zones.
REC45 Rock Lea, Abbey Road, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains mature trees.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
REC46 Bevan House, Stackwood Avenue, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains mature trees.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the towards the provision of habitats for wildlife on the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
SHL014 Land to South East of Former Park View School, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains mature trees and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EN2	<p>Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>The ridge topography of this site contributes to landscape separation between the open character area surrounding the Furness Academy building as a distinct 'green lung' between the Lesh Lane and Park Drive housing areas. Development of this site would create a prominent and elevated form of development that would compromise the landscape setting of the Furness Academy appearing strident within the street scene.</p>	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	There were several sites suggested for development in	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-	V		The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there would need to be an integrated approach

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	<p>this area, and there are surface water flooding issues in the wider area.</p> <p>Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.</p>											<p>to dealing with surface water and wastewater for sites in this area if all the suggested sites were to be developed, as surface water flooding occurs at the junction of Lesh Lane and Bridgegate Lane.</p> <p>See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.</p>
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A
SHL065 Former Presbyterian Church, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the provision of habitats for wildlife on the site.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
SHL070 Land East of Abbey Meadow, Flass Lane, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features and habitats on the site.
	The HRA states that development "could indirectly affect a European site e.g. because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development that may be very close to it, or ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or it may increase disturbance as a result of recreational pressure." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is partly	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	W		V		Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. The Local Plan Submission document contains policies for the conservation of international, national and local wildlife designations, along with other key habitats and species. The forthcoming Infrastructure Delivery Plan will help to ensure that development can be supported by the necessary infrastructure, therefore reducing the likelihood of overcapacity infrastructure (e.g. sewers) impacting on the

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	within a Wildlife Corridor.											natural environment.
EN2	<p>Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>This site forms part of the convex slope forming the western side of the Mill Beck Valley. The Valley is important in providing wider setting to the Grade I Listed Furness Abbey Ancient Scheduled Monument and as an important and accessible environment for local communities to access open green space for informal and formal recreation. The development of this site would result in an unacceptable incursion into the landscape character of the Valley with the effect of unduly narrowing the spatial setting of the footpath and the wider landscaped area, providing setting around the pitches.</p>	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	There are surface water issues to the west boundary. The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that strong consideration needs to be given to mitigation due to Main River flooding nearby. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V		See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is partly within a Mineral Consultation Zone.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				The Council consults the Minerals and Waste Authority on any development that would likely to affect the winning and working of minerals in the Mineral Consultation Zones.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
SHL073 Fields to rear of Sixth Form College and St Bernard's, Barrow												
SP6	This site is partly within the Furness Abbey Conservation Area, and is within the setting of Furness Abbey (scheduled monument). Historic England have stated that they strongly object to the allocation of this site and recommend that it be removed from the Plan.	Soc	LT	F	I	IR	H	SS	-			N/A
EN1	This site contains grasslands and hedgerows.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features on the site.
	The HRA states that development "could have an indirect adverse effect upon the European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	W		V		<p>Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.</p> <p>The Local Plan Submission document contains policies for the conservation of international, national and local wildlife designations, along with other key habitats and species.</p> <p>The forthcoming Infrastructure Delivery Plan will help to ensure that development can be supported by the necessary infrastructure,</p>

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
												therefore reducing the likelihood of overcapacity infrastructure (e.g. sewers) impacting on the natural environment.
EN2	It is considered that any scale of development on this site would introduce an incongruous, dominant and irreversible form of development that would undermine the site's open undulating pastoral character. As well as contributing an important section of 'Green Horizon' the site provides important landscape, visual and experiential setting for the Grade I Listed Park wall and the wider landscape context of the Furness Abbey Ancient Scheduled Monument. Development would also fundamentally alter the open character of Mill Beck Valley.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-			Mitigation would not enable development on this scale to conform with the landscape and green infrastructure policies of the Local Plan. Part of the site is identified as Green Wedge in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EN3	This site is partly within the Furness Abbey Conservation Area, and is within the setting of Furness Abbey (scheduled monument). Historic England have stated that they strongly object to the allocation of this site and recommend that it be removed from the Plan.	Env	LT	F	I	IR	H	W	-	V		N/A
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				See Table on page 4. The policies of the Local Plan Submission Draft would help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development. This site is partly within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
SHL074 Field between Manor Road and Sixth Form College												
SP6	This site is within the Furness Abbey Conservation Area, and is within the setting of Furness Abbey (scheduled monument).	Soc	LT	F	I	IR	H	SS	-	V		N/A
EN1	This site contains hedgerows and mature trees.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.
EN2	It is considered that any scale of development on this site would introduce an incongruous, dominant and irreversible form of development truncating the site's open pastoral character and obscuring the extent of undulating character as it develops into an important section of 'Green Horizon' that provides important landscape, visual and experiential setting to the Grade I Listed Park wall and the wider landscape context of the Furness Abbey	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-			Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	Ancient Scheduled Monument.											
EN3	This site is within the Furness Abbey Conservation Area, and is within the setting of Furness Abbey (scheduled monument).	Env	LT	F	I	IR	H	W	-	V		N/A
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	There are surface water flooding issues on the site and there is ponding at the lower end of the site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-	V		See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A
SHL078 Furness General Hospital Site, Dalton Lane, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains a waterbody, mature trees and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.
EN2	It is considered that any scale of development on this site would introduce an incongruous, dominant and irreversible form of development truncating transitional character of the site in opening wider views of the settlement edge and beyond as well as undermining the open setting relating to the Hospital complex.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	be short term.											
NR2	<p>The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there are land drainage issues in this area. Surface water currently drains into Dane Gill Beck, but it is questionable whether the beck has the capacity to take any further surface water at the point where it joins Mill Beck.</p> <p>United Utilities have stated that large amounts of surface water is also infiltrating into the combined system in this area.</p> <p>Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.</p>	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-	V		<p>There would need to be an integrated approach to managing surface water and wastewater if the sites in this area are to be developed.</p> <p>See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.</p>
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
SHL079 Furness General Hospital Site, Abbey Road, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains a waterbody, wet / marshy grassland, mature trees and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.
EN2	It is considered that any scale of development on this site would result in an incongruous, dominant and irreversible form of development that would compromise the openness and sense of place characteristic of the settlement edge along this important and distinctive section of Abbey Road. Development in this location would have the detrimental effect of reducing the physical and perceptible separation between Barrow and Dalton due to the physically reduced distance between the recognisable experience of the two built up areas that would result from the reduction in the	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				<p>This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.</p> <p>It is unlikely that mitigation would enable development on this scale to conform with the landscape and green infrastructure policies of the Local Plan, nor would it maintain the green approach into Barrow.</p>

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	existing green horizon' buffer. Such a change would also reduce the travel time between the two settlements creating its impression of a loss of separation.											
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there are land drainage issues in this area. Surface water currently drains into Dane Gill Beck, but it is questionable whether the beck has the capacity to take any further surface water at the point where it joins Mill Beck. United Utilities have stated that large amounts of surface water is also infiltrating into the combined system in this area. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V		There would need to be an integrated approach to managing surface water and wastewater if the sites in this area are to be developed. See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	and elsewhere.											
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A
SHL080 Land North of Dungeon Lane, Barrow												
SP2	Access to several key services is poor, including shops, a GP surgery, a leisure centre, a secondary school and sports leisure.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS		V		<p>If this site was brought forward, it would benefit from high quality pedestrian and cycle links from the site along Leece Lane and Rampside Road, so as to enable better linkages to services in the urban area. There could be potential for new services to be provided within the site.</p> <p>The Local Plan Submission document contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. It also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.</p>

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				Most of this site is within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.
EN2	<p>This is a large site (Broad Location) that extends significantly beyond the urban area.</p> <p>It is considered that any scale of development on this site would introduce a dominant and irreversible form of development that would undermine the site's open undulating pastoral character and the settlement edge character of the southern gateway into Barrow. Development would fundamentally alter the rural character of Dungeon Lane.</p>	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-			<p>Most of this site is within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>It is unlikely that mitigation would enable development on this scale to conform with the landscape and green infrastructure policies of the Local Plan.</p>
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR2	There are some surface water concerns for this site and the site is not sewered. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V		See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				Most of this site is within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				The Council consults the Minerals and Waste Authority on any development that would likely to affect the winning and working of minerals in the Mineral Consultation Zones.
SHL081 Land South of Ormsgill Lane, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains a waterbody, derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EN2	This site is enclosed by mature hedgerows surrounding the site and by the mature tree canopy of the adjacent woodland to the east which provides a distinctive and large scale backdrop due to its elevated position resulting in the site contributing to a 'settlement edge' character along Ormsgill Lane.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge point for this site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V		See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of the site	Env	ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	would result in the loss of allotments, for which there is an identified demand.											identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
	The site is also situated adjacent to a Local Geological Site (LGS) at Hawcoat Quarry, and could therefore have a potentially adverse effect on the LGS.	Env	ST	F	I	R	L	W		V		The Local Plan Submission Draft contains a policy on the protection of geological designations.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A
SHL083 Land East of Holbeck Park Avenue, Barrow												
SP2	Access to several key services is poor, including a primary school, shops, a GP surgery, a leisure centre, a secondary school and sports leisure.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS		V		<p>If this site was brought forward, it would benefit from high quality pedestrian and cycle linkages from the site along Leece into the urban area, and also further north into the existing Holbeck estate, to enable better access to services within the urban area. There could be potential for new services to be provided within the site.</p> <p>The Local Plan Submission document contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. It also contains</p>

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
												policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features on the site.
EN2	<p>This is a large and prominent site (Broad Location) that extends significantly beyond the urban area.</p> <p>It is considered that development on this site due to its topography would be a harmful extension of the built up area of the town with a loss of existing 'Green Horizon' marking a clear settlement edge.</p>	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-			See Table of page 4. Mitigation would not enable development on this scale to conform with the landscape and green infrastructure policies of the Local Plan.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				See Table on page 4. The policies of the Local Plan Submission Draft would help to ensure that

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	greenfield land.											green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				The Council consults the Minerals and Waste Authority on any development that would likely to affect the winning and working of minerals in the Mineral Consultation Zones.
SHL085 Land West of Old Rampside Road, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees and bushes / scrub. It is considered that the site also contributes to the biodiversity value of the wooded embankment to the adjacent railway line.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. This will help to protect wildlife features on the site.
	The HRA states that development "could have an indirect adverse effect upon the European site, if sites which are brought forward for development have either ecological or hydrological links to a European site." Specific	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	W		V		Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. The Local Plan Submission document contains policies for the conservation of international, national and local wildlife designations, along

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.											with other key habitats and species. The forthcoming Infrastructure Delivery Plan will help to ensure that development can be supported by the necessary infrastructure, therefore reducing the likelihood of overcapacity infrastructure (e.g. sewers) impacting on the natural environment.
EN2	This convex sloping site to the north of the site forms a prominent elevated location that defines the identity and open character of the southern gateway into Barrow formed by the junction of Roose Road, Rampside Road and Leece lane. It is also prominent to views on approach from Leece Lane, its elevated position making any development appear visually dominant and unresolved within the street scene. The part of the site adjacent to Old Rampside Road, whilst less prominent, still occupies an elevated position.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR1	The construction process	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.											development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of allotments, for which there is an identified demand.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				The Council consults the Minerals and Waste Authority on any development that would likely to affect the winning and working of minerals in the Mineral Consultation Zones.
SHL087 Long Croft, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. The site has an important visual and amenity role and is identified as Green Spaces in the Green Infrastructure Strategy, and is therefore proposed to be protected.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land within the	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				The site has an important visual and amenity role and is proposed to be protected as Green Spaces in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	urban area.											
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				The site is identified as Green Spaces in the Green Infrastructure Strategy, and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A
SHL088 Bank Lane / Middlefield junction, Barrow												
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				The site has an important visual and amenity role and is proposed to be protected as Green Spaces in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR2	There are surface water issues at the north eastern corner of the site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V		See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				The site is identified as Green Spaces in the Green Infrastructure Strategy, and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A
SHL089 Land adjacent to Island Tavern, Walney												
EN1	The site contains wet / marshy grassland, derelict buildings and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. This will help to protect wildlife features on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	There is high infiltration into the sewer network in this area. Further development will increase the risk of sewer and / or surface water flooding. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V		See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				See Table on page 4. This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy on page 4.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A
SHL093 Holker Old Boys Football Ground, Rakesmoor Lane												
EN1	This site contains derelict	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. Part of the site is identified

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	buildings, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.											as Green Spaces in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is proposed to be protected.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				The site consists of sports pitches, which if retained would mean that development could not take place on this site. Most of the site is proposed to be protected as Green Space in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land on the edge of the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				See Table on page 4. Most of the site is identified as Green Spaces in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is partly on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A
SHL094 Land West of Mill Lane, Walney												
EN1	This site contains a waterbody,	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. The site is identified as

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	wet / marshy grassland, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.											Green Spaces in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is entirely within the grounds of the golf course. The site is also considered to have an important visual and amenity role and is proposed to be protected.
	The HRA states that "development could have an indirect adverse effect upon the European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	W		V		<p>Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.</p> <p>The Local Plan Submission document contains policies for the conservation of international, national and local wildlife designations, along with other key habitats and species.</p> <p>The forthcoming Infrastructure Delivery Plan will help to ensure that development can be supported by the necessary infrastructure, therefore reducing the likelihood of overcapacity infrastructure (e.g. sewers) impacting on the natural environment.</p>
EN2	<p>The site is green space and forms part of the golf course.</p> <p>The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area.</p>	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				The site is green space and is entirely within the grounds of the golf course. The site has an important visual and amenity role and is proposed to be protected as Green Space in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				The site is identified as Green Space in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A
SHL095 Furness General Hospital Site, Dalton Lane, Abbey Road, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains a waterbody, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. This will help to protect wildlife features on the site.
EN2	It is considered that any scale of development on the site would result in an incongruous, dominant and irreversible form of development that would compromise the openness and sense of place characteristic of	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				It is unlikely that mitigation would enable development on this scale to conform with the landscape and green infrastructure policies of the Local Plan, nor would it maintain the green approach into Barrow. This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	<p>this important and distinctive linear section of Abbey Road and the settlement edge character. Development in this location would have the effect of reducing the perceptible separation between Barrow and Dalton due to the reduced physical and visual distance between the built up areas due to the loss of the existing green horizon'. Changes in character arising from development would change the existing open quality of this distinctive part of Barrow. Such a change would also reduce the duration of travel between the two settlements with its own negative perception of loss of separation.</p>											<p>identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.</p>
NR1	<p>The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.</p>	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				<p>Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.</p>

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR2	<p>There are land drainage issues in this area. The Lead Local flood Authority has stated that surface water currently drains into Dane Gill Beck, but it is questionable whether the beck has the capacity to take any further surface water at the point where it joins Mill Beck.</p> <p>United Utilities have stated that large amounts of surface water is also infiltrating into the combined system in this area.</p> <p>There are also watercourse concerns in terms of blockage to Abbey Road.</p> <p>Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.</p>	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V		<p>There would need to be an integrated approach to managing surface water and wastewater if the sites in this area are to be developed.</p> <p>See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.</p>
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	site is on greenfield land.											
SHL099a Hawcoat Park (North), Barrow												
EN1	This site contains mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. This site contains mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. This will help to protect wildlife features on the site.
EN2	This site is an important gap site within the Hawcoat Lane street scene offering views across the Green Wedge providing a 'settlement edge' character, its openness creating a distinctive spatial contrast that is important to the identity of the area. The site is also in use for formal recreation and informal public amenity and as such is also important as a 'green lung'.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
NR2	The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge for this site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V		See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A
SHL100b Land North of Westpoint House (Eastern Section), Solway Drive												
SP2	Access to several key services is poor, including a primary school, secondary school, shops, sports leisure, secondary school, a GP surgery and a leisure centre.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS		V		The site does have access to a bus service within a short distance of the site which could be of benefit for those who are not able to walk the half mile distance to services on Mill Lane and services and facilities beyond. The Local Plan Submission document contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. It also contains

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
												policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.
EN1	This site contains woodland, mature trees and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.
	The HRA states that development "could have an indirect adverse effect upon the European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	W		V		<p>Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.</p> <p>The Local Plan Submission document contains policies for the conservation of international, national and local wildlife designations, along with other key habitats and species.</p> <p>The forthcoming Infrastructure Delivery Plan will help to ensure that development can be supported by the necessary infrastructure, therefore reducing the likelihood of overcapacity infrastructure (e.g. sewers) impacting on the natural environment.</p>
EN2	Site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. The development of this site would result in the loss of	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				See table on page 4. The site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
	greenfield land.											
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	There are surface water issues for this site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V		See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A

Sites in Dalton

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
REC41 Land north of Cobden Street, Dalton												
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. The site contributes to the wider landscape setting of Dalton as experienced from the public right of way in separating the settlement perceptibly from the A590.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				The site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.

NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			The Council consults the Minerals and Waste Authority on any development that would likely to affect the winning and working of minerals in the Mineral Consultation Zones.
SHL039 Land East of Ulverston Road, Dalton											
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure could enhance the setting of development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there are some surface water concerns, particularly in terms of where surface water would discharge	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.

to.									
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	See Table on page 4. The policies of the Local Plan Submission Draft would help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is partly on greenfield land. The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS	The Council consults the Minerals and Waste Authority on any development that would likely to affect the winning and working of minerals in the Mineral Consultation Zones.
SHL102 Land South of Long Lane, Dalton									
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings, hedgerows and mature trees.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	See Table on page 4. The site is in the open countryside, therefore development should only be considered in exceptional circumstances.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS	Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.

NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	See Table on page 4. The site is in the open countryside, therefore development should only be considered in exceptional circumstances.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land. The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS	The Council consults the Minerals and Waste Authority on any development that would likely to affect the winning and working of minerals in the Mineral Consultation Zones.

Sites in Askam and Ireleth

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/	Reversible/	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
SHL077 High Riddings, Ireleth												
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the provision of habitats for wildlife on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land outside but adjoining the current development cordon.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure could enhance the setting of development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	United Utilities have stated that there is a high quantity of surface water in the system in this area, but the reason for this is	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-	V		See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.

	currently unknown. Further development will increase the risk of sewer and / or surface water flooding. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.									
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS		See Table on page 4. The policies of the Local Plan Submission Draft would help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is partly on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS		N/A
SHL086 Land at Lots Road, Askam										
EN1	This site contains a waterbody, wet / marshy grassland, mature trees and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS		See Table on page 4. This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. This will help to protect wildlife features on the site.
EN2	The site forms important setting for the School as viewed within its wider landscape and is characterised by mature groups of trees and hedgerows that together frame views beyond the site to the east. The site is also connected to the wooded pond area to the south which has a	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE		This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.

	significant biodiversity value. If this site was developed it would undermine the semi-rural setting of the school buildings and this part of Askam's settlement edge character.											
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that part of this site and the surrounding area is susceptible to surface water flooding, and some nearby properties have been affected by sewer flooding. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V		See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				This site is entirely within the Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A

REC40 Land to South of Ireleth Road, Ireleth											
EN1	This site contains a waterbody, wet / marshy grassland, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the provision of habitats for wildlife on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land outside but adjoining the current development cordon.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			The site is proposed to remain as open countryside in the Local Plan Submission Draft.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	<p>United Utilities have stated that there is a high quantity of surface water in the system in this area, but the reason for this is currently unknown. Further development will increase the risk of sewer and / or surface water flooding.</p> <p>Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.</p>	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-	V	See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.

NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	The site is proposed to remain as open countryside in the Local Plan Submission Draft.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS	N/A

Sites in Lindal and Newton

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
REC32 Field to South of Newton Village, Newton												
SP2	This site is in a village location and has poor access to many services including a frequent bus route, shops, night time leisure, a secondary school, a GP surgery, a leisure centre and sports leisure.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS		V		<p>The site would benefit from a bus service that links the village to Dalton and Barrow. It would also benefit from new services and facilities within the village.</p> <p>The Local Plan Submission document contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. It also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.</p>
EN1	This site contains hedgerows.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features on the site.
EN2	Development of this site would lead to a prominent and unresolved form of frontage development that would relate poorly to the open landscape	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				The site is identified as Green space in the Green Infrastructure Strategy, and is therefore proposed to be protected.

adjacent to the site to the east.											
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge point for this site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			The site is identified as Green space in the Green Infrastructure Strategy, and is therefore proposed to be protected.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			N/A
REC35 Land to rear of Greystone, Newton											
SP2	This site is in a village location and has poor access to a frequent bus route, open space, shops, night time leisure, a secondary school, a GP surgery, leisure centre and sports leisure.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS		V	The site would benefit from a bus service that links the village to Dalton and Barrow. It would also benefit from new services and facilities within the village. The Local Plan Submission document contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and

											access to community facilities. It also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.
EN1	This site contains grassland, mature trees and hedgerows.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features on the site.
EN2	An enclosed site surrounded by development to the south and west could feasibly come forward in a 'clustered' form providing adequate landscaped buffers are incorporated such that undue impacts on amenity could be avoided. Access to the site is poor and a more suitable site, which would have less impact upon neighbouring residents and the character of the village has been identified as a Preferred Option, meaning development of this site is not required.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			The site is proposed to remain as open countryside in the Local Plan Submission Draft.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	See Table on page 4. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.

	point for this site. Development could increase the risk of flooding at the site and elsewhere.										
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			The site is proposed to remain as open countryside in the Local Plan Submission Draft.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			N/A
REC42 Land North of Newton School, Newton											
SP2	This site is in a village location and has poor access to several services including a frequent bus route, open space, shops, night time leisure, a secondary school, a GP surgery, a leisure centre and sports leisure.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	V		The site would benefit from a bus service that links the village to Dalton and Barrow. It would also benefit from new services and facilities within the village. The Local Plan Submission document contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. It also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.
EN1	This site contains hedgerows.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land outside but adjoining the current	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			See Table on page 4. This is a large site and it is unlikely that mitigation would enable development to conform with the landscape and green infrastructure policies of the Local

	development cordon.										Plan.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			The site is proposed to remain as open countryside in the Local Plan Submission Draft.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			N/A
SHL092 Land to rear of Newton Village Hall, Newton											
SP2	This site is situated in a village location and has poor access to many of the key services, including a frequent bus route, open space, shops, night time leisure, a secondary school, a GP surgery, a leisure centre and sports leisure.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	V		The site would benefit from a bus service that links the village to Dalton and Barrow. It would also benefit from new services and facilities within the village. The Local Plan Submission document contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. It also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.
EN1	This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features on the site.
EN2	The development of this site	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			The site is proposed to remain as green space.

	would result in the loss of greenfield land partly within and partly outside the development cordon.											
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR2	The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that this site is the drain point for the village. The whole of the site is susceptible to surface water flooding. Development on this site will impact upon the pumping station in the corner of the site. Large amount of water drains downhill into the site, and this creates capacity issues with the pumping station and combined sewer. The Lead Local Flood Authority have advised that there should be no housing development on this site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V		The site is proposed to remain as green space.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				See Table on page 4. The policies of the Local Plan Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS				N/A

use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	ST
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Employment Sites

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
EMR2 – Land at Sandscale Park, Barrow												
EN1	This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS				See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features on the site.
EN2	This site is situated in an open area close to Sandscale Haws.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE				See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure could enhance the setting of development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS				Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.

EMR4 – Land South of Scarth Road, Barrow										
EN1	This site contains grassland, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS		See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features on the site.
EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE		See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure could enhance the setting of development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS		Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS		See Table on page 4. The policies of the Local Plan Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS		N/A
EMR9 – Land South of Ashley and Rock, Park Road, Barrow										
EN1	This site contains grassland, bushes / scrub and hedgerows.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS		See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the protection of wildlife features on the site.

EN2	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE			See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards providing a high quality landscape setting for new development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR3	The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS			See Table on page 4. The policies of the Local Plan Submission Draft will help to ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated as part of the development.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials, and the site is on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS			N/A
EMR14 – Site at Sandscale Park (West of Railway Line), Barrow											
SP2	This site is situated on the edge of Barrow and has poor access to a frequent bus route, railway station and shops.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	V		The site would benefit from a bus service that links the site to Barrow town centre. The Local Plan Submission document contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. It also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.
EN1	This site contains bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards

										the protection of wildlife features on the site.
EN2	This site is situated in an open area close to Sandscale Haws.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE		See Table on page 4. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure could enhance the setting of development.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS		Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.
NR4	All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS		N/A

Contact:

Planning Policy Team
Development Services
Barrow Borough Council
Town Hall
Duke Street
Barrow-in-Furness
Cumbria
LA14 2LD

Email: developmentplans@barrowbc.gov.uk

Website: www.barrowbc.gov.uk/residents/planning/



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



Appendix F

Post-Publication Amendments to Sustainability Report, Non-Technical Summary and Appendices

Final Draft Sustainability Report (Updated)
(Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)

March 2017

Barrow Borough Local Plan



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



Table 1 – Amendments

Note that text in *italics* denotes an amendment to the original text, whilst text in **red** denotes additional text as part of the post-publication amendments.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
Final Draft Sustainability Report of the Barrow Borough Local Plan			
Page 5	Amendment	Replace: "Appendix A: Document Review Appendix B: Baseline Information Appendix C: Responses to Consultation on Interim Sustainability Report Appendix D: Assessment Results: policies Appendix E: Significance of Adverse Effects of policies and Avoidance and Mitigation Measures Appendix F: Assessment Results: Sites Appendix G: Significance of Adverse Effects of sites and Avoidance and Mitigation Measures Appendix I: Monitoring Measures" ...with... "Appendix A: Document Review Appendix B: Baseline Information Appendix C: Responses to Consultation on Interim Sustainability Report and	To take account of the changes to the appendices.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		<p>Final Draft Sustainability Report</p> <p>Appendix D: Assessment Results: policies and sites; Significance of Adverse Effects of policies and sites and Avoidance and Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Appendix E: Assessment Results: Non-selected policies and sites; Significance of Adverse Effects of non-selected policies and sites and Avoidance and Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Appendix F: Post-Publication Amendments to Sustainability Report, Non-Technical Summary and Appendices</p> <p>Appendix G: Monitoring Measures"</p>	
Page 8	Amendment	Add: " Appendix C contains comments received from statutory consultees on the Interim SA Report (March 2016) and the Final Draft SA (July 2016) and identifies how these have been addressed."	To take account of the comments received on the Final Draft SA.
Page 8	Amendment	<p>Replace:</p> <p>"Appendix D contains the results of the assessment of the policies contained within the Local Plan Publication Draft. This appendix also identifies where likely positive effects of the policies on the sustainability objectives can be enhanced and increased. The policies are not written in full therefore cross-reference needs to be made with the Local Plan Publication Draft. Alternative policy options are identified and assessed in the last draft of the Sustainability Report, the Interim SA Report.</p> <p>"Appendix E considers the significance of any identified negative effects of the policies and identifies potential avoidance and mitigation measures.</p> <p>"Appendix F contains the results of the assessment of the sites contained within the Local Plan Publication Draft. Alternative site options are identified</p>	To take account of the changes to the appendices. Also in response to Natural England.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		<p>and assessed in the last draft of the Sustainability Report, the Interim Draft.</p> <p>“Appendix G considers the significance of any identified negative effects of the sites and identifies potential avoidance and mitigation measures.</p> <p>“Appendix H identifies where likely positive effects of the sites on the sustainability objectives can be enhanced and increased.”</p> <p>...with...</p> <p>“ Appendix D contains the results of the assessment of the policies and sites contained within the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft. It also considers the significance of any identified negative effects of the policies and sites and identifies potential avoidance and mitigation measures. These have been updated since the consultation on the Final Draft SA, undertaken in September / October 2016, which was based on the Local Plan Publication Draft.</p> <p>“ Appendix E contains the results of the assessment of the non-selected policies and sites. These are the policy options and sites that were not taken forward after consultation on the Local Plan Issues and Options Draft. Again, it also considers the significance of any identified negative effects of the policies and sites and identifies potential avoidance and mitigation measures.</p> <p>“ Appendix F sets out the amendments to the Final Draft Sustainability Report and Appendices as a result of consultation on both the Local Plan Publication Draft and the Final Draft Sustainability Report.”</p>	
Page 8	Amendment	Replace “Appendix I” with “Appendix G”	To take account of the changes to the appendices.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
Paragraph 1.3.7	Amendment	<p>Replace:</p> <p>"Public consultation on this Draft <i>will commence in September 2016</i> alongside the consultation on this Sustainability Report which assesses the sustainability of the policies and sites within the draft plan"</p> <p>...with...</p> <p>"Public consultation on this Draft took place in September / October 2016 alongside consultation on the Final Draft Sustainability Report which assessed the sustainability of the policies and sites within the draft plan."</p>	The consultation on the Local Plan Publication Draft has now taken place.
New paragraph (1.3.8)	Additional text	Add: "A fourth draft of the Plan, the Pre-Submission Draft, has also been produced under Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Public consultation on this Draft will commence in May 2017."	To take account of the Pre-Submission Draft of the Plan.
Paragraph 1.4.9	Amendment	Replace: "The Reports helped to inform the preparation of the Local Plan Preferred Options <i>and Publication Drafts</i> " with "The Reports helped to inform the preparation of the Local Plan Preferred Options, Publication and Pre-Submission Drafts. "	To take account of the Pre-Submission Draft of the Plan.
New paragraph (1.4.10)	Additional text	<p>Add: "A further update was produced in March 2017, and this relates to the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft. This updates previous HRA Screening and AA Reports which assessed the implications of previous drafts of the emerging Local Plan.</p> <p>This document includes the following updates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 policy options were assessed as having a <i>possible adverse effect</i> on Natura 2000 Sites 	To take account of the March 2017 update to the HRA.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 preferred opportunity sites were assessed as having an adverse effect on Natura 2000 sites." 	
Paragraph 1.4.10	Amendment	Amend paragraph number to "1.4.11".	To take account of the insertion of the previous paragraph.
Paragraph 1.4.10	Amendment	Replace "(and update)" with "(and updates)".	To take account of there being more than one update.
Table 1	Amendment	5 th row, 2 nd column: Replace "Appendices D-G" with "Appendices D & E"	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Table 1	Amendment	6 th row, 2 nd column: Replace "Appendices E & G" with "Appendices D & E"	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Table 1	Amendment	Replace "Appendices D & F of this Report set out the reasons for selecting the policies and sites contained within the Local Plan Publication Draft. Appendices D & F give reasons for discounting alternative options" with "Appendices D & E of this Report set out the reasons for selecting the policies and sites contained within the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft and give reasons for discounting alternative options."	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Table 1	Amendment	8 th row, 2 nd column: Replace "Appendix I" with "Appendix G"	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Paragraph 3.1.2	Amendment	Replace "Stages A-C have already been undertaken and we are currently at Stage D of the process. Further information regarding the work which	Stage D was undertaken at the Publication stage of the

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		has been undertaken is detailed on pages 16 to 19" ...with... "Stages A-D have been undertaken. Further information regarding these stages is detailed on pages 18 to 21."	Local Plan process.
Figure 2	Deletion	Delete: "Consultation on the SA Report will take place alongside consultation on the Local Plan Publication Draft."	Consultation has now taken place.
Figure 2	Amendment	Add "✓" symbol underneath Stage D.	Stage D was undertaken at the Publication stage of the Local Plan process.
Table 2	Additional text	Add: "EN3: To improve the quality of the built and historic environment."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
Paragraph 3.8.2	Amendment	Replace "Appendices <i>D-H</i> contain..." with "Appendices D and E contain..."	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Paragraph 3.10.3	Amendment	Change "The Local Plan Publication Draft identified 11 objectives" to "The Local Plan Publication Draft identified 12 objectives."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England who identified error.
Paragraph 3.10.3	Additional text	Add: "The Plan must ensure residents have access through an enhanced network of public rights of way to high quality inclusive open spaces including the wider countryside and help protect these from inappropriate development."	The wording of the objective was amended after the Preferred Options consultation.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
Paragraph 3.10.3	Additional text	Add: "The Plan must conserve and enhance the historic environment, including heritage assets and their settings and recognise the contribution they can make to the Borough."	Error: The assessment of this objective was omitted in the previous drafts of the SA.
Paragraph 3.10.3	Amendment	Replace: "The Plan must demonstrate that only good quality design is acceptable and ensure that local heritage is respected and protected" ...with... "The Plan must demonstrate that only good quality design is acceptable and ensure that all development respects and makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness. "	The wording of the objective was amended after the Preferred Options consultation.
Paragraph 3.10.3	Additional text	Add: "The Plan must protect maintain and enhance habitats and species and help promote them as a key to sustainable development. Biodiversity must be enhanced and protected from unsympathetic development. "	The wording of the objective was amended after the Preferred Options consultation.
Paragraph 3.10.3	Amendment	Replace: "The Plan must demonstrate, along with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, that efficient and integrated infrastructure networks are in place to support growth and development whilst maintaining the valued character and local distinctiveness of the Borough" ...with... "The Plan must demonstrate, along with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, that efficient and integrated infrastructure networks are in place to support growth and development whilst maintaining the valued and locally	The wording of the objective was amended after the Preferred Options consultation.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		<i>distinctive character</i> of the Borough."	
Paragraph 3.12.3	Amendment	<p>Replace:</p> <p><i>"All of the policies and sites included within the Local Plan Publication Draft have been assessed to determine whether they are likely to have an effect (and whether the effect is significant) upon the sustainability objectives. Alternative sites and policies have also been assessed and the results are shown in the Interim Sustainability Report. Appendix D contains the results of the Sustainability Appraisal of the policies contained in the Publication Draft. Appendix E looks at whether any negative effect can be avoided or mitigated against."</i></p> <p>...with...</p> <p>"All of the policies and sites included within the Local Plan Publication Draft were assessed to determine whether they are likely to have an effect (and whether the effect is significant) upon the sustainability objectives. These assessments are contained in the Final Draft SA (July 2016)."</p>	To take account of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft and the changes to the appendices.
New paragraph (3.12.4)	Additional text	Add: " Consultation on the Local Plan Publication Draft resulted in some further changes to the Plan. The SA has been updated to take account of these changes, and also as a result of consultation on the Final Draft SA. The updated assessments are shown in Appendix D. A table of amendments to the SA are shown in Appendix F. "	To take account of the Pre-Submission Draft of the Plan and the subsequent amendments to the SA.
Table 3	Amendment	Replace: "The built and historical environment" with "The built and historic environment."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
Table 3	Addition text / information	Add assessment set out in Table 7 in this appendix.	Error: The assessment of this objective was omitted in the

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
			previous drafts of the SA.
Page 40	Amendment	Replace: “The process has also highlighted where positive effects can be increased (<i>appendix D</i>) and where a significant negative effect has been identified, what measures, if any, can be put in place to avoid or mitigate against the effect (<i>appendix E</i>)” ...with... “The process has also highlighted where positive effects can be increased and where a significant negative effect has been identified, what measures, if any, can be put in place to avoid or mitigate against the effect (<i>appendix D</i>).”	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Page 40	Amendment	Replace: “Six policies are likely to have a significant negative effect on environmental objectives, however as shown in <i>Appendix E</i> , all the effects identified can be avoided or mitigated against” ...with... “Six policies are likely to have a significant negative effect on environmental objectives, however as shown in <i>Appendix D</i> , all the effects identified can be avoided or mitigated against.”	To take account of the change to the appendices.
Page 40	Amendment	Replace “Thirty one of the policies within the Local Plan <i>Publication</i> Draft are likely to have significant positive effects on the social objectives” with “Thirty one of the policies within the Local Plan <i>Pre-Submission</i> Draft are likely to have significant positive effects on the social objectives.”	To take account of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
Page 40	Amendment	Replace "...22 of them are likely to have significant positive effects on environmental objectives..." with "...23 of them are likely to have significant positive effects on environmental objectives..."	The Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft contains two additional policies, one of which is assessed to likely have significant positive effects on environmental objectives.
Page 40	Amendment	Replace "The process has also highlighted where positive effects can be increased (<i>appendix H</i>) and how negative effects can be avoided or mitigated against (<i>appendix G</i>)" with "The process has also highlighted where positive effects can be increased and how negative effects can be avoided or mitigated against (<i>appendix D</i>)."	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Page 40	Amendment	Replace "Appendix <i>H</i> also identifies other potential opportunities to increase the positive effects" with "Appendix <i>D</i> also identifies other potential opportunities to increase the positive effects."	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Page 40	Amendment	Replace "Mitigation and avoidance measures are identified in Appendix <i>G</i> " with "Mitigation and avoidance measures are identified in Appendix <i>D</i> ."	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Page 40	Amendment	Replace "These include the implementation of policies in the Local Plan <i>Publication</i> Draft..." with "These include the implementation of policies in the Local Plan <i>Pre-Submission</i> Draft..."	To take account of the Pre-Submission Draft.
Page 41	Amendment	Replace "the assessment of which is contained within <i>the Draft Interim Sustainability Report (Appendices D-G)</i> " with "the assessment of which is contained within <i>Appendix E</i> ."	To take account of the changes to the appendices.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
Page 42	Amendment	Replace "The policies and sites contained within the Local Plan <i>Publication</i> Draft..." with "The policies and sites contained within the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft..."	To take account of the Pre-Submission Draft.
Page 42	Amendment	Replace "The SA has identified a number of monitoring measures which can be used to assess the impact of the Plan upon the sustainability objectives (Appendix I)" with "The SA has identified a number of monitoring measures which can be used to assess the impact of the Plan upon the sustainability objectives (Appendix G)."	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Non-Technical Summary			
Paragraph 1.2	Amendment	Replace "2012-2031" with " 2014-2031 "	To take account of the amended plan period.
Paragraph 1.2	Amendment	Replace " <i>Publication</i> " with " Pre-Submission "	The latest version of the plan is now the Pre-Submission Draft.
Paragraph 1.5	Amendment	Replace: <p>"<i>This is the Final Draft of the Sustainability Report which is being made available for comment alongside the Local Plan Publication Draft. The Regulations require the local planning authority "to consult the statutory consultation bodies and other parties who, in its opinion, are affected or likely to be affected by, or have an interest in, the decisions involved in the assessment and adoption or making of the plan¹". The Council has consulted</i></p>	The Final Draft SA has been updated.

¹ Paragraph 020 Planning Practice Guidance

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		<p>everyone whose details are on its Consultation Database <i>and has</i> made a copy of the Sustainability Report available to view on its website and in Barrow Town Hall”</p> <p>...with...</p> <p>“The Final Draft Sustainability Report was made available for comment alongside the Local Plan Publication Draft. Consultation commenced in September 2016 and ran for a period of six weeks. The Regulations require the local planning authority “to consult the statutory consultation bodies and other parties who, in its opinion, are affected or likely to be affected by, or have an interest in, the decisions involved in the assessment and adoption or making of the plan²”. The Council consulted everyone whose details are on its Consultation Database and made a copy of the Sustainability Report available to view on its website and in Barrow Town Hall.”</p>	
Paragraph 1.6	Amendment	<p>Replace “<i>The consultation period will commence in September 2016 and will run for a period of at least 6 weeks. Any necessary amendments will then be made to the documents prior to the production of the Local Plan Submission Draft</i>”</p> <p>...with...</p> <p>“In light of the consultation and in consideration of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft, some necessary amendments have been made to the documents. These are shown in this update.”</p>	The Final Draft SA has been updated.
Table 1	Amendment	<p>(Appendix D) Replace:</p> <p>“This contains the results of the assessment of the policies contained within</p>	The latest version of the plan is now the Pre-Submission

² Paragraph 020 Planning Practice Guidance

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		<p>the Local Plan <i>Publication</i> Draft. This appendix also identifies where likely positive effects of the policies on the sustainability objectives can be enhanced and increased. The policies are not written in full therefore cross-reference needs to be made with the Local Plan <i>Publication</i> Draft"</p> <p>...with...</p> <p>"This contains the results of the assessment of the policies and sites contained within the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft. This appendix also identifies where likely positive effects of the policies and sites on the sustainability objectives can be enhanced and increased. The policies are not written in full therefore cross-reference needs to be made with the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft."</p>	<p>Draft. Also, both the policy and site assessments are now in the same appendices.</p>
Table 1	Amendment	(Appendix D) Delete "Alternative policy options are identified and assessed in the last draft of the Sustainability Report, the Interim Draft."	The assessment of the alternative policy options are reproduced in Appendix E.
Table 1	Amendment	<p>(Appendix E) Replace:</p> <p>"This considers the significance of any identified negative effects of the policies and identifies potential avoidance and mitigation measures"</p> <p>...with...</p> <p>"This contains the results of the assessment of the non-selected policies and sites. These are the policy options and sites that were not taken forward after consultation on the Local Plan Issues and Options Draft. Again, it also considers the significance of any identified negative effects of the policies and sites and identifies potential avoidance and mitigation measures."</p>	To take account of the changes to the appendices.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
Table 1	Amendment	(Appendix F) Replace: "This contains the results of the assessment of the sites contained within the Local Plan Publication Draft. Alternative site options are identified and assessed in the last draft of the Sustainability Report, the Interim Draft" ...with... "This sets out the amendments to the Final Draft Sustainability Report and Appendices as a result of consultation on both the Local Plan Publication Draft and the Final Draft Sustainability Appraisal."	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Table 1	Amendment	(Appendix G) Add: "This contains suggested means of monitoring the effects of the Plan upon the sustainability objectives." ...and add bullet: "A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10"	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Paragraph 2.1	Deletion	Delete: "we are currently at Stage D."	Stage D took place during the consultation on the Final Draft SA in September 2016.
Paragraph 2.9	Additional text	Add: "This formed the Final Draft SA that was consulted upon alongside the Local Plan Publication Draft."	The Final Draft SA has been updated.
Paragraph 2.10	Amendment	Replace: "The results of the assessment can be found in the appendices accompanying the Final Draft of the SA and are summarised in this document"	The Final Draft SA has been updated.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		<p>...with...</p> <p>“Following consultation on the Local Plan Publication Draft and Final Draft SA, a number of amendments have been made to the SA, prior to the production of the Local Plan Submission Draft. The results of the updated assessments can be found in the appendices accompanying the Final Draft of the SA (Updated) and are summarised in this document.”</p>	
Figure 2	Additional text	<p>Add:</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produced in May 2017 alongside the Final Draft SA Report (Updated) • Consultation in May-July 2017 • Informed by Final Draft SA Report • Produced in May 2017 	To take account of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft and the Final Draft SA Report (Updated)
Paragraph 3.5	Amendment	Replace “Appendix I to the Final Draft Sustainability Report identifies a number of indicators which can be used to monitor the effects of the Local Plan on the objectives” with “Appendix G to the Final Draft Sustainability Report (Updated) identifies a number of indicators which can be used to monitor the effects of the Local Plan on the objectives”.	To take account of the changes to the appendices and of the updated SA.
Paragraph 4.1	Additional text	Add: “...to the Interim SA Report and the Final Draft SA Report.”	To take account of the

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
			changes to the plan in consideration of the Final Draft SA Report.
Paragraph 4.4	Additional Text	Add "...and are set out in section 9 of the Final Draft Sustainability Report (Updated)."	The Final Draft SA has been updated.
Paragraph 5.1	Amendment	<p>Replace "A number of minor wording amendments <i>are</i> suggested to increase the positive effects identified. These amendments <i>should be</i> implemented in the Submission Draft of the Local Plan"</p> <p>...with...</p> <p>"A number of minor wording amendments were suggested to increase the positive effects identified. These amendments have been implemented in the Pre-Submission Draft of the Local Plan."</p>	To take account of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft.
Paragraph 5.2	Amendment	<p>Replace:</p> <p>"All 122 policies contained within the <i>Publication</i> Draft of the Local Plan have been assessed through the SA process."</p> <p>...with...</p> <p>"All 114 policies contained within the Pre-Submission Draft of the Local Plan have been assessed through the SA process."</p>	<p>There are 114 policies in the Pre-Submission Draft.</p> <p>(Note that the Publication Draft contained 112 policies, not 122 policies as previously stated).</p>
Paragraph 5.4	Amendment	Replace "The process has also highlighted where positive effects can be increased (<i>appendix D</i>) and where a significant negative effect has been identified, what measures, if any, can be put in place to avoid or mitigate against the effect (<i>appendix E</i>)"	To take account of the changes to the appendices.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		<p>...with...</p> <p>"The process has also highlighted where positive effects can be increased and where a significant negative effect has been identified, what measures, if any, can be put in place to avoid or mitigate against the effect (appendix D)."</p>	
Paragraph 5.5	Amendment	Replace "...Local Plan <i>Publication</i> Draft..." with "...Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft..."	To take account of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft.
Paragraph 5.5	Amendment	Replace "...however as shown in Appendix E..." with "...however as shown in Appendix D ..."	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Paragraph 5.6	Amendment	Replace "...22 of them are likely to have significant positive effects on environmental objectives..." with "... 23 of them are likely to have significant positive effects on environmental objectives..."	The Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft contains two additional policies, one of which is assessed to likely have significant positive effects on environmental objectives.
Paragraph 5.7	Amendment	Replace "...has also highlighted where positive effects can be increased (appendix <i>H</i>) and how negative effects can be avoided or mitigated against (appendix <i>G</i>)" with "...has also highlighted where positive effects can be increased and how negative effects can be avoided or mitigated against (appendix D)"	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Paragraph 5.8	Amendment	Replace "Appendix <i>H</i> also identifies other potential opportunities..." with	To take account of the

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		"Appendix D also identifies other potential opportunities..."	changes to the appendices.
Paragraph 5.9	Amendment	Replace "Mitigation and avoidance measures are identified in Appendix G" with "Mitigation and avoidance measures are identified in Appendix D."	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Paragraph 5.9	Amendment	Replace "Local Plan Publication Draft" with "Local Plan Publication and Pre-Submission Drafts."	To take account of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft.
Paragraph 5.10	Additional text	The results are set out in the Interim SA document and Appendix E.	The results are also set out in Appendix E.
Paragraph 6.2	Amendment	Replace "Appendix I of the Sustainability Report..." with "Appendix G of the Sustainability Report..."	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Policy Options Assessments			
Page 6	Additional text	Add: "EN3: To improve the quality of the built and historic environment."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
Page 8	Amendment	Replace "Publication Draft" with "Pre-Submission Draft"	To take account of the Pre-Submission Draft of the Plan.
Policy C3b (new policy)	New policy assessment	Add assessment set out under Table 2 in this appendix.	New policy added to the Plan in the Pre-Submission Draft.
Policy C4	Amendment	Change the assessment colour for the site to orange under objective EN3.	Updated in consideration of comments from Historic

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
			England. If archaeology is present, there could be potential for harm if not mitigated.
Policy C4	Additional text	Add: "If archaeology is present, developers would need to comply with policy HE6."	Updated in consideration of comments from Historic England. If archaeology is present, there could be potential for harm if not mitigated.
Policy C6, 2 nd bullet	Additional text	Add: "It also requires wind energy developments to be located in a 'suitable area' identified on the Proposals Map, and that planning impacts identified by local communities can be fully addressed."	An additional criterion has been added to the policy in the Plan in the Pre-Submission Draft, and the amendment reflects this.
Policy I6	Deletion	Delete: "The impact could be reduced by ensuring that standards encourage the use of permeable surfacing, reducing surface water run-off."	The policy in the Plan has now been amended in accord with this text in the Pre-Submission Draft.
Policy EC1	Additional text	Add: "...and the Port of Barrow" to the policy title.	Policy title amended in the Plan in the Pre-Submission Draft.
Policy EC2	Amendment	Replace: "The effects of each specific site are assessed in Appendices F and H" with "The effects of each specific site are assessed from page 100."	To take account of the changes to the appendices.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
Policy EC3, 3 rd bullet	Deletion	Delete: "The policy could be further improved by prioritising brownfield sites."	The policy in the Plan has now been amended in accord with this text in the Pre-Submission Draft.
Policy EC12, criterion E	Deletion	Delete: "This policy could be improved further by ensuring development does not harm the amenities of neighbouring residents."	The policy in the Plan has now been amended in accord with this text in the Pre-Submission Draft.
Policy H3	Amendment	Replace: "The effect of allocating specific sites on the remaining objectives is considered <i>in Appendices F and H</i> " with "The effect of allocating specific sites on the remaining objectives is considered from page 82. "	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Policy H5	Deletion	Delete: "Section 1 of the policy could be improved by including criteria which protects landscape and the natural environment to ensure that proposals do not harm heritage assets and their setting."	The policy in the Plan has now been amended in accord with this text in the Pre-Submission Draft.
Policy H6	Deletion	Delete: "...however the policy could be improved by adding additional criteria relating to the impact upon the natural environment."	The policy in the Plan has now been amended in accord with this text in the Pre-Submission Draft.
Policy H13	Additional text	Add bullet: " Some older housing stock may be regarded as a heritage asset, in which case development would need to comply with policy HE2. "	Updated in consideration of comments from Historic England.
Policy H16	Additional text	Add: " ...or Daylight " to the policy title.	Policy title amended in the

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
			Plan in the Pre-Submission Draft.
Policy H26 (new policy)	New policy assessment	Add assessment set out under Table 2 in this appendix.	New policy added to the Plan in the Pre-Submission Draft.
Policy R15	Deletion	Delete: "The policy could be improved further by adding additional criteria requiring grease traps to be provided."	The policy in the Plan has now been amended in accord with this text in the Pre-Submission Draft.
Policy HC9	Deletion	Delete: "This impact could be reduced by encouraging porous surfacing."	The policy in the plan has now been amended to state that consideration should be given to Policy C3 (Water Management) in the Pre-Submission Draft.
Policy HC10	Deletion	Delete: "The policy could be improved by including additional supportive text which discusses the importance of natural surveillance, although this issue is covered in the design policies within the Development Strategy chapter."	The policy in the plan has now been amended to state that consideration should be given to Policy HC5 (Crime Prevention) in the Pre-Submission Draft.
Policy HC15	Deletion	Delete: "The policy could be improved by encouraging the use of recycled materials and recycling."	The policy in the Plan has now been amended in accord with this text in the

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
			Pre-Submission Draft.
Page 46	Amendment	Replace: "It is suggested that these minor changes to the wording of the policies are made prior to the production of the Local Plan <i>Submission Draft</i> " with "It was suggested that these minor changes to the wording of the policies are made prior to the production of the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft ."	These changes have now been made in the Pre-Submission Draft.
Significant of Adverse Effects of Policies: Avoidance and Mitigation Measures			
Policy EC1	Additional text	Add: "... and the Port of Barrow (see Proposals Map) " to the policy title.	Policy title amended in the Plan in the Pre-Submission Draft.
Policy EC2	Amendment	Replace "The impact of each specific site and potential means of avoidance and mitigation is looked at <i>in Appendix F</i> " with "The impact of each specific site and potential means of avoidance and mitigation is looked at from page 69 ."	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Policy H3	Amendment	Replace "The impact of each specific site and potential means of avoidance and mitigation is looked at in <i>Appendix F</i> " with "The impact of each specific site and potential means of avoidance and mitigation is looked at from page 69 ."	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Policy H26	New policy assessment	Add assessment set out in Table 3 in this appendix.	New policy added to the Plan in the Pre-Submission Draft.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
Site Options Assessments			
In addition to the changes listed below, replace all references to "Local Plan Publication Draft" or "Local Plan Publication Document" with "Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft " (numerous occurrences)			
Page 76	Additional text	Add: "EN3: To improve the quality of the built and historic environment."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
Page 78 (under heading "EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment")	Additional text	Add: " The heritage impact assessments for some sites shows that there is clear potential for impact which would require mitigation. These sites have been assessed in the SA as having a negative impact on this objective. "	Updated in line with the updated Heritage Impact Assessments and in consideration of comments from Historic England.
Page 78	Deletion	Delete: "There are other sites that are close to a Conservation Area and / or Listed Buildings that may require a similar evaluation before development takes place, and these are identified in the site assessments."	All Heritage Impact Assessments have now been completed.
Page 79	Amendment	Replace: "Some of these sites are also within the Mineral <i>Consultation Zones</i> " with " Many of the sites, particularly the settlement extensions, fall within the Minerals Safeguarding / Consultation Areas (MSA/MCAs). This is necessary as there are not enough available sites within the urban areas to meet the Borough's housing requirement over the plan period. The MSA/MCAs cover a large area and wrap tightly around much of the urban areas of Barrow and Dalton, leaving few areas on the edge of these settlements for development without partially overlapping these areas. It should be noted that the second largest proposed housing allocation is outside of these areas (SHL082, Land	Updated in line with comments from Cumbria County Council.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		East of Rakesmoor Lane)."	
REC05	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC09	Additional text	Add: "There is a small cluster of listed buildings to the east although not in the immediate vicinity. There is also a listed cottage to the south west. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment for the site states that in terms of impact there will be no change and that there are other buildings in the foreground which would mitigate any harm. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
REC09	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC18	Additional text	Add: "There is a small cluster of listed buildings to the east although not in the immediate vicinity. There is also a listed cottage to the south west. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment for the site states that in terms of impact there will be no change, adding that there is potential for distant views of the site once developed, probably only in the form of roofscape and skyline changes. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
REC19b	Additional text	Add: "There are listed buildings in the area, but not in the immediate vicinity. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment for the site states that in terms of impact there will be no change, adding that the site is partly screened by Victoria Academy and its boundary planting. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
REC26	Additional text	Add: "The site is adjacent to five grade II listed buildings, and their group value enhances their significance. "	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
REC26	Amendment	Replace: "The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment for the site shows that the impact of development on these assets would be low but beneficial" with "The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment for the site shows that the impact of development on these assets would be low but potentially beneficial, depending on archaeology. There is already a modern housing development between the heritage assets and the proposed allocation. There is also a mature tree belt to the east of the public house which, combined with the landform, helps to mitigate any impact. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details. "	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
REC26	Additional text	Add: " The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area. "	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
SHL001	Additional text	Add: "The St George's Square Conservation Area is adjacent to the site. The area is of very high historic significance, which is reflected in the number of designated assets in close proximity to the site and their communal value. There is potential for cumulative impact including impact on archaeological assets. See the Heritage Impact Assessment for the site for full details of the significance of the heritage assets. "	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
SHL001	Deletion	Delete: "Historic England has stated that 'before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact of the development of the site.'"	An evaluation of the impact of development has been completed (see Heritage Impact Assessments)

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
SHL001	Additional text	Add: "The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment for the site shows that the impact would be medium but potentially beneficial. It is not considered that the impact will not necessarily be harmful as development presents the opportunity to enhance the conservation area and listed buildings and their settings and to contribute positively to significance by restoring the built up frontage and bringing listed buildings at potential risk back into use. The site in its present form detracts from the setting of the conservation area and the adjacent listed buildings. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
SHL001	Additional text	Add: " The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area. "	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
SHL010a	Amendment / Additional text	Add: "This site is in the locality of Vickerstown Conservation Area and North Scale Conservation Area. The prevailing interest of Vickerstown as a Conservation Area is its historical interest as a model housing estate to accommodate the growing number of shipyard workers along the 'garden village' ethos. North Scale Conservation Area has an unplanned building pattern with large green spaces, mature trees and traditional building materials. It also contains two listed buildings. See the Heritage Impact Assessment for the site for full details of the significance of the heritage assets. "	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
SHL010a	Deletion	Delete: "Historic England has stated that 'before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact of the development of the site.'"	An evaluation of the impact of development has been completed (see Heritage Impact Assessments)

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
SHL010a	Additional text	Add: "The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment of the site states that the site is some distance from the conservation areas and it is unlikely that there will be any impact on them or the nearest listed buildings or their settings. Topography and physical / visual barriers combine to minimise impact. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
SHL037	Amendment	Replace: "The site is adjacent to a grade II* listed building (barn) and a grade II listed building" with "The site is in close proximity to a grade II* listed barn and a grade II listed farmhouse. The farmhouse is listed for its group value as part of the farmstead wherein its significance lies. The barn is much older, dating from the late C16-early C17 with some later additions."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
SHL037	Deletion	Delete: "Historic England has stated that 'before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact the development.'"	An evaluation of the impact of development has been completed (see Heritage Impact Assessments).
SHL037	Amendment	Replace: "The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment of the site shows that in terms of impact there will be no change" with "The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment of the site shows that impact will be low but potentially beneficial, dependent on archaeological evidence. The site is brownfield, so little change is expected, although there is potential for the approach to the heritage assets to be improved. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
SHL059	Amendment / Additional text	Add: "This site is in close proximity to Vickerstown Conservation Area and North Scale Conservation Area. The prevailing interest of Vickerstown as a Conservation Area is its historical interest as a model housing estate to accommodate the growing number of shipyard workers along the 'garden	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		village' ethos. North Scale Conservation Area has an unplanned building pattern with large green spaces, mature trees and traditional building materials. It also contains two listed buildings. See the Heritage Impact Assessment for the site for full details of the significance of the heritage assets."	
SHL059	Deletion	Historic England has stated that "before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact of the development of the site."	An evaluation of the impact of development has been completed (see Heritage Impact Assessments)
SHL059	Additional text	Add: "The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment of the site shows that in terms of impact there will be no change. There is potential for distant views of the site once developed from both conservation areas. However, topography and physical / visual barriers combine to minimise impact. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
SHL061	Deletion	Delete assessment	The site is no longer proposed as a housing site allocation in the Local Plan.
SHL070a	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
SHL071	Deletion	Delete assessment	The site is no longer proposed as a housing site allocation in the Local Plan.
SHL103	Deletion	Delete assessment	The site is no longer

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
			proposed as a housing site allocation in the Local Plan.
REC10	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC25a	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC34	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC43	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC47	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC47	Amendment / Additional text	Add: "This site is adjacent to several grade II listed barns and farm buildings, with further listed buildings to the south east of the site. There is a conservation area around the village core of Dalton which also houses a large number of listed buildings, including a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment states that there is potential for impact on setting of the listed barns and farm buildings depending on the scale of the development. Although some distance from the conservation area there is potential for impact on setting by urban encroachment."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		Development could also impact upon archaeology. Mitigation measures could overcome potential impacts / harm. Careful consideration should be given to the developable area of the site, combined with the Green Infrastructure Strategy. Furthermore, it will be important to consider access, the grouping of buildings, landscaping, boundary treatments and materials. Various local plan policies seek to achieve good design and ensure that due consideration is given to heritage assets. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details."	
REC47	Deletion	Delete: "The impact upon the built environment will depend upon the location, scale and design of the development."	In consideration of the Heritage Impact Assessments, the site has now been assessed as having a potentially negative impact on objective EN3.
REC47	Amendment	Change the assessment colour for the site to red under objective EN3.	The Heritage Impact Assessment for the site shows that there is clear potential for impact which would require mitigation.
REC48	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC48	Additional text	Add: "The site is in proximity to several listed barns and farm buildings and a listed building at Dowdales School. The Council's Heritage Impact	Updated in line with comments from Historic

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		Assessment states that the impact of development would be minimal, dependent on archaeology. The site is some distance from the assets and the site doesn't directly contribute to their setting. Development in the foreground would help to minimise impact. Although some distance from the conservation area there is potential for impact on setting by urban encroachment. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details."	England.
REC49	Additional text	Add: "The site is in proximity to a listed building at Dalton Cemetery. There is a conservation area and numerous listed buildings in the village core although not in close proximity. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment states that in terms of the impact of development, there will be no change. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
REC52	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
SHL005	Amendment	Replace "The site is within the Mineral Consultation Zone" with "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC01	Additional text	Add: "There are a number of listed buildings around the station and there is a conservation area at the eastern end of Ireleth. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment for the site states that in terms of impact there will be no change. See the Heritage Impact Assessment for further details."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
REC02	Additional text	Add: "There are a number of listed buildings around the station and there is a conservation area at Ireleth some distance to the east. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment states that the impact of development would be minimal but potentially beneficial. There is potential to improve the setting	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		of the listed fountain and station buildings to further the recent environmental improvement work that has taken place around the site. See the Heritage Impact Assessment for further details."	
SHL017	Additional text	Add: "There are a number of listed buildings around the station and there is a conservation area at Ireleth some distance to the east. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment states that the impact of development would be minimal as the site is well screened. See the Heritage Impact Assessment for further details."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
REC37	Additional text	Add: "The site is greenfield and is adjacent to The Green Lindal Conservation Area. There are various listed buildings within the Conservation Area along with numerous non-designated heritage assets, including the village green, various buildings, barns and railings. See the Heritage Impact Assessment for the site for full details of the significance of the heritage assets."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.
REC37	Deletion	Delete: "Historic England has stated that 'before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact the development.'"	An evaluation of the impact of development has been completed (see Heritage Impact Assessments).
REC37	Amendment	Replace: "The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment of the site shows that in terms of impact there will be no change" with "The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment of the site shows that the impact will be low, dependent of archaeology. Rooftops on the more elevated part of the site might be glimpsed from some parts of the conservation area but this is not felt to have any impact on significance as long as the height of any new build elements is of an appropriate scale. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details."	Updated in line with comments from Historic England.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
REC39	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
EMR12	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
OPP2	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
OPP3	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
OPP5	Additional assessment	Add assessment set out in Table 5 of this appendix	Site changed from a housing site to an opportunity site.
Significant of Adverse Effects of Sites: Avoidance and Mitigation Measures			
In addition to the changes listed below: Replace all references to "Local Plan Publication Draft" or "Local Plan Publication Document" with "Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft" (numerous occurrences); Replace all references to the "forthcoming Infrastructure Delivery Plan" with "Infrastructure Delivery Plan" (numerous occurrences); Replace all occurrences of "see table on page 4" with "see table on page 109" (numerous occurrences).			
Page 109	Amendment	Replace "this is listed in Appendix H" with "from page 192 in this document."	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Page 110	Amendment	Replace "Mineral Consultation Zones" with "Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Areas."	Updated in line with comments from Cumbria

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
			County Council.
REC05	Amendment	Replace "The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone" with "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC09	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC09	Amendment	Replace "N/A" with "See table on page 109."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC26	Amendment	Replace "The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone" with "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC54	Deletion	Delete "The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC54	Amendment	Replace "See table on page 4" with "N/A"	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
SHL001	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
SHL001	Amendment	Replace "N/A" with "See table on page 109."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding /

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
			Consultation Area maps.
SHL061	Deletion	Delete assessment	The site is no longer proposed as a housing site allocation in the Local Plan.
SHL070a	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
SHL070a	Amendment	Replace "N/A" with "See table on page 109."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
SHL071	Deletion	Delete assessment	The site is no longer proposed as a housing site allocation in the Local Plan.
SHL071	Amendment	Replace "N/A" with "See table on page 109."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
SHL103	Deletion	Delete assessment	The site is no longer proposed as a housing site allocation in the Local Plan.
REC10	Amendment	Replace "The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone" with "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC25a	Amendment	Replace "The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone" with "The site is	Updated in line with latest

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
		situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC43	Amendment	Replace "The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone" with "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC47	Amendment	Replace "The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone" with "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC47	Amendment	Add a row under REC47 as set out in Table 4 below.	The Heritage Impact Assessment for the site shows that there is clear potential for impact which would require mitigation.
REC48	Amendment	Replace "The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone" with "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC49	Deletion	Delete "The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC49	Amendment	Replace "See table on page 4" with "N/A"	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC52	Amendment	Replace "The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone" with "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
SHL005	Amendment	Replace "The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone" with "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC37	Deletion	Delete "The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC37	Amendment	Replace "See table on page 4" with "N/A"	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC39	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
REC39	Amendment	Replace "N/A" with "See table on page 109."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
EMR12	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
EMR12	Amendment	Replace "N/A" with "See table on page 109."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
OPP2	Additional text	Add: "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
OPP2	Amendment	Replace "N/A" with "See table on page 109."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
OPP3	Amendment	Replace "The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone" with "The site is situated within the Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area."	Updated in line with latest Mineral Safeguarding / Consultation Area maps.
OPP5	Additional assessment	Add assessment set out in Table 6 of this appendix.	Site changed from a housing site to an opportunity site.
Significance of Positive Effects of Sites: Enhancement Measures			
Page 192	Deletion	Appendix D identifies where positive effects of policies within the Draft Local Plan could be further improved.	To take account of the changes to the appendices.
Page 192	Deletion	Delete "SHL061" and "SHL071"	These sites are no longer proposed as housing site allocations in the Local Plan.
Page 196	Deletion	Delete "SHL061"	This site is no longer proposed as a housing site allocation in the Local Plan.
Page 200	Deletion	Delete "SHL061"	This site is no longer proposed as a housing site allocation in the Local Plan.
Page 202	Deletion	Delete "SHL103"	This site is no longer proposed as a housing site allocation in the Local Plan.

Policy/Para. Number	Type of change	Change	Reason for Change
Page 206	Deletion	Delete "SHL061"	This site is no longer proposed as a housing site allocation in the Local Plan.

Table 2 – Assessment of New Policies

Policy Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives							Economic Objectives				
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
Policy C3b: Groundwater Protection																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy will help to protect the public water supply from pollution, therefore promoting health and wellbeing and improving water quality and water resources. 																		
Policy H26: Large HMOs and the Subdivision of Dwellings																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy will help to facilitate new homes, particularly for contractors who are working in the area for a temporary period. The policy also protects against the loss of good quality family housing as a result of proposals. The development of good quality HMOs which meet local needs would be expected to have a positive impact on the occupiers of the HMOs. The policy could potentially contribute towards the improvement of the built environment, particularly where a proposal involves the redevelopment of a dilapidated building. The creation of HMOs will generate waste, both during the construction phase and when they are occupied. Emissions will also unavoidably be increased through the construction process and increased travel by car. 																		

Table 3 – Significance, Avoidance and Mitigation of New Policies

Table 2 assessed Policy H26 as having a negative effect on objective NR1. The potential adverse effects along with avoidance and potential mitigation measures are set out below.

Policy H26 Large HMOs and the Subdivision of Dwellings											
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Significant Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
This policy could have an adverse effect upon air quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> during construction phases, through greater energy demands from increased population, through increased travel movements into and out of the Borough 	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	-	The Draft Plan contains policies which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage sustainable construction practices. encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments, reducing the reliance upon carbon heavy industries. encourage developments which are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. In order to improve accessibility developer contributions may be required. promote tree planting which can help offset any decline in air quality.

Table 4 – Significance, Avoidance and Mitigation of Sites

In consideration of the updated Heritage Impact Assessments, site REC47 is now considered to have a negative effect on objective EN3. The potential adverse effects along with avoidance and potential mitigation measures are set out below.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
REC47 Land to West of Askam Road (including Elliscales Quarry), Dalton												
EN3	The Council’s Heritage Impact Assessment states that there is potential for impact on setting of the listed barns and farm buildings depending on the scale of the development. Although some distance from the conservation area there is potential for impact on setting by urban encroachment. Development could also impact upon archaeology.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	M	SE		V	C	The Council’s Heritage Impact Assessment states that Mitigation measures could overcome potential impacts / harm. Careful consideration should be given to the developable area of the site, combined with the Green Infrastructure Strategy. Furthermore, it will be important to consider access, the grouping of buildings, landscaping, boundary treatments and materials. Various local plan policies seek to achieve good design and ensure that due consideration is given to heritage assets. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.

Table 5 – Former Kwik Save Premises, Holker Street, Barrow – Site Assessment

Site Number	Social Objectives						Environmental Objectives								Economic Objectives			
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	
OPP5 – Former Kwik Save Premises, Holker Street, Barrow																		
• Housing	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Green	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Green	Green	
• Employment	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	
• Leisure	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	
<p>Social Objectives – This site is within Barrow town centre (as proposed in the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft) and has good access to a frequent bus route, open space, shops, night time leisure, a GP surgery, sports leisure, a leisure centre, further education and employment. Access to a junior school is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock and regenerate the area.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives – There are derelict buildings and bushes / scrub on the site. The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have no conceivable effect on a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is unsightly and brownfield and within a residential area.</p> <p>The site is in close proximity to Central Barrow Conservation Area. The conservation area has historic interest in Barrow's growth as a planned town. There are also a number of listed buildings in close proximity to the site. The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment states that the impact of development on these assets would be low but potentially beneficial. Parts of the site are screened by buildings. The site is currently of a poor appearance and the vacant building is of heavy proportions. There is the potential for a development of a more domestic scale with the introduction also of soft landscaping. See the Heritage Impact Assessments for further details.</p> <p>The site is well located in terms of access to Barrow town centre, therefore reducing the reliance upon the private car. There are some surface water concerns to the south of the site.</p> <p>Economic Objectives – Development here would improve the quality of the public realm in this area and improve first impressions of the town centre. Whilst it would support jobs in the construction industry, it does involve the loss of a former employment use.</p>																		

Table 6 – Former Kwik Save Premises, Holker Street, Barrow – Avoidance and Mitigation

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effects	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation
OPP5 Former Kwik Save Premises, Holker Street, Barrow												
EN1	There are derelict buildings and bushes / scrub on the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS			C	See table on page 109. Identifying parts of the site for green infrastructure would contribute towards the provision of habitats for wildlife on the site.
NR1	The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the impact is likely to be short term.	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS			C	See table on page 109.
NR2	There are some surface water concerns to the south of the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	C	The impact of development on water quality and water resources will largely depend upon the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems for the development. The design should ensure that flow pathways do not send excess surface water south.

Table 7 – Assessment of Local Plan Objective 8

Local Plan Vision/Objective	Sustainability Objective																
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
<p>Local Plan Objective 8 The Plan must conserve and enhance the historic environment, including heritage assets and their settings and recognise the contribution they can make to the Borough</p>																	
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>This objective is compatible with most of the SA objectives. Conservation and enhancement of the historic environment contributes towards a high quality environment and sense of place which benefits health and wellbeing and attracts economic investment. It also promotes the reuse of empty historic buildings, therefore conserving building materials. The historic environment enables learning, with people gaining access to local history and gaining a greater understanding of its importance.</p>																	
<p><u>Suggested Amendments</u></p> <p>N/A</p>																	

Contact:

Planning Policy Team
Development Services
Barrow Borough Council
Town Hall
Duke Street
Barrow-in-Furness
Cumbria
LA14 2LD

Email: developmentplans@barrowbc.gov.uk

Website: www.barrowbc.gov.uk/residents/planning/



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



Appendix G

Monitoring Measures

Final Draft Sustainability Report (Updated)
(Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)

March 2017

Barrow Borough Local Plan



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



The following table identifies which guiding questions have been used when assessing the effects of a policy or site upon the sustainability objectives. These guiding questions were included in the Scoping Report but have been refined in light of consultation responses. The key sustainability issues referred to link back to the scoping stage of the SA and were identified through the document and baseline review. These are the key issues facing the Borough which the emerging Local Plan aims to address.

The table also includes a list of potential indicators which could be used to monitor the effects of the Plan upon the sustainability objectives. These could be included in future Annual Monitoring Report if the resources and data are available.

Proposed High level Objective	Proposed Guiding Appraisal Questions	Key Sustainability Issue addressed	Potential Monitoring Indicators
<p>SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes.</p>	<p>Will local communities be encouraged to participate in the Authority’s decision making processes?</p> <p>Will civic pride and a strong sense of community be encouraged?</p> <p>Does the plan identify and set out how hard to reach groups will be involved?</p> <p>Does it respect the needs of all communities and future generations?</p>	<p>A high level of participation and involvement in democratic processes and society as a whole can have a positive impact on all key sustainability issues identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of Life Surveys (where available) • No. of consultation exercises carried out in accordance with the SCI • No. of views of the planning policy web pages • No. of organisations, individuals and companies on the Council’s LDF Consultation Database • No. of planning applications received • No. of objections received to planning applications
<p>SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.</p>	<p>Will the policy/development promote the use of green spaces and the countryside?</p> <p>Will the policy/development improve access to sports facilities, particularly in deprived areas?</p> <p>Does the Development/policy facilitate walking, cycling and public transport and reduce the reliance upon the private motor vehicle?</p> <p>Does it meet the Woodland Trust’s Access Standard?</p> <p>Does it meet Natural England’s Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard?</p> <p>Will it provide new or improve existing green infrastructure?</p>	<p>K6, K7, K9, K10, K18, K21, K22</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of residents participating in sports and using leisure facilities • % of residents travelling by car/bus/cycle/etc. • No. of cycle lanes/green routes • No. of new community facilities • No. of open spaces managed to Green Flag standard • No. of rural services opened and closed • % of Council owned buildings which are accessible to disabled people (Building Control Records) • Amount and condition of green infrastructure

	Will it provide new leisure, recreational or cultural activities?		
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home.	<p>Will the policy/development help reduce vacancy rates in the Borough?</p> <p>Will the policy/development deliver an appropriate mix of housing type and tenure?</p> <p>Will it reduce homelessness?</p> <p>Will it encourage and promote regeneration initiatives that will improve private sector housing stock and improve housing conditions in deprived areas?</p> <p>Will it meet the housing needs identified in the Housing Needs Assessment, including special needs homes and affordable homes?</p>	K6, K7, K9, K11, K12, K13,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of annual net additional dwellings • % of vacant dwellings within overall stock • No. of households in identified housing need • No. of non-decent homes • Average house price to income ratio • % of stock owned outright • % of stock rented from RSLs/Has/LA • % of private rented stock • % of stock in council tax bands D-H • No. of homeless people • No. of people in identified need • No. of Local Authority dwellings • No. of dwellings managed by Registered Social Landlords • Number of residents on the waiting list for a Local Authority dwelling
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training.	<p>Will it improve access to education and training?</p> <p>Does the Plan recognise the need for people to adapt to economic change and retrain where necessary?</p>	K6, K14, K15, K17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of residents qualified to NVQ Level 5 or equivalent • % of residents with 5 or more GCSEs Grade A*-C • % of people with no qualifications
SP5: To improve the health and well-being of people.	<p>Will it ensure all members of society have access to the health care they need?</p> <p>Will it contribute to reducing health inequalities associated with income, lifestyle and diet?</p>	K6, K7, K8, K9, K10, K12,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality rates • Life expectancy rates • % of residents participating in sport and leisure facilities • Number of deaths from cancer and circulatory disease

	<p>Will it create a healthy and safe working and living environment with low rates of crime and disorder?</p> <p>Will it promote the retention and development of recreational sports facilities?</p> <p>Will it encourage high levels of residential amenity where there are no known issues regarding noise pollution?</p> <p>Will it provide new or improve existing green infrastructure?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of obese children in year x. • No. of noise complaints from residents living on sites allocated sites. • Amount and condition of green infrastructure
<p>SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history.</p>	<p>Will the policy/development help combat crime and the fear of crime?</p> <p>Will it promote design of buildings and public spaces to reduce the potential of crime?</p> <p>Will it promote design measures that reduce crime and the opportunity for crime?</p> <p>Will the policies help tackle social exclusion?</p> <p>Will it increase the % of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live?</p> <p>Will it increase the social benefit (e.g. education, participation, citizenship, health and well-being) derived from the</p>	<p>K6, K7, K8, K10, K21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidences of crime per 1,000 population • Perception and fear of crime surveys (where available) • Cumbria Quality of Life Surveys (where available) • Number of listed building and conservation area consent applications • No. of applications for development which includes the re-use of historic buildings

	<p>historic environment?</p> <p>Will it provide for increased understanding of the historic environment?</p> <p>Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?</p> <p>Will it promote heritage led regeneration?</p>	
<p>EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity.</p>	<p>Will the plan ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?</p> <p>Will the policy/development conserve and enhance habitats and species especially where these may be protected, rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?</p> <p>Do policies minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?</p> <p>Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation?</p> <p>Will it minimise fragmentation of habitats and increase green links to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?</p> <p>Will it encourage community based environmental improvement to care for</p>	<p>K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K10, K22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of land (ha) designated as a SSSI in a favourable condition • No. of planning applications which have been subject to Habitats Regulation Assessment • No. of planning applications where an ‘adverse effect’ on a Natura 2000 site has been identified • No. of BAP listed species present within the Local Plan area • % of land managed for nature conservation • Amount of land (ha) created/managed as a result of a planning obligation • Standard of bathing waters • No. of green link created over the Plan period • Amount and condition of green infrastructure • No. of applications where protected species are considered • No. of planning consents granted which impose conditions to ensure working practices or works to protect/enhance protected species • No. of applications which result in the need for a protected species license

	<p>public spaces in urban and urban fringe areas?</p> <p>Will it provide new or improve existing green infrastructure?</p>	
<p>EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.</p>	<p>Are local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development and changes in land management?</p> <p>Is the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes maintained?</p> <p>Do they sustain and extend tree cover, hedgerows, woodlands and sustainable forestry?</p> <p>Will it protect landscape features and open space?</p> <p>Will it improve public access to quality landscapes and townscapes?</p> <p>Does it encourage community based environmental improvement to encourage care for public spaces in urban areas and in the urban fringe?</p> <p>Does it consider new locations for new woodlands (e.g. degraded landscapes) in the Borough?</p> <p>Will it provide new or improve existing green infrastructure?</p>	<p>K1, K2, K3, K10, K18, K21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new homes built on Greenfield sites • % of new homes built on Brownfield sites • Average density of new housing developments • % of dwellings which are within 500m of accessible natural green space over 1 ha in size • % of residents satisfied with LA parks and open spaces • No. of LA open spaces categorised as being of a high quality in the Open Space Audit • Amount and condition of green infrastructure • Natural England’s Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards

<p>EN3: To improve the quality of the built and historic environment.</p>	<p>Does it preserve or enhance heritage assets and the historic environment, including features of archaeological importance?</p> <p>Does it affect the setting of a heritage asset?</p> <p>Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets?</p> <p>Will it lead to the repair and adaptive reuse of a heritage asset?</p> <p>Will it ensure that development is of a high quality design which is sympathetic to the character of the area and which enhances the public realm and helps create a sense of place?</p> <p>Will it promote adaptive re-use of buildings, sustainable design and construction, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?</p> <p>Will it help reduce noise levels light pollution, fly tipping and the spread of litter and graffiti?</p>	<p>K6, K7, K8, K16, K18, K21</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of listed buildings • No. of vacant listed buildings brought back into beneficial use • No. of complaints received by the Council re. light pollution, fly tipping and litter and graffiti • No. of listed buildings on the Heritage at Risk Register • Progress of the Barrow Island Public Realm works • Number of listed building and conservation area consent applications • No. of applications for development which includes the re-use of historic buildings • Number of parks and open spaces awarded Green Flag status
<p>NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>Will it ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution and seek to improve where necessary?</p> <p>Will it limit or reduce the emission of greenhouse gases or other air pollutants?</p> <p>Will the use of clean, low carbon efficient</p>	<p>K4, K9, K10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of renewable energy schemes approved and their capacity (mw) • Quality of local air & levels of air pollution • % of journeys by car/bus/rail/cycle • % of households with no car • No. of trees planted as part of planning applications • Amount and condition of green infrastructure

	<p>technologies be encouraged?</p> <p>Will policies maximise the use of energy from renewable resources?</p> <p>Will they reduce the need to travel by car, encouraging more sustainable forms of travel?</p> <p>Will it maximise the removal of air pollutants (e.g. by trees)?</p> <p>Will it introduce strategies to adapt to and mitigate other climate change impacts?</p> <p>Will it provide new or improve existing green infrastructure?</p>		
<p>NR2: To improve water management, including water quality, water resources and flood risk.</p>	<p>Will it maintain, and where possible improve, the quality and quantity of water resources?</p> <p>Will it minimise the risk of water pollution from all sources?</p> <p>Will it encourage the usage of sustainable drainage systems?</p> <p>Will it conserve groundwater resources?</p> <p>Will it reduce the risk of flooding?</p> <p>Will the policy/development result in increased use of FRZ 2 & 3? Are appropriate mitigation measures incorporated?</p>	<p>K3, K5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of properties within Flood Risk Zones 2 & 3 • No. of properties at risk from flooding (all sources) • No. of planning applications approved contrary to EA flood risk objections • Surface and groundwater quality • Bathing water quality

<p>NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity.</p>	<p>Will it use encourage the re-use of previously developed land?</p> <p>Will it protect and enhance the best and most versatile agricultural land?</p> <p>Will it reduce land contamination through the use of sustainable remediation to treat contaminated soils on site?</p> <p>Will it minimise the loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?</p> <p>Will it prevent soil degradation, pollution of soil and the use of peat?</p> <p>Will it preserve or enhance Local Geological Sites?</p> <p>Does it promote opportunities to include geodiversity in and around developments?</p>	<p>K1, K2, K3, K5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new development on brownfield land • % of new development on greenfield land • No. of sites remediated as part of an approved development • No. of Regionally Important Geological Sites
<p>NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste.</p>	<p>Will the policy/development result in a reduction in the level of waste generated?</p> <p>Will the policy/development encourage reuse, recycling and composting?</p> <p>Will policies minimise extraction, transport and use of primary materials and encourage the use of recycled material?</p>	<p>K1, K2, K3, K20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of new development which follows sustainable construction principles • % of household waste recycled and composted • Kg of waste collected per head • Amount of waste sent to landfill

<p>EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities</p>	<p>Will it reduce unemployment? Will it encourage inward investment? Will it support existing businesses?</p>	<p>K6, K7, K14, K15, K17</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of jobs • Number of business start-ups, net of closures • % of unemployed residents • Employment land available by type (B1,B2, B8) • Amount of floorspace developed by employment type (B1,B2,B8)
<p>EC2: To improve access to jobs.</p>	<p>Will it connect disadvantaged people with education and skills training?</p>	<p>K6, K7, K17, K19,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of residents who travel to work by car • % of residents who travel to work by public transport • % of residents who walk/cycle to work • % of residents who travel over 20km to work • % of residents who work from home
<p>EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.</p>	<p>Will it encourage or enable economic growth in the Borough, particularly in the most deprived areas? Will it support the rural economy and farm diversification? Will it promote sustainable tourism opportunities?</p>	<p>K6, K7, K14, K15, K16, K17, K22</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of employees in knowledge-based sector • % of employees in tourism sector • % of employees in service sector • % of employees in creative industries • No. of staying visitor trips • No. of day visits • No. of hotel bedspaces • Indices of deprivation
<p>EC4: To improve the vitality and viability of town and local centres</p>	<p>Will the policy/development encourage growth within town and local centres? Will the policy/development reduce town centre vacancy rates? Will it improve the quality of the public realm?</p>	<p>K16, K22</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of vacant units within Barrow town centre • % of expenditure in town centre and edge of centre/out of town locations • Town Centre Surveys

Contact:

Planning Policy Team
Development Services
Barrow Borough Council
Town Hall
Duke Street
Barrow-in-Furness
Cumbria
LA14 2LD

Email: developmentplans@barrowbc.gov.uk

Website: www.barrowbc.gov.uk/residents/planning/



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

